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# I.

# Calcutta University Calendar, 1877-78.

| MAY. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | W | |
| 3 | T | |
| 4 | F | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | M | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | W | |
| 10 | T | |
| 11 | F | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | T | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | T | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | M | |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | W | |
| 24 | T | Empress' birthday. |
| 25 | F | |
| 26 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 27 | S | |
| 28 | M | |
| 29 | T | |
| 30 | W | |
| 31 | T | |

| JUNE | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | M | L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations begin. |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | F | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | W | Holiday. |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | M | |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | T | |
| 29 | F | |
| 30 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |

| JULY. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | M | |
| 3 | T | |
| 4 | W | |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | F | |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | M | |
| 10 | T | |
| 11 | W | |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | F | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | M | |
| 17 | T | University of Bombay founded, 1857. |
| 18 | W | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | F | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | M | |
| 24 | T | |
| 25 | W | |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | F | |
| 28 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 29 | S | |
| 30 | M | |
| 31 | T | |

| AUGUST. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | W | |
| 2 | T | |
| 3 | F | |
| 4 | S | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | M | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | W | |
| 9 | T | |
| 10 | F | |
| 11 | S | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | M | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | W | |
| 16 | T | |
| 17 | F | |
| 18 | S | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | M | |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | W | |
| 23 | T | |
| 24 | F | |
| 25 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 26 | S | |
| 27 | M | |
| 28 | T | |
| 29 | W | |
| 30 | T | |
| 31 | F | Holiday. |

| SEPTEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | M | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | W | University of Madras founded, 1857. |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | M | |
| 11 | T | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | F | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | M | |
| 25 | T | |
| 26 | W | |
| 27 | T | |
| 28 | F | |
| 29 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 30 | S | |

| OCTOBER | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | |
| 2 | T | |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | F | |
| 6 | S | *Holiday.* |
| 7 | S | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | T | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | T | Durga Puja Holidays begin. |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | S | |
| 15 | M | |
| 16 | T | |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | S | |
| 22 | M | Durga Puja Holidays end. |
| 23 | T | |
| 24 | W | |
| 25 | T | [Examinations |
| 26 | F | Last day of applications for Entrance and F |
| 27 | S | **Meeting of Syndicate.** |
| 28 | S | |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | T | |
| 31 | W | |

| NOVEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | F | |
| 3 | S | |
| **4** | **S** | Holiday. |
| 5 | M | Do. |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | W | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | F | |
| 10 | S | |
| **11** | **S** | |
| 12 | M | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | W | Holiday. |
| 15 | T | Do. |
| 16 | F | |
| 17 | S | |
| **18** | **S** | |
| 19 | M | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | W | |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | F | |
| 24 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| **25** | **S** | |
| 26 | M | Entrance and F.A. Examinations begin. |
| 27 | T | |
| 28 | W | |
| 29 | T | |
| 30 | F | Last day of applications for B. A. and B. L. [Examinations. |

| DECEMBER. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | S | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | M | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | W | |
| 6 | T | |
| 7 | F | |
| 8 | S | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | M | |
| 11 | T | |
| 12 | W | |
| 13 | T | |
| 14 | F | |
| 15 | S | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | M | |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | W | |
| 20 | T | |
| 21 | F | |
| 22 | S | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | M | |
| 25 | T | Christmas day. |
| 26 | W | Meeting of Entrance and F. A. Examiners. |
| 27 | T | Holiday. |
| 28 | F | |
| 29 | S | Last day of applications for Honors and M. A. |
| 30 | S | |
| 31 | M | B. A. and B. L. Examinations begin. |

| JANUARY | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | T | |
| 2 | W | |
| 3 | T | |
| 4 | F | |
| 5 | S | |
| 6 | S | |
| 7 | M | |
| 8 | T | |
| 9 | W | |
| 10 | T | |
| 11 | F | |
| 12 | S | |
| 13 | S | |
| 14 | M | |
| 15 | T | |
| 16 | W | |
| 17 | T | |
| 18 | F | |
| 19 | S | |
| 20 | S | |
| 21 | M | Meeting of B. A. Examiners. |
| 22 | T | |
| 23 | W | |
| 24 | T | University of Calcutta founded, 1857. |
| 25 | F | |
| 26 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 27 | S | |
| 28 | M | Honor and M. A. Examinations begin |
| 29 | T | |
| 30 | W | |
| 31 | T | |

| FEBRUARY | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | M | |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | F | |
| 9 | S | |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | W | |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | Meeting of Syndicate. |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | M | Examinations in Medicine begin. |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | T | |

| MARCH | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | F | |
| 2 | S | |
| 3 | S | |
| 4 | M | |
| 5 | T | |
| 6 | W | |
| 7 | T | |
| 8 | F | |
| 9 | S | Convocation for conferring Degrees. |
| 10 | S | |
| 11 | M | |
| 12 | T | |
| 13 | W | |
| 14 | T | |
| 15 | F | |
| 16 | S | |
| 17 | S | |
| 18 | M | |
| 19 | T | |
| 20 | W | |
| 21 | T | |
| 22 | F | |
| 23 | S | |
| 24 | S | |
| 25 | M | |
| 26 | T | |
| 27 | W | |
| 28 | T | |
| 29 | F | |
| 30 | S | Meeting of Syndicate |
| 31 | S | |

## APRIL.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | M | |
| 2 | T | |
| 3 | W | |
| 4 | T | |
| 5 | F | |
| 6 | S | |
| **7** | **S** | |
| 8 | M | |
| 9 | T | |
| 10 | W | |
| 11 | T | |
| 12 | F | |
| 13 | S | |
| **14** | **S** | |
| 15 | M | |
| 16 | T | |
| 17 | W | |
| 18 | T | |
| 19 | F | |
| 20 | S | |
| **21** | **S** | |
| 22 | M | |
| 23 | T | |
| 24 | W | |
| 25 | T | |
| 26 | F | |
| 27 | S | Annual Meeting of the Senate. |
| **28** | **S** | |
| 29 | M | |
| 30 | T | |

# II.
# ACT OF INCORPORATION.

## ACT NO. II OF 1857.

*Passed on the 24th January.*

*An Act to establish and incorporate an University at Calcutta.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, for the better encouragement of Her Majesty's subjects of all classes and denominations within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal and other parts of India, in the pursuit of a regular and liberal course of education, it has been determined to establish an University at Calcutta, for the purpose of ascertaining by means of examination the persons who have acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments and marks of honor proportioned thereunto; and whereas, for effectuating the purposes aforesaid, it is expedient that such University should be incorporated; It is enacted as follows (that is to say):—

Incorporation.

I. The following persons, namely,
The Right Honorable CHARLES JOHN VISCOUNT CANNING,
Governor-General of India;
The Honorable JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN,
Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces;
The Honorable FREDERICK JAMES HALLIDAY,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal;
The Honorable SIR JAMES WILLIAM COLVILE, Knight,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of
Judicature in Bengal;

The Right Reverend DANIEL WILSON, Doctor of Divinity,
Bishop of Calcutta;
The Honorable GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India;
The Honorable JOSEPH ALEXANDER DORIN,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN LOW, Major-General,
Companion of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable JOHN PETER GRANT,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
The Honorable BARNES PEACOCK,
Member of the Supreme Council of India;
CHARLES ALLEN, Esquire,
Member of the Legislative Council of India;
HENRY RICKETTS, Esquire,
Provisional Member of the Supreme Council of India,
CHARLES BINNY TREVOR, Esquire,
Judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal;
Prince GHOLAM MUHAMMUD;
WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire,
Advocate-General in Bengal;
CECIL BEADON, Esquire,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Colonel HENRY GOODWYN, of the Bengal Engineers,
Chief Engineer in Bengal;
WILLIAM GORDON YOUNG, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in Bengal;
Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM ERSKINE BAKER,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Secretary to the Government of India;
Lieutenant-Colonel ANDREW SCOTT WAUGH,
of the Bengal Engineers,
Surveyor-General of India;
KENNETH MACKINNON, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine;
HODGSON PRATT, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
HENRY WALKER, Esquire,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Medical
College of Bengal;
THOMAS THOMSON, Esquire, Doctor in Medicine,
Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta;

FREDERICK JOHN MOUAT, Esquire,
Doctor in Medicine and Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons;
Lieutenant WILLIAM NASSAU LEES,
of the Bengal Infantry;
The Reverend WILLIAM KAY, Doctor of Divinity,
Principal of Bishop's College;
The Reverend ALEXANDER DUFF,
Doctor of Divinity;
THOMAS OLDHAM, Esquire,
Superintendent of the Geological Survey of India;
HENRY WOODROW, Esquire,
Inspector of Schools in Bengal;
LEONIDAS CLINT, Esquire,
Principal of the Presidency College;
PROSONNO COOMAR TAGORE,
Clerk, Assistant of the Legislative Council of India;
RAMAPERSHAD ROY,
Government Pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal;
The Reverend JAMES OGILVIE,
Master of Arts;
The Reverend JOSEPH MULLINS,
Bachelor of Arts;
Moulavy MUHAMMUD WUJEEH,
Principal of the Calcutta Mudrasha;
ISWAR CHANDRA BIDYA SAGUR,
Principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta;
RAMGOPAUL GHOSE,
Formerly Member of the Council of Education;
ALEXANDER GRANT, Esquire,
Apothecary to the East India Company;
HENRY STEWART REID, Esquire,
Director of Public Instruction in the North-Western Provinces,

being the first Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, and all the persons who may hereafter become or be appointed to be Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows as hereafter mentioned, so long as they shall continue to be such Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellows, are hereby constituted and declared to be one Body Politic and Corporate by the name of the University of Calcutta: and such Body Politic shall by such name have perpetual succession, and shall have a common seal;

and by such name shall sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, and answer and be answered unto, in every Court of Justice within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East India Company.

Power to hold and dispose of property.

II. The said Body Corporate shall be able and capable in law to take, purchase, and hold any property, moveable or immoveable, which may become vested in it for the purposes of the said University by virtue of any purchase, grant, testamentary disposition, or otherwise; and shall be able and capable in law to grant, demise, alien, or otherwise dispose of, all or any of the property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to the said University, and also to do all other matters incidental or appertaining to a Body Corporate.

Constitution of Body Corporate and of Senate.

III. The said Body Corporate shall consist of one Chancellor, one Vice-Chancellor, and such number of ex-officio and other Fellows as the Governor-General of India in Council hath already appointed, or shall from time to time, by any order published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, hereafter appoint; and the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall constitute the Senate of the said University: Provided that, if any person being Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, or Fellow of the said University, shall leave India without the intention of returning thereto, his office shall thereupon become vacant.

Chancellor.

IV. The Governor-General of India for the time being shall be the Chancellor of the said University, and the first Chancellor shall be the Right Honorable Charles John Viscount Canning.

Vice-Chancellor.

V. The first Vice-Chancellor of the said University shall be Sir James William Colvile, Knight. The office of Vice-Chancellor shall be held for two years only; and the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated shall go out of office on the first day of January 1859. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the office of Vice-Chancellor of the said University by death, resignation, departure from India, effluxion of time, or otherwise, the Governor-General of India in Council shall, by notification in the *Calcutta*

*Gazette*, nominate a fit and proper person, being one of the Fellows of the said University, to be Vice-Chancellor in the room of the person occasioning such vacancy: Provided that on any vacancy in the said office which shall occur by effluxion of time, the Governor-General of India in Council shall have power to re-appoint the Vice-Chancellor hereinbefore nominated or any future Vice-Chancellor to such office.

Fellows.

VI. The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, or of any Court of Judicature hereafter to be constituted to or in which the powers of the said Supreme Court may be transferred or vested, the Bishop of Calcutta and the Members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be ex-officio Fellows of the said University. The whole number of the Fellows of the said University, exclusive of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor for the time being, shall never be less than thirty; and whenever the number of the said Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, shall by death, resignation, departure from India, or otherwise, be reduced below thirty, the Governor-General of India in Council shall forthwith, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, nominate so many fit and proper persons to be Fellows of the said University as, with the then Fellows of the said University, shall make the number of such Fellows, exclusive as aforesaid, thirty. But nothing herein contained shall prevent the Governor-General of India in Council from nominating more than thirty persons to be Fellows of the said University, if he shall see fit.

The appointment of Fellows may be cancelled.

VII. The Governor-General of India in Council may cancel the appointment of any person already appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, a Fellow of the University, and as soon as such order is notified in the *Gazette*, the person so appointed shall cease to be a Fellow.

Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to superintend the affairs of the University.

VIII. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have the entire management of and superintendence over the affairs, concerns, and property of the said

University; and in all cases unprovided for by this Act, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows to act in such manner as shall appear to them best calculated to promote the purposes intended by the said University.

Bye-laws.

The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have full power from time to time to make and alter any bye-laws and regulations (so as the same be not repugnant to law or to the general objects and provisions of the Act) touching the examination for Degrees and the granting of the same; and touching the examination for Honors and the granting of marks of Honor for a higher proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art; and touching the qualifications of the candidates for Degrees and the previous course of instruction to be followed by them, and the preliminary examinations to be submitted to by them; and touching the mode and time of convening the meetings of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows; and, in general, touching all other matters whatever regarding the said University. And all such bye-laws and regulations when reduced into writing, and after the common seal of the said University shall have been affixed thereto, shall be binding upon all persons, members of the said University, and all candidates for Degrees to be conferred by the same, provided such bye-laws and regulations shall have been first submitted to and shall have received the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

Meetings of the Senate.

IX. All questions which shall come before the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall be decided at a meeting of the Senate by the majority of the Members present; and the Chairman at any such meeting shall have a vote, and in cases of an equality of votes, a second or casting vote. No question shall be decided at any meeting, unless the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor, and five Fellows, or, in the absence of the Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, unless six Fellows at the least, shall be present at the time of the decision. At every meeting of the Senate, the Chancellor, or in his absence the Vice-Chancellor, shall preside as Chairman; and, in the absence of both, a Chairman shall be chosen by the Fellows present, or the major part of them.

X. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being shall have full power from time to time to appoint, and, as they shall see occasion, to remove all Examiners, Officers, and servants of the said University.

Appointment and removal of Examiners and Officers.

XI. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power, after examination, to confer the several Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, and Master of Civil Engineering; they shall also have power, after examination, to confer upon the candidates for the said several Degrees, marks of honor for a high degree of proficiency in the different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, according to rules to be determined by the bye-laws to be from time to time made by them under the power in that behalf given to them by this Act.

Power to confer Degrees.

XII. Except by special order of the Senate, no person shall be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, Licentiate of Medicine, Doctor of Medicine, or Master of Civil Engineering, unless he shall present to the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, a certificate from one of the Institutions authorized in that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, to the effect that he has completed the course of instruction prescribed by the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University, in the bye-laws to be made by them under the power in that behalf given by this Act.

Qualification for admission of candidates for Degrees.

XIII. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall cause an examination for Degrees to be held at least once in every year; on every such examination, the candidates shall be examined either by Examiners appointed for the purpose from among the Fellows by the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows, or by other Examiners so to be appointed: and on every such examination, the candidates, whether candidates for an ordinary Degree or for a Degree with honors, shall be examined on as many subjects and in such manner as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall appoint.

Examination for Degrees.

XIV. At the conclusion of every examination of the candidates, the Examiners shall declare the name of every candidate whom they shall have deemed entitled to any of the said Degrees, and his proficiency in relation to other candidates; and also the honors which he may have gained in respect of his proficiency in that department of knowledge in which he is about to graduate; and he shall receive from the said Chancellor a certificate, under the seal of the University of Calcutta, and signed by the said Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, in which the particulars so stated shall be declared.

Grant of Degrees.

XV. The said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows shall have power to charge such reasonable fees for the Degrees to be conferred by them, and upon admission into the said University and for continuance therein, as they, with the approbation of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall from time to time see fit to impose. Such fees shall be carried to one General Fee Fund for the payment of expenses of the said University, under the directions and regulations of the Governor-General of India in Council, to whom the accounts of income and expenditure of the said University shall once in every year be submitted for such examination and audit as the said Governor-General of India in Council may direct.

Fees.

Annual Accounts.

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## ACT NO. XLVII OF 1860.

*Passed on the 6th October.*

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*An Act for giving to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the Power of conferring Degrees in addition to those mentioned in Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of* 1857.

WHEREAS it is expedient to give to the Universities of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, established under Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, the power of conferring Degrees

Preamble.

other than the Degrees in that Act expressly provided for; It is enacted as follows :—

Power of Universities to confer Degrees.

I. It shall be competent to the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of the Universities of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, to confer such Degrees and to grant such Diplomas or Licenses in respect of Degrees, as the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows of any such University shall have appointed or shall appoint by any bye-laws or regulations made and passed or to be made or passed by them in the manner provided in the said Acts, and submitted to and approved by the Governor-General in Council as far as regards the University of Calcutta, or by the Governor in Council of Madras or Bombay as regards the Universities of Madras and Bombay respectively.

Construction.

II. All the provisions contained in the said Acts II, XXII, and XXVII of 1857, with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and to the examinations for those Degrees, shall apply to any Degrees which may be conferred under this Act and to the examinations for such Degrees.

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## ACT NO. XXI OF 1875.

*Received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th December, 1875.*

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*An Act to authorize the University at Calcutta to grant Honorary Degrees.*

Preamble.

WHEREAS, under Act No. II of 1857, an University was established at Calcutta for the purpose of ascertaining by examination the persons who had acquired proficiency in different branches of Literature, Science, and Art, and of rewarding them by Academical Degrees as evidence of their respective attainments : and by section eight of the same Act the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to make bye-laws and regulations touching the examination for such Degree and the granting of the same;

And whereas, by section eleven of the same Act, it was provided that the said Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows should have power after examination to confer the several Degrees therein mentioned;

And whereas, under Act No. XLVII of 1860, the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows for the time being of the said University were empowered to confer such Degrees as they should appoint by bye-laws and regulations made and approved as therein mentioned; and all the provisions of the said Act No. II of 1857 with respect to the Degrees therein mentioned, and the examination for those Degrees were declared to apply to Degrees conferred under the said Act No. XLVII of 1860, and to the examinations for such Degrees;

And whereas, under bye-laws and regulations made in exercise of the said powers, the Executive Government of the said University is now vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows of the said University; and it is the duty of the said Syndicate (among other things) to grant Academical Degrees;

And whereas it is expedient to authorize the said Syndicate to grant such Degrees to persons who have not undergone a previous examination; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Power to confer Honorary Degrees.

1. With the previous consent of the said Chancellor, the said Syndicate for the time being may grant any Academical Degree to any person without requiring him to undergo any examination for such Degree:

Provided that the said Vice-Chancellor and not less than four of the other members of the said Syndicate for the time being certify in writing that in his and their opinion such person is, by reason of eminent position and attainments, a fit and proper person to receive such Degree.

# III.

# BYE-LAWS.

## THE SENATE.

1. The Senate, as constituted by Act No. II of 1857, shall meet ordinarily once a year, on the third Saturday in April,† and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

2. The Vice Chancellor shall convene a meeting of the Senate on the requisition of any six of the Members.

3. Nine Members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

## THE FACULTIES.

1. The Senate shall be divided into four Faculties, namely, Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering Every Member of the Senate shall be a Member of one Faculty at least, and any Member of the Senate may be a Member of more than one Faculty.

2. The Faculties shall be appointed by the Senate at its Annual Meeting.

3. Each Faculty shall elect its own President. Every Meeting of a Faculty shall be convened by its President, or, in his absence, by the Senior Fellow belonging to that Faculty.

4. If any Faculty omit to elect a President before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, or, in case the office should become vacant during the year, to elect a President for the rest of the year within one month after the vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint any Member of such Faculty to be its President.

* By the 8th Section of Act No II of 1857, the Senate have power to make and alter Bye-laws and Regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor-General of India in Council.

† The Syndicate have power to alter all dates.

5. Three Members of any Faculty shall constitute a quorum of that Faculty.

## THE SYNDICATE.

1. The Executive Government of the University shall be vested in a Syndicate consisting of the Vice-Chancellor and six of the Fellows, who shall be elected for one year by the several Faculties, in the following proportions :—

Three by the Faculty of Arts.
One by the Faculty of Law.
One by the Faculty of Medicine.
One by the Faculty of Engineering.

2. The elections, both of the Presidents of the Faculties and of the Members of the Syndicate, shall take place before the Annual Meeting of the Senate, and the names of the persons elected shall be declared at such Meeting.

3. The Syndicate shall meet ordinarily once a month, and at other times when convened by the Vice-Chancellor.

4. All Members of the Syndicate must be resident in or near Calcutta. If any Member be temporarily absent from Calcutta, the President of his Faculty may appoint a Member to officiate during his absence. Should the period of absence exceed three months, the Vice-Chancellor may declare his place vacant.

5. On every vacancy in the Syndicate, caused by death, resignation, absence from Calcutta, or otherwise, the Faculty, by whom the Member causing the vacancy was elected, shall proceed to elect a new Member for the remainder of the current year.

6. If any Faculty omit to elect a Member of the Syndicate within one month after a vacancy occurs, the Vice-Chancellor may appoint one from among the Members of that Faculty.

7. Four Members of the Syndicate shall constitute a quorum, and all questions shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the Members present.

8. The Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Senior*

* The ex-officio Fellows of the University are always the Senior Fellows in order of official precedence. The seniority of the other Fellows mentioned in the Act of Incorporation is according to the order in which their names appear there. The seniority of all other Fellows is according to the date and order of their appointment.

Fellow present shall preside at all Meetings of the Syndicate, and if the votes, including that of the President, are equally divided, the President shall have a casting vote.

9. It shall be the duty of the Syndicate to appoint, and if necessary to remove, the Examiners and all other officers of the University, except the Registrar; to order examinations in conformity with the Regulations, and to fix the times at which they shall be held; to grant Degrees, Honors, and Rewards; to keep the Accounts of the University; and to correspond on the business of the University with the Government and all other authorities and persons.

10. During the year, between the Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate may appoint any Member of the Senate to any one or more of the Faculties, and may transfer any Member from one Faculty to another.

11. The Syndicate shall from time to time frame such Bye-laws and Regulations as may be necessary, subject to the approval of the Senate. Each Faculty shall report on any subject that may be referred to it by the Syndicate.

12. Any Faculty, or any Member or number of Members of the Senate, may make any recommendation to the Syndicate, and may propose any Bye-law or Regulation for the consideration of the Syndicate.

13. The decision of the Syndicate on any such recommendation or proposition, or any matter whatever, may be brought before the Senate by any Member of the Senate at one of its Meetings, and the Senate may approve, revise or modify any such decision, or may direct the Syndicate to review it.

14. No question shall be considered by the Senate that has not, in the first instance, been considered and decided on by the Syndicate.

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## THE REGISTRAR.

1. The Registrar shall be appointed by the Senate at the Annual Meeting. He shall be appointed for two years only, but at the end of every such term he may be re-appointed. The term of office of the Registrar shall commence on the first day of May next following his election. If a vacancy occur in the office of Registrar between

two Annual Meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate shall appoint a person to officiate until the next first day of May.

2. It shall be competent to the Syndicate at their discretion to grant leave of absence for short periods to the Registrar, when such leave can be granted without public inconvenience or extra expense. It shall also be competent to the Syndicate once during the Registrar's two years' tenure of office to grant him leave of absence on medical certificate, without forfeiture of salary, for a period not exceeding three months; provided that a satisfactory arrangement can be made without extra expense for the discharge of the Registrar's duties during his absence. Should it be necessary for the Registrar, after enjoying one such leave of absence, to be absent a second time (otherwise than for a short period as already provided), or should it be necessary for the Registrar at any time to be absent for more than three months, or to proceed to Europe, the office of Registrar shall thereupon become vacant.

3. The Registrar shall be the custodian of the Records, Library, Common Seal, and such other property of the University as the Syndicate shall commit to his charge.

4. All meetings of the Senate, the Syndicate, and the Faculties, shall be convened through the Registrar, who shall keep a record of the proceedings of such meetings.

# IV.
# REGULATIONS.

## ARTS.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

1. The Entrance Examination shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any person, wherever he shall have been educated, may be admitted to the Entrance Examination, provided he will be above the age of sixteen years on the 1st March following, and not otherwise.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Entrance Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of ten rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for the Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Entrance Examinations on payment of a like fee of ten rupees on each occasion.

5. The Entrance Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the examination is held.

* The following places have already been appointed:—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur, Dacca, Chittagong, Gauhati, Sylhet, Cuttack, Bhaugulpore, Patna, Bancoorah, Benares, Agra, Delhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Lucknow, Colombo, Kandy, Burrisaul, Simla, Peshawur, Darjeeling, Nagpore, Ranchee, Sehore, Mussoorie, Jubbulpore, Rangoon, Allahabad, Sibságar, Batticaloa, and Indore.

6. At the Entrance Examination, every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

I.—LANGUAGES.

English; and one of the following languages:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Bengali. |
| Latin. | Oorya. |
| Arabic. | Hindi. |
| Persian. | Urdu. |
| Hebrew. | Burmese. |
| Sanskrit. | Armenian. |

Any other language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

II.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The outlines of the History of England and of the History of India. The Elements of Physical Geography, as in Blanford's Physical Geography, Chapters I, II. III, VIII, IX, and so much of general Geography as is required to elucidate the Histories.

The Historical Text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate. (*See Appendix B.*)

III.—MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic.*

The four Simple Rules; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Reduction; Practice; Proportion; Simple Interest; Extraction of Square Root.

*Algebra.*

The four Simple Rules; Proportion; Simple Equations; Extraction of Square Root; Greatest Common Measure; Least Common Multiple.

*Geometry and Mensuration.*

The first four Books of Euclid, with easy deductions. The mensuration of plane surfaces, including the theory of surveying with the chain, as in Todhunter's Mensuration, Chapters I to VIII and X to XV inclusive, and Chapters XLIV to XLVII inclusive.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in alphabetical order. Every successful candidate shall receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

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## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

1. The First Examination in Arts shall commence annually on the first Monday in December, and shall be

held in Calcutta and in such other places* as shall from time to time be appointed by the Syndicate.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.†

3. Every candidate for admission shall send his application with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, either to the Registrar or to a local officer recognised by the Syndicate. Every such application must reach the office of the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar or to the local officer recognised by the Syndicate. A candidate who fails to pass or to present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to any one or more subsequent First Examinations in Arts on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The First Examination in Arts shall be conducted by means of printed papers, the same papers being used at every place at which the Examination is held.

6. At the First Examination in Arts every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I.—Languages.
II.—History.
III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
IV.—Logic.
V.—One of the following to be selected by the candidate :—
(*a*) Psychology.
(*b*) The Chemistry of the Metalloids.

I.—LANGUAGES.‡

English ; and one of the following languages :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit | Persian. |

* The following places have already been appointed :—
Hooghly, Berhampore, Kishnaghur. Dacca, Patna, Benares, Agra, elhi, Bareilly, Ajmere, Lahore, Colombo, Simla, Darjeeling, Sehore, ussoorie, Cuttack, Chittagong, Jubbulpore, Batticaloa, and Indore.
† The Syndicate have power to make exceptions to this rule in vor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.
‡ The Examination in languages will be such as to test a lower gree of competency than what is required for the B.A. Degree.

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate. Sentences in each language in which the candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

The papers in each language shall include questions on Grammar and Idiom.

### II.—History.

Ancient History.

The historical questions shall include questions relating to the geography of the countries to which they refer.

The text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate

### III.—Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.

*Arithmetic.*

*Algebra.*

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

Quadratic Equations; Proportion and Variation; Permutations and Combinations; Arithmetical and Geometrical Progressions; the Binomial Theorem; Simple and Compound Interest; Discount; Annuities; the nature and use of Logarithms.

*Geometry.*

(The following in addition to the subjects at Entrance):—

The sixth Book of Euclid; the eleventh Book to Prop. XXI. deductions.

Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles.

*Mechanics.**

Composition and Resolution of Forces; Equilibrium of Forces at a point in one plane; the Mechanical Powers; and Centre of Gravity.

### IV.—Logic.

Deductive Logic, as in Fowler (Clarendon Press Series).

One of the following to be selected by the candidates:—

(*a*) Psychology, as in Reid's Inquiry, or in Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.

(*b*) Chemistry of the Metalloids, as in Roscoe.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall on passing receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

* Including experimental illustrations.

## BACHELOR OF ARTS.

1. An Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be held annually in Calcutta and Agra, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in any affiliated institution for not less than two academical years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations for the Degree of B.A., on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination for the Degree of B.A. shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. At the Examination for the Degree of B.A., every candidate shall be examined in either of the two following courses, marked A. and B. :—

### A.

### I.—Languages.

English; and one of the following languages :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Greek. | Hebrew. |
| Latin. | Arabic. |
| Sanskrit. | Persian. |

Any other classical language may be added to this list by the Syndicate.

Passages in each of the languages in which a candidate is examined shall be given for translation into the other language.

### II.—Mixed Mathematics.

*Mechanics.*

The general laws of Motion; the motion of a falling body in free space and along an inclined plane.

The Syndicate has power to make exceptions to this rule in favor of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and Schoolmasters.

*Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.*

Elementary propositions respecting the nature, transmission, and intensity of fluid pressure; the condition of equilibrium of floating bodies; nature and simple properties of elastic fluids and the pressure produced by them; specific gravity and the modes of determining it; the Barometer; Air-pump; Common pump; Forcing pump; Siphon; Diving-bell; Thermometer.

*Astronomy.*

Descriptive (as distinguished from Practical and Physical) Astronomy; the Solar System; Phenomena of Eclipses.

III and IV.

Two of the following three subjects marked (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) to be selected by the candidate:—

(*a*)

1. Mental Philosophy, Hamilton's Lectures.
2. Moral Philosophy as in Fleming,

*or*

Butler's Analogy, Part I.
Dissertation on Virtue.
Sermons, I, II, III,

*or*

Logic, as in Fowler's Inductive Logic.

(*b*)

1. History of England, Student's Hume.
2. History of India during the Hindu, Muhammadan, and British periods, down to 1835,

*and*

3. Arnold's Lectures on Modern History,

*or*

Mill on Representative Government,

*or*

The History of the Jews, from the beginning of the Monarchy to the Destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The historical text-books will be fixed from time to time by the Syndicate.

(*c*)

1. Algebra ... ... } as laid down in the Course
2. Plane Trigonometry ... } for Honors.
3. Analytical Conic Sections.

B.

I.—English.

II.—Mathematics, as in (II) of the (A) Course.

III.—Inorganic Chemistry, as in Roscoe.

IV.—Physical Geography, and one of the following to be selected by the candidate:—

(*d*) Acoustics ... } as in Ganot.
Thermotics ... }
Optics ... }
Magnetism ... }
Electricity ... }

(*e*) General Physiology.
Animal Physiology.
Zoology.
(*f*) General Physiology.
Vegetable Physiology.
Botany.
(*g*) Geology.
Mineralogy.
Palæontology.

7. On the morning of the fourth Monday after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second and third, in alphabetical order.

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## HONORS IN ARTS.

1. Examinations for Honors in Arts shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in February.

2. Any candidate who passes the B.A. Examination within four academical years from the date of his passing the Entrance Examination, may, at the Honor Examination next ensuing, or at that of the following year, be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

(1.) Languages.
(2.) History.
(3.) Mental and Moral Philosophy.
(4.) Mathematics—Pure and Mixed.
(5.) Natural and Physical Science.

3. A fee of rupees fifty shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

4. Every candidate for Honors shall intimate to the Registrar the subject or subjects in which he desires to be examined. Such intimation must reach the office of the Registrar on or before the 31st day of December.

5. Honors in languages shall be awarded in Latin, in Greek, in Sanskrit, in Arabic, in Persian, in Hebrew, and also in English for candidates whose vernacular language is not English.

The subjects in languages shall be selected by the Syndicate two years before the Examination.

The Examination shall include translation into English from the language professed by the candidate, and into that language from English.

It shall also include written answers by the candidate in English to questions relating to the books selected for the Examination.

It shall also include questions on Comparative Grammar, with special reference to the language professed by the candidate.

Every candidate shall be required to write an Essay in English on a subject connected with the History or Literature of the language professed by him.

6. Candidates for Honors in History shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a*) History of a stated period (in modern times), including political and personal events, manners, and literature.
(*b*) Constitutional History of England, as in Hallam.
(*c*) History of Modern Civilization, as in Guizot.
(*d*) Political Economy
(*e*) Taylor's Historical Evidence.

The examination in History shall include such questions on Geography and Ethnography as the subjects suggest. The candidates shall be required to write an Essay in English on a historical subject.

7. Candidates for Honors in Mathematics shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Algebra, including the Theory of Equations.
Analytical Geometry, plane and solid.
Differential and Integral Calculus.
Spherical Trigonometry.
Statics.
Dynamics.
Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, and Pneumatics.
Optics.
Astronomy.
(*See Appendix B.*)

8. Candidates for Honors in Natural and Physical Science shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Whewell's History of the Inductive Sciences.
Mill's Logic, Books III and IV.

And in one of the following Sciences. A general acquaintance with the subjects enumerated in brackets, treated as subordinate to the chief subject, and as far as they are necessary to the comprehension of the latter, is also expected.

(*a*) Zoology.
[Comparative Anatomy and Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæontology, and Physical Geography.]
(*b*) Botany.
[Botanic Physiology, Organic Chemistry, Palæobotany, and Physical Geography.]
(*c*) Geology.
[Physical Geography, Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Palæontology.]
(*d*) Mineralogy.
[Chemistry, Optics, Crystallography, Petrology, Mineral, and Technology.]
(*e*) Physics, *viz.*, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism.
[Chemistry.]

9. Candidates for Honors in Mental and Moral Philosophy shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Logic.
Mental Philosophy.
Moral Philosophy.
Natural Theology.
Also in one of the following subjects, to be selected by the candidate :—
(*a*) History of Philosophy.
(*b*) Elements of Jurisprudence.
(*c*) Evidences of Revealed Religion, as in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences.

10. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in three divisions, each in the order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

11. The candidate who shall be placed first in the first division in each branch shall receive a Gold Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees, and the second student of the first class in each branch shall receive a Silver Medal, and a prize of books to the value of one hundred rupees.

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## EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF M.A.

1. Every Bachelor of Arts, who has obtained Honors in Arts, shall be entitled to the Degree of Master of Arts without further examination or fee.

2. Any Bachelor of Arts may, on sending to the Registrar (on or before the first of January) an application (specifying the branch in which he desires to be examined), with a certificate of having passed the Examination for the Degree of B.A., and on payment of a fee of fifty rupees, be admitted to the Honor Examination in any branch in view to obtaining the Degree of M.A.

3. If a candidate fail to pass the Examination, the fee shall not be returned to him. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of fifty rupees on each occasion.

4. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Each successful candidate shall receive with his Degree of M.A. a certificate setting forth the branch in which he was examined.

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## BACHELOR IN LAW.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in January.

2. Any Graduate of the University may be admitted to the Examination, provided that he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a school of law recognised by the Syndicate for not less than three academical years, two of which shall be after passing the B.A. Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least thirty days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written and oral.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :*—

The Principles of Jurisprudence.
The Theory and Law of Property.
The Law relating to Persons in their public and private capacities.
The History and Constitution of the Courts of Law and Legislative Authorities in India.
The Land Tenures of Bengal and the Revenue Laws.
The Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.
The Hindu and Mahomedan Law in general use and application, as modified by the Acts and Regulations of the Bengal Code.
The Law of Contracts and Torts.
The Principles of Judicial Inquiry in Matters of Fact, and the Rules of Evidence in use in the Mofussil Courts.
Criminal Law and Criminal and Civil Procedure.

7. Six papers shall be set at the Examination, and the subjects shall be distributed in the following manner :—

i. The Principles of General Jurisprudence; the Theory and Law of Property ; the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities ; and Legal History and Constitution.
ii. The Land Tenures in Bengal ; the Revenue Laws ; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription.
iii. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law.
iv. The Law of Contracts and Torts.
v. Civil Procedure and Evidence.
vi. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. The first student of the first class shall receive a Gold Medal, provided that he is considered by the Examiners to have evinced sufficient merit. The Syndicate shall be at liberty to award one or more special prizes if they deem it expedient.

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## EXAMINATION FOR HONORS IN LAW.

1. An Examination for Honors in law shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week in March.

* List of Text-books given in Appendix B.

2. Any candidate who has passed the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar at least one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of 100 rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee.

5. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers.

6. Candidates for Honors in Law shall be examined in the following subjects :—

(*a.*) General Jurisprudence.
(*b.*) Hindu Law.
(*c.*) Mahomedan Law.
(*d.*) The Law of Mortgage.
(*e.*) The Law of Succession to the property of deceased persons.
(*f.*) The Law of Limitation and Prescription.
(*g.*) The Law relating to the purchase and sale of immoveable property, including sales for arrears of rent and revenue.
(*h.*) The Law of Tenure of immoveable property.

} as administered in India.

7. There shall be six papers, of which two at least shall be in Hindu and Mahomedan Law ; and there shall also be a *vivâ voce* Examination of each candidate, if the Examiners think fit.

8. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

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## DOCTOR IN LAW.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as Bachelor in Law, and has at any

time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Law or two Doctors in Law shall testify, to the satisfaction of the Syndicate, that since graduating he has practised his profession with repute for five years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the Degree of Doctor; *and*

(2.) He shall produce an Essay, approved by the President of the Faculty of Law for the time being, on some subject connected with Law or Jurisprudence.

2. A fee of rupees one hundred shall be payable for the Degree of Doctor in Law. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

## LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Medicine and Surgery shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second Licentiate Medical Examinations.

### First Licentiate Medical Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to the Examination :—

*a.*—Of having completed his nineteenth year.

*b.*—Of having been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years after passing the *First Examination in Arts.*†

*c.*—Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate :—

*Two Courses of* 70 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy and Physiology.

*One Course of* 20 *Lectures.* ‡

Botany.

* The holder of this Licence shall be styled Licentiate in Medicine.

† This certificate will be required at the Examination in March 1878 and thereafter.

‡ Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens.

*One Course.*

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

*d.*—Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

*e.*—Of having dissected during three winter terms, and of having completed at least twelve Dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

The Syndicate shall notify, three months before the Examination, the portions of the subjects of Chemistry and Botany* in which candidates shall be examined.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

8. Any passed student of the Vernacular classes of any affiliated Medical College, or School of Medicine, if recommended by the Principal for distinguished merit, may be

* See Appendix B.

admitted to this Examination on producing certificates to the following effect:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Entrance Examination of the University.

(*b.*) Of having completed his nineteenth year.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to qualifying in the Vernacular classes, been engaged for one year in the study of Medicine and Surgery, and during that time of having attended, in a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in each of the following subjects:—

Anatomy.
Physiology.
Botany.
Chemistry.

SECOND LICENTIATE MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

9. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination:—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Licentiate Medical Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognised by the Syndicate:—

*Two Courses of* 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

*One Course of* 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

*Two Courses of* 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

*One Course of* 20 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Licentiate Medical Examination, dissected the surgical regions, and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.*:—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognised Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of an Eye-Infirmary.

(*g.*) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, six Medical and six Surgical cases, during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h.*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

10. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

11. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

12. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

13. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

14. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Diseases to be selected by the Examiners, and to draw up careful

histories of the cases; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations of any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the best manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operation adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

15. As soon as possible after the Examinations, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

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## BACHELOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the last week of March. The Examination shall consist of two parts, entitled respectively the First and Second M. B. Examinations.

### First M. B. Examination.

2. Any undergraduate of the University, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts; *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.**

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First Examination in Arts, been engaged in Medical studies for three academical years.

(*c.*) Of having attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate :—

*Two Courses, each of* 40 *Lectures.*

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Materia Medica.
General Anatomy.

* The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

*Two Courses, each of* 20 *Lectures.*

Botany.

*One Course of* 40 *Lectures.*

Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.

*One Course.*

Practical Chemical Exercises in testing the nature of ordinary poisons, and in examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

(*d.*) Of having studied Practical Pharmacy for three months, and of having acquired a practical knowledge of the preparation and compounding of Medicines.

(*e.*) Of having dissected during three winter terms and of having completed at least twelve dissections in each term.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations, on payment of a like fee of twenty rupees on each occasion; and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction subsequently to his last failure for one academical year.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Chemistry.
Botany.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
General Anatomy and Physiology.
Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.
Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of the presence and nature of ordinary poisons, and the examination of animal secretions and urinary deposits.

* Practical demonstrations will be given at the Botanical Gardens..

7. As soon as possible after the commencement of the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the candidates who have passed, arranged in two divisions, the first in order of merit, and the second in alphabetical order. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## Second M. B. Examination.

8. Any candidate, who can produce certificates to the following effect, may be admitted to this Examination :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First M. B. Examination at least two years previously.

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, attended the following courses of lectures at a School of Medicine recognized by the University :—

*Two Courses, each of* 70 *Lectures.*

Medicine (including Hygiene).
Surgery.
Midwifery.

*One Course of* 70 *Lectures.*

General Pathology and Morbid Anatomy.

*Two Courses of* 50 *Lectures.*

Medical Jurisprudence.

*One Course of* 50 *Lectures.*

Diseases of the Eye.

(*c.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the First M. B. Examination, dissected the surgical regions; and performed surgical operations during two Winter Sessions; the certificate to state the number and nature of the operations so performed.

(*d.*) Of having duly and carefully performed six *post-mortem* examinations.

(*e.*) Of having conducted at least six Labours.

Certificates on this subject will be received from any legally qualified practitioner in Medicine.

(*f.*) Of having attended Hospital and Dispensary Practice during the last three academic years of study in the following manner, *viz.* :—

Three months of attendance at the Out-door Dispensary of a recognized Hospital.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Surgical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Surgery during such attendance.

Fifteen months of attendance at the Medical Practice of a recognized Hospital, and Lectures on Clinical Medicine during such attendance.

Three months of attendance at the practice of any Eye-Infirmary.

(*g*.) Of having drawn up, in his own handwriting, Medical and Surgical cases during his period of service as Clinical Clerk or dresser.

(*h*) Of general character and conduct, from the Principal of the College or School of Medicine at which he has studied.

9. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

10. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

11. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

12. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Principles and Practice of Medicine.
Ditto ditto of Surgery.
Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.
Hygiene and Pathology.
General and Comparative Physiology
Practical Toxicology.

The Clinical Examination shall be conducted in the Wards of a Hospital.

13. Every candidate shall be required—

To examine, diagnose, and treat cases of Acute or Chronic Disease to be selected by the Examiners ; and to draw up careful histories of the cases ; also, if required, to perform and report in detail necroscopical examinations on any of the selected cases that may have died in Hospital.

To apply apparatus for great surgical injuries and explain the objects to be attained by them, as well as the manner of effecting those objects.

To examine, in presence of the Examiners, morbid products chemically and by the aid of the microscope, demonstrating the results obtained.

To perform capital operations upon the dead subject, after detailing to the Examiners the pathological conditions in which such operations are necessary, the different modes of operations adopted, and the reasons for preferring any particular mode of procedure.

14. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in alphabetical order.

15. Any Licentiate of three years' standing may be admitted to this Degree, on paying a fee of fifty rupees, and producing certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

(*b.*) Of having attended, at a School of Medicine recognized by the Syndicate, a course of lectures in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology, consisting of at least 40 lectures.

(*c.*) Of having passed an examination in Comparative Anatomy and Zoology and in General and Comparative Physiology.

16. Any candidate who has passed the Licentiate Examination before 1867, or the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College, may be admitted to this Degree, without further examination or fee, on producing a certificate of having passed the First Examination in Arts,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined.*†

## HONORS IN MEDICINE.

1. Any candidate, who has been placed in the first division at the second Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Medicine, may be examined for Honors in one or more of the following branches :—

Surgery.
Medicine.
Midwifery.
Medical Jurisprudence.

* Any Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery may proceed to the First Examination in Arts or to the B. A. Examination, without completing the two years' attendance at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

2. The Examination shall take place in the week following the completion of the second Examination, and shall be conducted by means of written papers and practical tests.

3. As soon as possible after each Examination for Honors, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit. Candidates shall be bracketed together, unless the Examiners are of opinion that there is clearly a difference in their merits.

## DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of April.

2. Any Bachelor in Medicine may be admitted to this Examination, provided he can produce certificates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having been admitted to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.*

(*b.*) Of having, subsequently to passing the M. B. Examination, completed—

Five years of certified practice of the Medical profession, *or*

Two years' Hospital practice and two years' private practice, *or*

Two years' practice, either hospital or private, if the candidate be a Graduate in Medicine with Honors.

(*c.*) Of good moral character, signed by two persons of respectability.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in the appendix A, to the Registrar at lest one month before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he shall have paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of one hundred rupees on each occasion.

* Any Bachelor in Medicine may proceed to the B. A. Examination without completing the two years' study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

5. The Examination shall be written, oral, and practical.

6. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

Medicine, including the Practice of Physic.
Surgery.
Midwifery.
Hygiene and Pathology.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in alphabetical order.

8. Any candidate, who is not a Bachelor in Medicine, may be admitted to the Examination for the Degree of Doctor in Medicine, on producing certficates to the following effect :—

(*a.*) Of having passed the Senior Diploma Examination of the Medical College or the Licentiate Examination in Medicine and Surgery of the University

(*b.*) Of having attained the age of 35 years.

(*c.*) Of having practised the Medical Profession with repute for five years.

(*d.*) Of fitness, moral and social, for the degree

(*e.*) Of having passed the B. A. Examination,* *Latin having been one of the languages in which he was examined ;*† *or*

The following preliminary Examination for those candidates only who had completed their Medical Education in or before the Session of 1859 :—

*English.*

Subjects of Examination shall not be appointed, but the answers of the candidates in all subjects must be such as to show a competent knowledge of the English language.

*Mental and Moral Science.*

Mental Science ;—as contained in Abercrombie on the Intellectual powers.

Moral Philosophy :—as contained in Payne and Abercrombie.

* Any person who has passed a University Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery in or before 1864, may proceed to the B. A. Examination without passing the First Examination in Arts or completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution required under para. 2 of the B. A. Regulations.

† The words here printed in italics are to take effect as soon after 1869 as the Syndicate may order.

## LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for a Licence* in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week in May.

2. Any undergraduate of the University may be admitted to this Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study in a School of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate, for three academical years after passing the Entrance Examination.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of twenty-five rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of twenty-five rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subject :

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Drawing.
VI. Geodesy.

### I. MATHEMATICS.

*Arithmetic.*

*Algebra.*

Simple and Quadratic Equations, Ratio, Proportion, and Variation, Arithmetical and Geometrical Progression.
Binomial Theorem.
Logarithms.

*Geometry.*

Euclid—Books 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 11 to Prop. 21, with Deductions. Conic Sections, treated geometrically.

The holder of this Licence shall be styled a Licentiate in Civil Engineering.

*Trigonometry*

As far as the solution of all cases of plane triangles.

*Mensuration.*

Mensuration of surfaces and solids.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

*Statics.*

Composition and resolution of forces, centre of gravity.
Mechanical powers.
Friction.

*Dynamics.*

General laws of motion.
Motion of falling bodies in free space and down inclined planes.
Vibration of simple Pendulums.
Collision of bodies.

*Hydrostatics.*

Equilibrium of fluids.
Specific gravity.
Equilibrium of floating bodies.
Centre of pressure.
Elastic fluids.
Principles of the Barometer and Thermometer, and application to determine height of mountains; of the Air-pump, Condenser Pump, Siphon, and Hydrostatic Press.

*Hydrodynamics.*

Motion of fluids through a small orifice.
Percussion and resistance of fluids.

*Optics.*

Laws of reflection, refraction, and radiation for plane and spherical surfaces. Formation of images; simple and compound Lenses; the Eye; Principles of the Sextant, Telescope, Microscope.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

*Chemistry.*

The elements of Inorganic Chemistry, as laid down in Chambers's Course, and as applied to the preparation of wrought-iron, steel, and cements.

*Heat.*

Elementary laws of heat, with reference to steam and combustion of fuel.

*Mineralogy.*

Physical characteristics of minerals.

*Physical Geography*

With special reference to that of India.

## IV. Construction.

*Materials.*

Stones.

Preparation of Bricks and Tiles, Mortars and Cements, Paints, Iron and Steel, Preservation of timber.

*Practice of Building.*

*Earthwork.*

*Construction of Roads.*

*Construction of Railroads.*

Selection of line, cutting and embankments, tunnels, gradients, curves.

*The Practice of Bridge-Building.*

*Carpentry.*

Scarfs, joints, centres for bridges, roofs.

*Hydraulic Works.*

Flow of water in pipes and open channels, and over weirs, tanks, canals, sluices, locks.

*Strength of Materials.*

Resistance of iron and wood to compression, tension, transverse and longitudinal strains and detrusion. Deflection of beams. Various forms of beams, solid and hollow.

*Stability of Structures*

As applied to retaining walls, bridges, abutments, walls of buildings, and framed structures.

*Mechanism.*

Motion ; Machines, advantage and uses of.

Elementary forms ; levers ; cranks ; rolling contacts ; sliding contacts ; mechanism for modifying motion ; accumulation and regulation of motion.

Sources of power—Gravity, Wind, Heat, Muscular action.

The Steam Engine in detail.

Hydraulic Machines—Water wheels and Turbines.

*Designs.*

An original design for a work on given data, with report, specification, and estimate.

## V. Drawing.

Geometrical, Mechanical, Engineering, and Architectural, Perspective, Isometrical Perspective, Topographical, and Landscape Drawing.

(Attested specimens of each kind to be submitted to the Examiners, in addition to the specimens to be executed during the Examination, to which marks will be assigned.)

VI. GEODESY.

Use of the Scales, Prismatic Compass, Level, Theodolite, and Plane Table.
Topographical Surveying of limited areas.
Practice of levelling.
Route Surveying and laying out curves.
(Attested Surveys, executed by the Candidate, will be submitted to the Examiners, to which marks will be assigned.)

6. The Examination shall be conducted by means of printed papers, and a paper of questions shall be set in each of the following subjects :—

Arithmetic and Algebra.
Geometry and Conic Sections.
Practical Trigonometry, Logarithms, and Mensuration.
Statics and Dynamics.
Hydrostatics and Optics.
Chemistry and Heat.
Mineralogy and Physical Geography.
Practice of Building.
Earthworks and Construction of Roads and Railways.
Carpentry and Mechanism.
Hydraulic Works.
Strength of Materials and Stability of Structures.
Drawing and Geodesy.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

## BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, and shall commence in the first week of May.

2. Any candidate* may be admitted to the Examination, provided he has prosecuted a regular course of study at a school of Engineering recognized by the Syndicate,

* Any Licentiate in Engineering may proceed to the First Examination in Arts and the Bachelor of Arts Examination without completing the two years of study at an affiliated Institution, required under para. 2 of the First Arts and B. A. Regulations.

for three academical years, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Every candidate for admission to the Examination shall send his application, with a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A, to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4. A fee of thirty rupees shall be payable by each candidate. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he has paid this fee to the Registrar. A candidate who fails to pass or present himself for Examination shall not be entitled to claim a refund of the fee. A candidate may be admitted to one or more subsequent Examinations on payment of a like fee of thirty rupees on each occasion.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the subjects and in the manner ordered in paras. 5 and 6 of the Regulations for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

6. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates arranged in two divisions, each in order of merit. Every candidate shall, on passing, receive a certificate in the form entered in Appendix A.

7. The first candidate of the first class shall receive a gold medal to the value of one hundred rupees.

8. Any Licentiate in Civil Engineering, who has passed the First Examination in Arts, may, on paying the usual fee, be admitted to the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering without further Examination.

## HONORS IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. An Examination for Honors in Civil Engineering shall be held annually in Calcutta, commencing in the first week of June.

2. Any candidate who has passed the examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering, or for a Licence in Civil Engineering, may be examined for Honors.

3. Every candidate for Honors shall send his application to the Registrar, at least fourteen days before the date fixed for the commencement of the Examination.

4 The Examination shall be written and oral.

5. Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects :—

I. Mathematics.
II. Mechanical Philosophy.
III. Natural and Experimental Science.
IV. Construction.
V. Geodesy.

I. MATHEMATICS.

Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Geodesy.
Descriptive Geometry.

II. MECHANICAL PHILOSOPHY.

Central Forces.
Rotation and Oscillation of Bodies. Centrifugal Forces.
Motion of Fluids.
Geometrical Optics.
The Elements of Astronomy, and its application to Geodesy.

III. NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.

Heat, with reference to Steam and Combustion.
Chemistry, as applied to Cements and preservation of Materials.
Practical application of Electrical Science.
General Principles of Geology and Mineralogy, and their applications to Engineering.

IV. CONSTRUCTION.

Practice of Building.
Theory and Practice of Bridge-building.
Roads and Railways.
Hydraulic works.
Equilibrium of Structures, theory of Machines with special reference to the Steam Engine.
Principles of design.

V. GEODESY.

Surveying.
Topographical Drawing.

6. The candidates' qualifications shall be tested by written papers on the first three and the fifth subjects, and by written papers and *vivâ voce* examination on the fourth subject.

7. As soon as possible after the Examination, the Syndicate shall publish a list of the successful candidates, arranged in order of merit.

## MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

1. No special Examination shall be held, but any person who has graduated as B.C.E., and has at any time passed the Honor Examination, may be admitted to the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering without Examination, provided that—

(1.) Two members of the Faculty of Engineering or two Masters in Civil Engineering shall testify to the satisfaction of the Syndicate that, since graduating, he has practised his profession with repute for four years, and that in habits and character he is a fit and proper person for the degree of Master.

(2.) He shall produce an Essay approved by the President of the Faculty of Engineering for the time being, on some subject connected with Engineering.

2. A fee of one hundred rupees shall be payable for the Degree of Master in Civil Engineering. No candidate shall be admitted, unless he have previously paid this fee to the Registrar.

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## GENERAL.

1. No question shall be put at any University Examination, so as to require an expression of religious belief on the part of the candidates; and no answer or translation given by any candidate shall be objected to on the ground of its expressing any peculiarities of religious belief.

2. The Syndicate shall have power in any case to admit to any University Examination in any Faculty any person who shall present a certificate from any Institution authorized on that behalf by the Governor-General of India in Council, showing that in such Institution he has attended courses of study, passed Examinations, or taken Degrees corresponding to those which, in connection with such Examinations, are exacted from students of this University.

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# Appendix A.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

### APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University.

The entrance fee of 10 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

### CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate will, to the best of my belief, be above the age of 16 years on the 1st March next; that I know nothing against his moral character; that he has not already passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta University; that there is in my opinion a reasonable probability of his now passing it; and that he has signed the above application.

The certificate is to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of the College or School at which the candidate has been or is being educated, or if he be a private* student, by the Principal of an affiliated College, or by a Government Inspector of Schools.

*The* } 187 . }

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—*

Name.
Age.
Religion.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c )
Where educated.
Present position (*i.e., at school, or present occupation.*)
Town or village, where resident.
Name of father or guardian.
Where to be examined.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

### APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination in Arts. In addition to the necessary subjects. I offer to be examined in the language.

The fee of 20 rupees is forwarded herewith.

I am, &c., &c.

Private Student:—One who has attended at no educational institution for six months before the Examination.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate; that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the University; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—*

Age.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Date of Entrance.
Where to be examined.
Alternative subject of examination.

*Period or Periods of Study since passing the Entrance Examination.*

| Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied. | Period or periods of continuous Study. | Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of the Registrar's certificate; that he has passed the First Examination in Arts of the University of Calcutta; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the subjoined account to be true.

The certificate to be signed by the Principal or Head Master of an affiliated Institution.

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—*

Age.
Date of Entrance.
Date of passing First Examination in Arts
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.
Language in which, besides English, to be examined.
Optional subject.

*Period or Periods of Study since passing the First Examination in Arts.*

| Affiliated Institution or Institutions at which Candidate has studied. | Period or Periods of continuous Study. | Signatures of Principals or Head Masters of affiliated Institutions. |
|---|---|---|
| | | |

## M. A. EXAMINATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Master of Arts in ——.

I am, &c., &c.

*Particulars to be filled in by the Candidate:—*

Age.
Date of Graduation in Arts.
Race (*i.e.*, nation, tribe, &c., &c.)
Religion.
Present occupation.

CERTIFICATE.

I certify that the abovenamed candidate has satisfied me by the production of his diploma; that he has passed the Bachelor of Arts Examination of the University of ; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that I believe the above account to be true.

## BACHELOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

*To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.*

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Law.

## DOCTOR IN LAW.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request to be admitted to the Degree of Doctor in Law.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

*To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Law.*

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 1 of the D. L. Regulations.

## LICENCE IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

### FIRST EXAMINATION.

APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing First Examination for a Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

I am, &c., &c.

CERTIFICATE.

*To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.*

I certify that has, to the best of my belief, completed his nineteenth year; that I know nothing against his moral character; and that he has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Medicine.

*The Applications and Certificates of the following Examinations to be in the same form as the foregoing:—*

Licence in Medicine and Surgery, Second Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, First Examination.
Bachelor in Medicine, Second Examination.

## DOCTOR IN MEDICINE.

### APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for the degree of Doctor in Medicine.

I am, &c., &c.

### CERTIFICATE.

*To be signed by the President of the Faculty of Medicine.*

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the M.D. Regulations.

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## LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

### APPLICATION.

*To the Registrar of the Calcutta University.*

SIR,

I request permission to present myself at the ensuing Examination for a Licence in Civil Engineering.

I am, &c., &c.

### CERTIFICATE.

*To be signed by the Principal of the College at which the Candidate has studied.*

I certify that has fulfilled the requirements contemplated under para. 2 of the Regulations as to Civil Engineering.

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## BACHELOR IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*The certificate and application for the degree of Bachelor in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as the foregoing.*

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## MASTER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*The certificate and application for the degree of Master in Civil Engineering to be in the same form as for the degree of Doctor in Law, with the exception that the certificate is to be signed by the President of the Faculty of Engineering.*

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## CERTIFICATES OF PASSING.

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*Entrance.*

I certify that duly passed the Entrance Examination held in the month of 18 and has been placed in the Division.

*The* 18 *Registrar.*

*First Examination in Arts.*

*Same form as foregoing.*

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*Licence in any Faculty.*

This is to certify that passed the Examination for Licence in at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

*University of Calcutta,* *Registrar.*
*The* 18.

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*First Examination for Licence in Medicine and Surgery.*

This is to certify that duly passed the First Examination for at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

*Registrar.*

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18

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*Bachelor in any Faculty.*

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Bachelor in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18 , and that he was placed in the Division.

*Chancellor.*
*or Vice-Chancellor.*

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18

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*Doctor or Master in any Faculty.*

This is to certify that obtained the degree of Doctor or Master in in this University at the Annual Examination in the year 18

*Chancellor,*
*or Vice-Chancellor.*

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18

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*Honors.*

This is to certify that passed the Honor Examination in in the year 18 and was placed in the Division.

*Registrar.*

*University of Calcutta,*
*The* 18

# Appendix B.

## SUBJECTS IN LANGUAGES.

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1877.

*Greek.*

Xenophon ... ... ... Anabasis, Books I & II.
Homer ... ... ... Iliad, Book I.

*Latin.*

Cornelius Nepos ... ... First ten Lives (Browning's Edition, Clarendon Press Series).
Ovid ... ... ... Selections* from Fasti.

*Sanskrit.*

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupuráṇa, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.*

Selections by Major Fuller.

*Persian.*

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

*Hebrew.*

The Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.*

Selections* by Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

*Urdu.*

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

*Hindi.*

Rámáyana ... ... ... Balkanda—Ramjasan's Edition.
Premsagar ... ... ... Second half of the Book.

*Uriya.*

Universal History, or Sarvatric purivtor Sar, by Nobin Chandra Sarangee (Calcutta School Book Society).
Hitopadesha ... ... ... Books I & II.
Rámáyana ... ... ... Sundrakanda (Calcutta School Book Society).

*Armenian.*

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

*Burmese.*

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1878.

*Greek.*

Xenophon ... ... ... Memorabilia, Book I.
Homer ... .. ... Iliad, Book VI.

*Latin.*

Cicero ... ... ... De Senectute.
Tibullus ... ... ... Selections.*

*Sanskrit.*

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupurána, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Major Fuller.

*Persian.*

Iqd-i-gul, pages 1—105.
Iqd-i-Manzum.

*Hebrew.*

The Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.*

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjea.

*Urdu.*

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning.

*Hindi.*

Nitisudhatarangini by Ram Prasad Tiwari (Allahabad Government Press).
Rámáyana, Ayodhyakand .. (Ramjasan's Edition).

*Uriya.*

Charupath, Part III ... ... By Birchand Patnaik (Calcutta Baptist Mission Press)
History of England ... ... By Gadadhar Tripathi (Calcutta School Book Society).
Uriya Poetical Reader, Part I ... (Calcutta School Book Society).

*Armenian.*

History of Armenia ... ... Books I—III.

*Burmese.*

Thoodhamma Tsarie.
Dhamma Pada.

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## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1879.

*Greek.*

Xenophon ... ... ... Anabasis, Book I.
Homer ... ... ... Odyssey, Book II.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Latin.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cicero | ... | De Amicitiâ. |
| Ovid | ... | Fastorum Narrationes<br>Epistolæ de Ponto. |

*Sanskrit.*

Extracts from Hitopadesha, Vishnupuráṇa, and Mahábhárat in Rijupat, Part III.
Upakramaniká.

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Major Fuller.

*Persian.*

Iqd-i-gul, page 1—105
Iqd-i-Manzum.

*Hebrew.*

The Book of Genesis.

*Bengali.*

Selections* by the Revd. K. M. Banerjee.

*Urdu.*

Selections* in Prose by Raja Sivaprasad, C.S.I.
Selections* in Poetry by Mr. Browning

*Hindi.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana | ... | Bálkánda. |
| Rájniti | ... | The first two chapters. |

*Uriya.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rámáyana | ... | Sundra Kánda. |
| Jeebun Charita | ... | Translation from Iswara Chandra Vidyasagara by Fakeer Chand Sinapati. |
| Batris Singhasan | ... | The whole. |

*Armenian.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| History of Armenia . . . . | ... | Books I—III. |

*Burmese.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Zaneka<br>Dammapada ga-hta ... | ... | Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873). |

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## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1877.

*English.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomson* | ... | Winter. |
| Cowper* | ... | Table Talk. |
| Scott* | ... | Lay of the Last Minstrel. Select pieces from Byron, Moore, Wordsworth, &c., as in 1874. |
| Scott ... | ... | Talisman. |

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

| | |
|---|---|
| Helps* .. ... | ... Friends in Council, Chapters II and V, Vol. I, and Chapter X, Vol. II, new Series. |
| Prescott* ... ... | ... Ferdinand and Isabella, Chapters V and VII, Part I, and Chap VIII, Part II, Vol. II, and Chap. IX, Vol. III. |
| Washington Irving*... | ... Rural Life in England. The Country Church. The Widow and her son. |

*Greek.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Euripides ... ... | ... Medea. |
| Herodotus ...* ... | ... Euterpe, Book II. |

*Latin.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Livy ... ... | ... Book I. |
| Ovid ... ... | ... Metamorphoses, Selections* I—X. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kumár Sambhava ... | ... Books I—VII |
| Uttaracharita. | |

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

*Hebrew.*

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms. 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

*Persian.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Sih nasr-i-Zahuri ... | ... First 25 pages. |
| Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil | ... Ditto. |
| Qasaid-i-Urfi ... | ... Ditto. |
| Sekandar Namah ... | ... Ditto. |

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## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1878.

*English.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Scott* ... ... | ... Lady of the Lake. |
| Cowper* ... ... | ... The Task, Books I—III. |
| Southey* ... ... | ... Life of Nelson. |
| Lamb* ... ... | ... Tales from Shakspeare—Tempest, Merchant of Venice, Taming of the Shrew, Macbeth, Hamlet, King Lear. |
| Airy ... ... | ... Selections from the Spectator. |
| Washington Irving*... | ... Life and Voyages of Columbus. |

*Greek.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Euripides ... ... | ... Alcestis. |
| Herodotus ... ... | ... Clio. |

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Latin.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Livy | ... ... | ... Book I. |
| Ovid | ... ... | ... Metamorphoses, Selections* XI—XXII. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raghuvansa | ... | ... Books I—VII. |
| Bhattikavya | ... | ... Books I—V. |

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

*Hebrew.*

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

*Persian.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sih nasr-i-zahuri | ... | ... First 25 pages. |
| Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil | | ... Ditto. |
| Qasaid-i-Urfi | ... | ... Ditto. |
| Sekandar Namah | ... | ... Ditto. |

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## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS, 1879.

*English.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cowper* | ... ... | ... Table Talk. |
| Goldsmith* | ... ... | ... The Deserted Village. |
| Macaulay* | ... ... | ... Lay of Horatius. |
| Pope* | ... ... | ... Essay on Criticism. |
| Johnson* | ... ... | ... Life of Milton. |
| Prescott* | ... ... | ... Essays on Sir W. Scott, Cervantes, and Molière. |
| Helps* | ... ... | ... Spanish Conquest of America, Vol. I, Book II. |
| Macaulay* | ... ... | ... History of England, Chap I. |

*Greek.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Herodotus | ... ... | ... Book IV (Melpomene). |
| Euripides | ... ... | ... Hecuba. |

*Latin.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Catullus | ... ... | ... Selections.* |
| Ovid | ... ... | ... Miscellanea* |
| Cicero | ... ... | ... Orations against Catiline, Chaps. I & II. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raghuvansa | ... | ... Books I—VII. |
| Bhattikavya | ... | ... Books I—V. |

*Arabic.*

Selections* by Mr. Kempson.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Hebrew.*

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms, 1—72.
Job, Chapters 1—5.

*Persian.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sih nasr-i-zahuri | ... | First 25 pages. |
| Rúquat-i-Mirza Bedil | ... | Ditto. |
| Qasaid-i-Urfi | ... | Ditto. |
| Sekandar Namah | ... | Ditto. |

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## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1878.

*English.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakspeare | ... | Julius Cæsar.<br>Merchant of Venice. |
| Milton* | ... | Comus and Sonnets.<br>Select pieces from Dryden, Rogers, Collins, &c. |
| Trench | ... | On the Study of Words. |
| Bacon | ... | Essays |
| Burke* | ... | Thoughts on the Present Discontents |
| Prescott* | ... | Conquest of Peru, Chaps. 1, 2, 3, Book I, Vol. I. |

*Greek.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sophocles | ... | Philoctetes. |
| Demosthenes | ... | De Corona. |

*Latin.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horace | ... | Odes, Books III & IV. |
| Tacitus | ... | Histories, Book II. |
| Sallust | ... | Catiline. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raghuvansa | ... | Books I—IX. |
| Sakuntalá | ... | (Devanagari Recension). |

*Arabic.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tarikh-i-Yamini | ... | As contained in Selections by Colonel Lees. |
| Hamasah, first 31 pages | ... | |
| Mutánahbi | ... | |

*Hebrew.*

Deuteronomy
Psalms, 1—41.
Isaiah, Chapters 1—39.
Daniel, Chapters 1—7.
Proverbs.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Persian.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Veqai Neamat Khan Ali | ... The first half. |
| Durra-i-Nádiri ... | ... 50 pages, from page 181. |
| Qasaid Kháqáni ... | ... First 50 pages. |
| Qasaid Badar Chachi | ... Ditto. |

## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1879.

*English.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Shakspeare ... ... | ... Henry V, and Coriolanus. |
| Dryden ... ... | ... As contained in Hales' Longer English Poems |
| Pope ... ... | |
| Johnson ... ... | |
| Gray ... ... | |
| Collins ... ... | |
| Cowper ... ... | |
| Coleridge ... ... | |
| Scott ... ... | |
| Wordsworth ... | |
| Byron ... ... | |
| Shelley ... ... | |
| Helps ... ... | ... Essays written during the intervals of Business. |
| Trench .. .. | ... English, Past and Present. |
| Drinkwater ... ... | ... The Siege of Gibraltar. |
| Mahon ... ... | ... Joan of Arc. |

*Greek.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sophocles ... ... | ... Œdipus Rex. |
| Thucydides ... ... | ... Book II. |

*Latin.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Martial ... ... | ... Selections* I—XII |
| Persius ... ... | ... „ I—III. |
| Juvenal ... ... | ... „ I—III. |
| Tacitus ... ... | ... Histories, Book I. |

*Sanskrit.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Kúmar Sambhava ... | ... Books I—VII. |
| Meghaduta. | |
| Sakuntalá. | |

*Hebrew.*

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel, I—VII.
Proverbs.

*Arabic.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Tarikh-i-Yamani ... | ... As contained in Selections by Col. Lees. |
| Hamasah, first 31 pages | ... |
| Mutanabbi ... ... | ... |

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Persian.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veqai Neamat Khan Ali | ... | The first half. |
| Durra-i-Nádiri ... | ... | 50 pages, from page 181. |
| Qasaid Kháqáni ... | ... | First 50 pages. |
| Qasaid Badar Chachi... | ... | Ditto. |

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## B. A. EXAMINATION, 1880.

*English.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakspeare ... ... | ... | Hamlet. |
| Milton* ... ... | ... | Paradise Lost, Books XI and XII. |
| Trench ... ... | ... | Household Book of English Poetry, pp. 194 to end. |
| Helps* . ... | ... | Realmah (the story only, excluding the conversations). |
| Burke* ... ... | ... | Speech on Economical Reform. |
| Macaulay ... ... | ... | Essay on Hallam's Constitutional History (Rivingtons' English School Classics). |
| Lamb* ... ... | ... | Essays of Elia, the following only:— Oxford in the Vacation. The Two Races of Men. Mrs Battle's Opinions on Whist. All Fools' Day. A Quakers' Meeting. The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple. A Dissertation upon Roast Pig. Sanity of True Genius. Captain Jackson. The Superannuated Man. |

*Greek.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sophocles ... ... | ... | Antigone. |
| Thucydides ... ... | ... | Book VII. |

*Latin.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Horace ... ... | ... | Odes, Books I & II. |
| Sallust ... ... | ... | Jugurtha. |
| Juvenal and Persius... | ... | Selections.* |

*Sanskrit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Kúmar Sambhava ... | ... | Books I—VII. |
| Meghaduta. | | |
| Sakuntalá. | | |

*Hebrew.*

Deuteronomy.
Psalms, I—XLI.
Isaiah, I—XXXIX.
Daniel I—VII.
Proverbs.

* Thacker, Spink, & Co.

*Arabic.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tarikh-i-Yamani | .. | As contained in Selections by Col Lees |
| Hamasah, first 31 pages | .. | |
| Mutanabbi .. | .. | |

*Persian **

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veqai Neamat Khan Ali | ... | The first half |
| Durra-i-Nádiri .. | . | 50 pages, from page 181 |
| Qasaid Kháqáni .. | .. | First 50 pages |
| Qasaid Badar Chachi ... | | Ditto |

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## HONOR EXAMINATION, 1878 AND 1879

### ENGLISH.

*Poetry.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chaucer | . | Selections edited by Skeat (Clarendon Press Series) |
| Milton | | Paradise Lost, Books I—III, inclusive |
| Pope | . | Satires and Epistles (Mark Pattison) (Clarendon Press Series) |
| Byron | . | Childe Harold. |

*Drama*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakspeare | . | Winter's Tale<br>Henry VIII<br>Richard III |
| Sheridan | ... | The Rivals |
| Villiers | .. | The Rehearsal |

*Prose.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Milton | ... | Areopagitica. |
| Lamb | ... | Essays of Elia |
| Scott | | Quentin Durward. |
| Trench | ... | English, Past and Present |
| Burke | ... | Selections from (Clarendon Press Series), Vol I |

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## HONOR EXAMINATION, 1880 AND 1881

### ENGLISH

*Poetry and Drama*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shakspeare | ... | King John<br>Richard I<br>Henry IV, Part I<br>Henry IV, Part II<br>Love's Labour's Lost<br>Taming of the Shrew |
| Palgrave | .. | Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics |

* Thacker, Spink, & Co

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tennyson | ... | Idylls of the King, the following only *—<br>The Last Tournament.<br>Guinevere.<br>The Passing of Arthur. |

*Prose.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Skeat | ... | The Plutarch of Shakspeare. |
| Stanley | ... | Life of Dr. Arnold |
| Holmes | ... | Autocrat of the Breakfast Table. |
| Kingsley | ... | Westward Ho ! |
| DeQuincey | ... | Autobiographic Sketches, the following .—<br>Early Memorials of Grasmere.<br>Samuel Taylor Coleridge.<br>William Wordsworth.<br>Robert Southey. |

## HONOR EXAMINATION.

GREEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Homer | ... | Iliad, first twelve Books. |
| Pindar | ... | Olympic Odes. |
| Æschylus | ... | Prometheus and Agamemnon. |
| Sophocles | ... | Œdipus Tyrannus and Antigone. |
| Euripides | ... | Hecuba and Medea. |
| Aristophanes | ... | Knights, Clouds and Frogs. |
| Herodotus | ... | Books II and III, to the end of Chap LXVI. |
| Thucydides | ... | Books VI and VII. |
| Demosthenes | ... | Orations against Leptines and Meidias. |
| Plato | ... | Republic. |
| Aristotle | ... | Politics. |

## HONOR EXAMINATION

LATIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Virgil | ... | Georgics; Æneid, first six books. |
| Horace | ... | Odes, Epodes, Satires I (except 2 and 8), Epistles I, De Arte Poetica. |
| Juvenal | ... | Satires (except 2, 6, 9.) |
| Persius | ... | Satires. |
| Lucretius | ... | Books I and VI. |
| Catullus | ... | 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46. 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66. |
| Plautus | ... | Aulularia. |
| Terence | ... | Andria. |
| Livy | ... | Books XXI to XXV. |
| Sallust | ... | Bellum Catilinarium. |
| Cicero | ... | Orations against Catiline. first book of Letters to Atticus, and De Officiis. |
| Tacitus | ... | Histories. |

* Vol. VII, Cabinet Edition of Tennyson's Poems.

## HONOR EXAMINATION.

### ARABIC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammasoah | ... | ... | The whole. |
| Mutanabbi | ... | ... | |
| Makamát-í-Hariri | ... | ... | |
| Saba-i-Moallakah | ... | ... | |

## HONOR EXAMINATION.

### PERSIAN.

*Poetry.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firdausi | ... | ... | Shahnamah, Vol. I. |
| Khákáni | ... | ... | Tuhfatu'l Irakayn. |
| Badar Cháchi | ... | ... | Kasáid, |
| Hakim Sanái | ... | ... | Hadíkah. |
| Anwari | ... | ... | Diwán. |
| Habil Káání | ... | ... | Kasáid, 1st half. |

*Prose.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sásán V | ... | ... | Dasátir. |
| Fuzlu 'llah Shirázi | ... | ... | Wassáf, Vols I, II, III. |
| Abu 'l Fazl | ... | ... | Akbar Namah, Vol. I. |
| Mulla Tughra | ... | ... | Ruksát. |
| Munshi Muhammad Mahdi | | ... | Durrai Nádíri. |

*Rhetoric.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Shamsúddín Fakir | ... | ... | Hadáiku 'l Balághát. |

*Prosody.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sayfi | ... | ... | Urúz. |
| Jámi | ... | ... | Kawáfi. |

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic, to the extent laid down in the Course for the First Examination in Arts.

## HONOR EXAMINATION.

### SANSKRIT.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kálidása | ... | ... | Vikramorvasi. |
| Bhartrihari | ... | ... | Bhatti Kávya, VI—IX. |
| Bhayabhúti | ... | ... | Viracharita. Uttaracharita. |
| Súdraka | ... | ... | Mrichchhakatika |
| Dandí | ... | ... | Dasakúmáracharita. |
| Vánabhatta | ... | ... | Sriharshacharita. |
| Srí Harsha | ... | ... | Naishadhacharita, II, III, XIV XVII. |
| Bháravi | ... | ... | Kirátárjuniya, XI.–XIV. |
| Vyása and Sankara | ... | ... | Vedánta Sútras, with Sánkara Bháshya, II Adhyáya, 2nd Páda. |
| Rig Veda Sanhitá | ... | ... | I Ashtaka, 1st & 2nd Adhyáyas. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mammata Bhatta | ... ... | Kávya Prakása |
| Vishwanatha Tarkapanchanana | | Bhasha Parichheda and Siddhanta Muktavali. |
| Vachaspati Misra | ... ... | Tattwa Kaumudi. |
| Panini | ... ... | Karaka and Samasa, as in the Siddhanta Kaumudi. |

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## HONOR EXAMINATION, 1877 AND 1878.

*History.*

1. As a period :—

The History of Europe during the 16th century.

It is recommended that the following authors and books be consulted :—

For the History of England—
Hume, Froude, Charles Knight.

For France—
Michelet, Crowe.

For Spain—
Robertson's Charles V.
Prescott's Philip II.

For Italy—
Roscoe's Leo X.
Sismondi's Italian Republics.

For Holland—
Motley's Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley's United Netherlands.

For Germany—
Ranke's History of the Reformation.
Ranke's Ferdinand I and Maximilian of Austria.

2. Hallam's Constitutional History.
3. Guizot's History of Modern Civilization.
4. Political Economy.
5. Taylor's Historical Evidence.

(*For the Examination of* 1879 *and* 1880.)

1. As a period :—

The History of England in the reign of George III.

The following books are recommended :—

Massey's History of England during the reign of George III
Erskine May's Constitutional History of England.
Stanhope's Life of Pitt.
Macknight's Life of Burke.
Napier's History of the War in the Peninsula.
Brougham's Men of Letters of the time of George III.
Brougham's Statesmen of the time of George III.
Jesse's Memoirs of the reign of George III.
Scott's Life of Napoleon.
Alison's History of Europe.
Letters of Junius.
Bancroft's American Revolution.
Goldwin Smith's Three British Statesmen.
Wright's Caricature History of the Georges.

# TEXT-BOOKS IN ARTS.

## ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

*History.*

Lethbridge's History of England.
Lethbridge's Easy Introduction to the History of India.

*Geography.*

C. B. Clarke's 'Geographical Reader and Companion to the Atlas' (for the Examinations of 1878, and following years).

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

*History.*

Taylor's Student's Manual of Ancient History.

*Psychology and Logic.*

Psychology; Reid's Inquiry, or Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers.
Logic; Fowler's Deductive Logic (Clarendon Press Series).

## B. A. EXAMINATION.

*History.*

History of England (Student's Hume).
Elphinstone's History of India.
Macfarlane's "British India," or Marshman's History of India, Vol. II.

## TEXT-BOOKS IN PHYSICAL SCIENCE FOR THE B. COURSE FOR THE B. A. DEGREE.

*Physical Geography;*
Ansted's Physical Geography, 5th Edition, Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
Blanford's Physical Geography of India.

(*d*).—*Physics* { Acoustics, Thermotics, Optics, Magnetism, Electricity } as in Ganot.

(*e*)—*Zoology* { General Physiology, Animal Physiology, Zoology, }

as in Huxley's Elementary Lessons in Physiology, and Alleyne Nicholson's Introductory Text-book of Zoology.

(*f*).—*Botany* { General Physiology, Vegetable Physiology, Botany, }

as in Henfrey's Elementary Course of Botany by Masters, *viz.*, a general acquaintance with parts I, III, and IV; and of Part II (Systematic Botany), the following only :—

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS OF THE NATURAL ORDERS.

(*For the Examinations of* 1878 *and* 1879.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cruciferæ, | Umbelliferæ, | Urticaceæ, |
| Aurantiaceæ, | Compositæ, | Amarantaceæ, |
| Meliaceæ, | Apocynaceæ, | Orchidaceæ, |
| Anacardiaceæ, | Convolvulaceæ, | Scitamineæ, |
| Leguminosæ, | Labiatæ, | Filices, |
| Cucurbitaceæ, | Euphorbiaceæ, | Bryaceæ, |

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Lichens, Algæ, and Fungi.

(*For the Examinations of* 1880 *and* 1881.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anonaceæ, | Cucurbitaceæ, | Amarantaceæ, |
| Papaveraceæ, | Umbelliferæ, | Urticaceæ, |
| Cruciferæ, | Rubiaceæ, | Euphorbiaceæ, |
| Malvaceæ, | Compositæ, | Palmaceæ, |
| Tiliaceæ, | Apocynaceæ, | Aroideæ, |
| Aurantiaceæ, | Asclepiadaceæ, | Commelynaceæ, |
| Ampelideæ, | Convolvulaceæ, | Orchidaceæ, |
| Anacardiaceæ, | Solanaceæ, | Scitamineæ, |
| Leguminosæ, | Acanthaceæ, | Cyperaceæ, |
| Myrtaceæ, | Labiatæ, | Gramineæ, |

and the general characters of Horse-tails, Ferns, Mosses, Algæ, Lichens, and Fungi.

*N. B.*—The candidate will be required to give demonstrations of the general characters of plants upon specimens provided by the Examiners, for which purpose each candidate may bring a knife and pocket lens into the Examination Hall.

(*g*)—*Geology* { Geology, Mineralogy, Palæontology,

as in Lyell's Student's Elements of Geology : and in Ramsay's Mineralogy (Weale's Series), Chapter I; and the following Minerals :—

The Native Elements.

Sulphides and Arsenides, *viz.*:—Nickeline, Smaltine, Blende, Galena, Copper-glance, Cinnabar, Iron Pyrites, Antimonite, Mispickel, Copper Pyrites, Tetrahedrite.

Chlorides, &c., *viz.*:—Rocksalt, Fluor Spar.

Oxides, *viz.*:—Cuprite, Magnetite, Spinel, Corundum, Hæmatite, Limonite, Cassiterite, Pyrolusite, Quartz, Opal.

Carbonates, *viz.*:—Arragonite, Cerusite, Calcspar, Magnesite, Dolomite, Chalybite, Calamine, Chessylite, Malachite.

Silicates, *viz.*:—Olivine, Hypersthene, Diopside, Diallage, Augite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Hornblende, Apophyllite, Talc, Serpentine, Topaz, Garnet, Epidote, Micas, Felspars, Stilbite, Analcime, Tourmaline.

Sulphates, Nitrates, &c., *viz.*:—Barytine, Gypsum, Saltpetre, Borax, Apatite.

*N.B.*—Specimens of some of these Minerals will be given to be identified and described.

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## HONOR EXAMINATION.

### *Pure Mathematics.*

Algebra, as in Todhunter or Wood, omitting the theory of Probabilities and Indeterminate Equations of a degree higher than the first.

Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, omitting Articles 318 to the end.

Theory of Equations, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—XVIII, Articles 242—248, and Chap. XXV to the end.

Geometry of two dimensions, as in Turnbull and Salmon, with the exception of Involution, Infinitesimals, and Projections.

Geometry of three dimensions, as in Aldis, omitting Chap. IX on Functional and Differential Equations to families of surfaces: or the corresponding propositions in Frost and Wolstenholme.

*N.B.*—Tetrahedral and Quadriplanar co-ordinates will not be required.

Differential Calculus, as in Todhunter.

Integral Calculus, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—IX, omitting Articles 90—96.

Differential Equations, only as required for the propositions in which they appear.

Spherical Trigonometry, as in Todhunter, Chaps. I—VIII and Chap. XII.

*N.B.*—All limits are inclusive.

### *Mixed Mathematics.*

Statics, as in Parkinson and Todhunter, with the exception of Poisson's proof of the Parallelogram of Forces, Lagrange's proof of Virtual Velocities; also Chaps. VII. IX, and the articles upon the attraction of Spheroids, Ivory's Theorem and Potentials.

Particle Dynamics, as in Tait and Steele, omitting Chaps VI, XI, XII, the more complicated problems of constrained motion upon surfaces, and all propositions involving the application of the Calculus of Variations.

Hydro-mechanics, as in Besant's elementary treatise, with the exception of the theory of sound; also the larger treatise of the same author, omitting Chaps. VII. X, XII, and all propositions involving the Dynamics of a rigid body

*N.B.*—In Chap. VIII, only propositions involving resolution along lines of motion are required.

Optics, as in Parkinson, omitting the formulæ for the calculation of spherical aberration and the propositions at the end of Chap. VI on refraction and reflection at different surfaces in any manner.

Astronomy, as in Main's Practical and Spherical Astronomy, with the exception of the articles mentioned below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chap. II. | Articles | 17—19, 33, 36. |
| „ III. | „ | 10. |
| „ V. | „ | 11, 12. |
| „ VI. (1) | „ | 4—8. |
| „ VI. (2) | „ | 9—12. |
| „ VI. (3) | „ | 10, 11, 19, 24, 25. |
| „ VII. | „ | 7—15, 18. |
| „ VIII. | „ | 9—11, 16—21. |
| „ X. | „ | 6—8, 34—36. |
| „ XI. | „ | 12 to end. |

# TEXT-BOOKS IN LAW.

## B. L. EXAMINATION.

1. Principles of General Jurisprudence and Law of Property: the Law relating to persons in their public and private capacities, and Legal History and Constitution—

Markby's Elements of Law. (Including Supplement.)
Stephen's Blackstone, Book I; Book II, Introduction and Part 2, Chapters 1, 2, and 4; Book IV, Part 1, Chapters 2 and 6.
Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1870, pp. 1—226.
Ditto, 1872.
Macpherson's Civil Procedure, Notes to Sections 5 and 6.
Act XXI of 1870. [The Hindu Wills Act, 1870], and such of the Sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1865, as are therein specifically referred to *except* Parts XXX and XXXI. and *except* Parts XXXIII—XL.

2. The Land Tenures of Bengal; the Revenue Laws; the Law of Mortgage, Registration, Limitation, and Prescription—

Regulations I and VIII of 1793 (Permanent Settlement).
Regulation VIII of 1819 (Putnee Talooks).
Regulation XI of 1825 (Accretions).
Act XI of 1859, Sections 9—15, 33—37. }
Act XIX of 1873, Sections 146, 150, 166—168. }
Act VIII of 1869 (B C.), Sections 2—20. }
Act XVIII of 1873, Sections 4—23. }
Macpherson on Mortgages.
Registration Act (VIII of 1871).
Limitation Act (IX of 1871).

3. The Hindu and Mahomedan Law—

Cowell's Tagore Law Lectures, 1871, pp. 95—224.
Macnaghten's Mahomedan Law, except Chapters 3, 9, 11, & 12.

4. The Law of Contracts and Torts—

Macpherson on Contracts.
Stephen's Blackstone, Book V., Chapters 7 and 8.
The Indian Contract Act of 1872.

5. Civil Procedure and Evidence—
   The following Sections of the Code* of Civil Procedure, with the notes thereon in M●pherson's Civil Procedure—Sections 1—35, 39—43, 47—102, 109—125, 128, 139—141, 145, 183—296, 312—327, 332—380.
   The amendments of the Code of Civil Procedure so far as they relate to these Sections.
   The Indian Evidence Act of 1872.
6. Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure—
   The Penal Code (except Sections 109—120, 124—140, 162—190, 205—229, 236—241, 243—298, 312—318, 321—338, 392—402, 426—440, 447—462, 478—510, and all such parts of the Code as relate exclusively to the amount of punishment to be inflicted for an offence).
   The Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872, Parts IV, V, VI, and X, the other parts being omitted altogether.
   The amendments of the Penal Code so far as they relate to the Sections not above excluded.

## SUBJECTS IN BOTANY.

FOR THE FIRST L. M. S. AND FIRST M. B. EXAMINATIONS.

(*See Regulations, First L. M. S., para. 2; First M. B., para. 2.*)

Anatomy and histology of the flowering plants; vegetable physiology; the geographical distribution of plants; sketch of the general principles of the classification and nomenclature of plants: some account of the systems of natural orders in general, and of the system of De Candolle as modified by Bentham and Hooker in particular; a detailed account of some eight† natural orders, which are specially important in Bengal.

In the Examinations of 1879 and following years, the new Code of Civil Procedure will be required of candidates.

† To be notified from time to time by the Syndicate. See First L. M. S. Regulations, para. 6.

# V.

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S. B. Partridge, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Baboo Chunder Coomar Day, M.D.
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J. Ewart, Esq., M.D.
Charles Palmer, Esq., M.D.
W. K Waller, Esq., M.D.
W. Jameson, Esq.
J B. Scriven, Esq
W J. Palmer, Esq., M.D.
D. B. Smith, Esq , M D.
J. M. Cuningham, Esq., M.D.

Baboo Kanai Lall Dey, Rai Bahadoor.
G King, Esq , M.B.
J. Anderson, Esq., M.D.
Moonshee Tameez Khan, Khan Bahadoor,
K McLeod, Esq., M D.
Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D.
S. C. Townsend, Esq
J L. Bryden, Esq., M.D.
J. F Beatson, Esq , M.D.
J Elliott, Esq., M.D.
T. E. Charles, Esq , M.D.
H. Cayley, Esq , M.D.
T. Lewis, Esq., M.B.
D. D. Cunningham, Esq., M.B.

## THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING.

*President.*

T. S. Isaac, Esq., C.E.

*Members.*

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Colonel The Hon'ble Sir Andrew Clarke, R.E., K.C.M.G., C.B.
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Lieut.-Colonel E. C. S. Williams, R.E.
Thomas Martin, Esq., C.E.
Major-Genl J. E. T. Nicolls, R.E.
H. F. Blanford, Esq.
Colonel H. E. L. Thuillier, R.A., C.S.I.
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Medley, R.E.
Col. J. F. Tennant, R.E.
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Major J. Eckford, R.E.
B. Leslie, Esq., C.E.
V. Ball, Esq., M. A.

*Registrar.*

C. H. Tawney, Esq., M. A.

## SUCCESSION LISTS FROM 1857.

*Chancellors.*

1857. The Right Hon'ble Charles John Earl Canning.
1862. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K. T., G C.B.
1863. The Right Hon'ble Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, Bart. G.C.B , K.S I.
1869. The Right Hon'ble the Earl of Mayo, K.P.
1872. The Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier, of Merchistoun, K.T.

1872. The Right Hon'ble Thomas George Baring, Baron Northbrook, P.C., G.M.S.I.
1876. The Right Hon'ble Edward Robert Lytton Bulwer-Lytton, Baron Lytton, G.M.S.I.

*Vice-Chancellors.*

1857. The Hon'ble Sir James William Colvile, Knight.
1859. The Hon'ble William Ritchie.
1862. The Hon'ble Claudius James Erskine.
1863. The Hon'ble Henry Sumner Maine, LL D.
1867. The Hon'ble W. S. Seton-Karr, C S.
1869. The Hon'ble E. C. Bayley, C.S.I., C.S.
1875. The Hon'ble Arthur Hobhouse, Q.C.
1877. The Hon'ble William Markby.

*Registrars.*

1857. William Grapel, Esq., M.A.
1858. H. Scott Smith, Esq., M.A.
1862. J. G Medlicott, Esq , B.A., Rev. J. Richards, M.A. } *Officiating.*
1863. H Scott Smith, Esq , B.A.
1864. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A., *Officiating.*
1865. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M A.
1873. W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A., *Officiating.*
1873. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A.
1875. H. Woodrow, Esq , M.A., W. G. Willson, Esq., M.A. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. } *Officiating.*
1876. J. Sutcliffe, Esq., M.A. A. W. Croft, Esq., M A., *Officiating.*
1877. C. H. Tawney, Esq., M.A.

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## EXAMINERS.

*Entrance Examination*, 1877.

| | |
|---|---|
| English ... ... ... | Rev. C. Jordan.<br>John Van S. Pope, Esq.<br>M. J. White, Esq.<br>J. K. Rogers, Esq. |
| Greek and Latin ... ... | Rev. E. Lafont.<br>F. Biden, Esq. |
| Bengali and Sanscrit ... | Babu Somnath Mookerjea.<br>,, Nilmani Mookerjea.<br>,, Bireshwar Bidyaratna.<br>,, Nobin Chandra Chatterjee. |
| Hindi and Uriya ... ... | Rev. K. M Banerjea. |
| Arabic, Persian, and Urdu ... | H. Blochmann, Esq. |
| History and Geography ... | Rev. C. Baumann.<br>W. Young, Esq.<br>Rev. K. S. Macdonald.<br>J. Wilson, Esq. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Mathematics | ... | ... | A. M. Nash, Esq.<br>Rev. J. P. Ashton.<br>E. D Archibald, Esq.<br>Rev. George H. Rouse. |

*First Arts and B. A. Examinations*, 1877-78.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| English | ... | ... | Rev. S. Dyson.<br>K. Deighton, Esq. |
| Greek and Latin | ... | ... | Rev. E. Lafont.<br>F. Biden, Esq. |
| Arabic and Persian | ... | ... | H. Blochmann, Esq |
| Sanscrit | ... | ... | Rev K M. Banerjea.<br>Pundit Moheschandra Nyayaratna. |
| History | ... | ... | Rev. W. C Fyfe.<br>E. Lethbridge, Esq. |
| Mathematics and Natural Philosophy | ... | ... | J Elliott, Esq.<br>W. Griffiths, Esq. |
| Mental and Moral Science | ... | ... | Rev. J. Robertson.<br>R Parry, Esq. |
| Physical Science | ... | ... | J. Willson, Esq.<br>S A. Hill, Esq. |
| Botany | ... | ... | Dr. G. Watt. |

## LAW.

*B. L. and Honor Examinations*, 1877.

C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq. | C. B. Hill, Esq.

## MEDICINE.

*L. M. S. and B. M. First and Second Examinations*, 1877.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anatomy | ... | W. J. Palmer, Esq., M.D. |
| Chemistry | ... | A. Pedler, Esq. |
| Medical Jurisprudence | ... | C. T. O. Woodford, Esq., M.D. |
| Materia Medica | ... | E Lawrie, Esq., M.B. |
| Botany | ... | G. King, Esq., M.B. |
| Medicine and Midwifery | ... | D B. Smith, Esq., M.D. |
| Surgery and Ophthalmic Surgery | | C. Gayer, Esq , M.D. |
| Pathology and Hygiene | ... | J. F. P. McConnell, Esq., M.B. |

*Honors in Medicine*, 1877.

J. F. P McConnell, Esq., M.B.

## ENGINEERING.

*L. C. E. and B. C. E. Examinations*, 1877.

Mr. H. Joll, C. E. | Mr. Griffiths.
Mr. Downing. | Mr. Pedler.

Mr. H. H. Locke.

## REGULATIONS REGARDING ACADEMICAL COSTUME.

Graduates shall wear a European dress with a College Cap, or a white Chapkan and Trowsers, with a Shawl Pagree and black Taz. They also shall wear Gowns and Hoods for the several degrees, as described below—

*For the Degree of B.A.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of dark blue silk.

*For the Degree of B.L.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of green silk.

*For the Degree of B.M.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of scarlet silk.

*For the Degree of B.C.E.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, edged on the inside with a border of orange-coloured silk.

*For the Degree of M.D. or Master in any of the Faculties.*

A black silk or stuff Gown. The Hood shall be of black silk or stuff, with a lining of silk corresponding in colour with the inside border of the Hood for Bachelors of the Faculty.

*For the Degree of Doctor-in-Law.*

A violet silk Gown with full sleeves. The Hood shall be of scarlet silk with a lining of white satin.

# Endowments.

## PREMCHAND ROYCHAND STUDENTSHIPS.

Premchand Roychand, Esq., of Bombay, in a letter to the Government of India, offered to make a donation of two lakhs of Rupees to the Calcutta University, and on the 9th February, 1866, paid over this amount to the Government of India, to be transferred to the University, and held by it as a Body Corporate under Section 2 of Act II of 1857. Mr. Premchand Roychand further expressed a hope "that the money should be devoted to some one large object, or to a portion of some large object for which it might in itself be insufficient."

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July, 1866, accepted Mr. Premchand Roychand's munificent donation, and directed that it should be invested in 5 per cent. Government Securities. The Senate also sanctioned the following plan for appropriating the proceeds of the donation :—

1. Five studentships, to be called Premchand Roychand Studentships, of Rs. 2,000 a year each, to be founded and maintained by the interest of the two lakhs and its accumulations during the next five years.

2. Any M.A. of this University to be eligible for one of these studentships during eight years from the time that he passed the Entrance Examination.

3. Such studentship to be tenable for five years, and one election to be made annually after Examination.

4. Candidates to give notice of intention to appear six months before the Examination, and to select not more than five of the following subjects, each to receive a maximum of 1,000 marks :—

1. English.
2. Latin.
3. Greek.
4. Sanskrit.
5. Arabic.
6. History of Greece, Rome, England, and India; and a general view of the History of Modern Europe from Guizot, Hallam, &c. To include Political Economy.
7. Moral Sciences :—*viz.*, Ethics, Mental Philosophy, Logic.
8. Pure Mathematics.
9. Mixed Mathematics.
10. Physical Science.

5. The names of the students to be printed in the Calendar after the Fellows, and after them the names of ex-students.

## DUFF SCHOLARSHIPS.

The subscribers to a fund, raised for the purpose of commemorating the services of the Rev. Dr Duff, directed the investment of the amount collected (Rs 20,000) in Government Securities; and offered to transfer the same to the University of Calcutta on the following conditions:—

1. The interest of the money shall be applied to establish—

I. A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Languages.

II. A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who shall obtain in the First Arts Examination the highest number of marks for Mathematics.

III A Scholarship of Rs. 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who having been educated for at least one year in the Free Kirk Institution, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

IV. A Scholarship of Rs 15 a month, tenable for one year by the student who, being a Christian in religion, and having been educated for at least one year in any of the affiliated Institutions for the education of Europeans and Eurasians, shall obtain the highest number of marks in all the subjects of the First Arts Examination taken together.

2. The above Scholarships shall be called "Duff Scholarships," and shall be tenable with any other Scholarships.

3. The surplus of the funds, after paying any small incidental expenses, shall be suffered to accumulate, and used for the purpose of giving rewards to any students of the University, who shall pass with credit in the Evidence of Revealed Religion, Natural Theology, and Moral Philosophy in the Examination for Honors, or for the degree of M.A., such rewards to be called "Duff Prizes."

4. Should the accumulations appear to the Syndicate greater than is necessary to carry out Rule 3, they may add to the value of the Duff Scholarships or increase their number.

5 The Syndicate shall have the power of putting a fair interpretation on any doubtful point in the above rules.

The Senate, at a meeting on the 21st July 1866, accepted this benefaction from the subscribers of the Duff Memorial Fund.

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## ESHAN SCHOLARSHIP.

Baboo Eshan Chundra Bose, of Calcutta, bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, the sum of Rs 12,000 in Government Securities of the 5 per cent. loan, for the purpose of founding a Scholarship, to be awarded annually in accordance with the terms specified in the following extract from the Will:—

"I direct my said Executors, immediately on my decease, if the same shall not be contributed during my lifetime, to set

apart out of my estate, Government Securities of the late East India Company, or of the Government of India, or both of them, for the amount of Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, or otherwise that my Executors shall immediately, after my decease, invest a sufficient part of my estate in the purchase of similar Government Securities for Rupees twelve thousand, of some five per cent. loan, so as to provide an annual income of Rupees six hundred, and to endorse over and transfer the same to the Government of Bengal, or the President, for the time being, of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University, subject to the trusts hereinafter mentioned concerning the same, that is to say, interest to found a Scholarship in the Calcutta University, to be called 'Eshan's Scholarship,' to be awarded to the first scholar, being a Hindu Native of India, on the B.A list for the year in the order of merit, in consideration of his continuing his studies at the Calcutta Presidency College with a view to the attainment of the higher degree of M.A., and to be paid to him upon or in case of his attaining that degree, but not otherwise."

*Scholars.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1869. | Kartik Chandra Mitra | ... | Presy. Coll. |
| 1870. | Sarada Charan Mitra | ... | Ditto. |
| 1871. | Isan Chandra Basu | ... | Ditto. |
| 1872. | Rajaninath Ray ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1873. | Sarat Chandra Mukhopadhay | ... | Ditto. |
| 1874. | Prasanna Kumar Lahiri ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1875. | Nilkanta Sarkar ... | ... | Ditto. |
| 1876. | Bipin Bihari Gupta | ... | Ditto. |

## TAGORE LAW PROFESSORSHIP.

The Hon'ble Prasanna Coomar Tagore, C.S I., bequeathed, by his Will, to the University, a monthly allowance of Rs. 1,000, for the purpose of founding a Professorship of Law in connection with the University, to be called the "Tagore Law Professorship." The terms of the bequest are given in the following extract from the Will:—

"I am desirous of founding a Law Professorship, to be called The Tagore Law Professorship,' and of providing an adequate remuneration for the Professor who shall fill the chair provided by me. I direct that my Trustees or Trustee do, and shall, as soon as may conveniently be after my death, invest in Government Securities such a sum of money taken from my personalty or by degrees from the income of my real estate at the discretion of my Trustees or Trustee as will produce the monthly sum of Rs. 1,000, and that when such sum has been invested, the same may be assigned, transferred, and made over to the University of Calcutta to be held upon the following trusts, that is to say: In trust to pay out of the interest accruing due therefrom the annual sum of

Rs. 10,000 by equal monthly payments to the 'Tagore Law Professor' for the time being, and in trust to apply the residue of the interests in the manner hereinafter mentioned. And I desire that until such sum shall have been so invested and made over as hereinbefore directed, my said Trustees or Trustee shall, either from the proceeds of my personal estate or from the rents, issues, and profits arising from my real property, pay the sum of Rs. 1,000 a month to the University of Calcutta, to be applied by the University in the same manner and for the same purposes as the interest to accrue due from the funds which I have hereinbefore directed to be made over to the University. And I declare that the right of appointing a Professor to the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' and of removing or dismissing the incumbent therefrom shall be vested in the Senate of the University. And that the first appointment shall be made so as to begin to take effect not later than the end of one year from the date of my death; my Will is, that the 'Tagore Law Professor' shall read or deliver yearly at some place within the town of Calcutta one complete Course of Law Lectures without charge to the students and other persons who may attend such lectures. Within six months after the delivery of each course of lectures, the lectures shall be printed, and not less than 500 copies thereof shall be distributed gratuitously. I desire that the expense of such printing and distribution may be defrayed out of the residue of the annual interest of the said fund. Whatever portion of the residue may remain after defraying the expenses, I desire that it may be devoted to the printing and publication of approved works on Law or Jurisprudence. It is my will that the said 'Tagore Law Professorship' shall, save as herein provided, be as to the kind of law which is to be taught and in all other matters and things regulated by and subject to the control of the Senate to the said University.

The Senate has adopted the following scheme for lectures:

(*a.*) That the Professor appointed by the Senate shall deliver in each year a course of lectures on some branch of Law, the subject or subjects to be selected by the Syndicate in consultation with the Faculty of Law and the Professor; the said subject or subjects to be approved by the Senate.

(*b.*) That the selection be made with a view to the ultimate formation of a body of Institutes of Indian Law.

(*c.*) That the Professor be appointed for such term as the Senate think proper, in each case after considering the recommendation of the Syndicate, and that he be always eligible for re-appointment.

PROFESSORS

1870. Herbert Cowell, Esq.
1873. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1874. Babu Shama Churn Sarkar.
1875. A Phillips, Esq.
1876. Babu Rashvihari Ghosh.
1877. E. J. Trevelyan, Esq.

## UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Babu Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ooterpara, made a donation of Rs. 5,000 to the University, on the 20th July, 1869, for the purpose of forming a library. The amount was invested in four per cent. securities till the completion of the University building.

In 1874, the sum of Rs. 3,500 was added to the Library Fund from the surplus income of the University of that year: and the Syndicate, having thus at their disposal more than Rs. 9,000, appointed a Committee to report on the steps it was advisable to take to form a Library. The Committee reported (see Minutes, Vol. XVIII, page 22) that they thought "it desirable to begin with procuring such books as shall render the Calcutta University Library *supplementary to other Libraries now existing in Calcutta.*" The general principles laid down by the Committee and the mode of procedure they proposed for adoption were approved by the Syndicate; and further transfers have, from year to year, been made to the Library fund from the surplus income of the University. Several instalments of books have been received, and the Library now contains, besides English works of reference, and the chief authorities on Indian antiquities, fairly complete sets of the Sanskrit, Arabic, Latin, and French classics. The German series is expected shortly. The following Regulations have been approved by the Syndicate:—

*Regulations for the management of the University Library.*

Appointment of the Committee.

1. (*a.*) The Library shall be under the management of a Committee consisting of not less than five Resident Fellows of the University, who shall be appointed annually by the Syndicate. The Registrar shall be *ex-officio* Librarian and Secretary of the Committee.

(*b.*) Members of the Committee, who may leave India during their year of office, with the intention of not returning before the end of their time of office, shall be considered to have vacated their membership.

(*c.*) Vacancies which may be caused by the retirement or departure of Members, or otherwise at any time during their year of office, shall be reported to the Syndicate, who may then, at their discretion, nominate other Fellows to the office vacated

(*d.*) The Syndicate may at any time, at their discretion, appoint additional Members to the Committee.

Powers and duties of Committee

2. (*a.*) It shall be competent to the Committee to make such bye-laws, rules, and arrangements, as they may think fit, for holding meetings, and generally for conducting the business pertaining to their office, provided that all such rules and arrangements are consistent with the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, the Bye-laws of the University, and with these present Regulations.

(*b.*) The Committee shall decide on the purchase of books with the moneys placed at their disposal for that purpose by the Syndicate.

(*c.*) The Committee shall establish a regular and authentic record of all books borrowed from the Library and returned to it, together with the names of borrowers, the dates of borrowing and returning, and such further details as they may deem advisable.

Privileges of Fellows.

3. The Library is for the use of Resident Fellows of the University, and they alone have the privilege to use it, subject to the present Regulations and to such further rules and orders as may be agreed to by the Library Committee under Regulation 2 (*a*).

Admission of Non-Fellows.

4. (*a.*) Persons residing in Calcutta, not being Fellows of the University, may receive special permission from the Syndicate to use the Library for the purpose of literary research. Such permission will be granted only on the recommendation of the Library Committee.

(*b.*) In recommending any person to the Syndicate under this Regulation, the Library Committee shall specify in writing, for the information of the Syndicate, the grounds on which they base their recommendation.

(*c.*) Persons not being Fellows of the University may consult the Library for the purpose of literary research, without removing the books from the Library, between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M., on the written recommendation of a Member of the Library Committee to the Librarian, but not otherwise,

Conditions of borrowing and returning books.

5. (*a.*) Subject to the exceptions specified in Regulation 7, Fellows and other persons allowed to use the Library under Regulation 4(*a*) may borrow and temporarily remove such books as they may require, provided that one person shall not at one and the same time have more than ten volumes in his possession on loan from the Library In this Regulation the term "volumes" shall include pamphlets and parts of works separately sewn.

(*b.*) No books shall be issued and delivered except to the authorised borrower in person, or to some one having written authority from him to receive it on behalf of the authorised borrower.

(*c*) Every volume borrowed shall be returned to the Library within two calendar months of the date on which it was removed from the Library. In case any borrower fails to return any book within this period, a notice shall be sent to him by the Librarian calling for the return of the book.

(*d*) If a book called for under the previous section be not returned within one week after the receipt of the Librarian's notice, the person who has borrowed the book from the Library shall be subject to a fine of one rupee for each volume so retained, and to a further fine of an equal amount for each additional week that he may retain it after the expiration of the second week.

(*e.*) Subject to the provisions of Regulations 6, 7, 8, and 9, a book returned to the Library may be again borrowed by the same person, provided that no other Fellow or person entitled to use the

Library has lodged with the Librarian an application for the same work. If such application has been made, the book may not be taken out by the original borrower until returned by the second applicant.

Suspension of privileges.

6. The privilege of any Fellow or other person to use the Library shall be suspended, so long as he retains any book which under these Regulations he is not entitled to retain, or so long as he leaves unpaid any fine which may have been imposed on him under Regulations 5, 8, and 9.

Books not to be removed.

7. (*a*) Books which are valuable on account of their rarity, or which belong to a series, and which being out of print, it may be difficult or impossible to replace if lost, or books required for constant reference, shall not be removed from the Library.

(*b.*) A list of the works excluded from removal under this Regulation shall be drawn up by the Library Committee, and will be subject to revision and extension from time to time.

Mutilation and disfigurement of books

8. (*a.*) The Librarian shall report to the Committee all cases in which books have been mutilated, disfigured by writing on the margin, or otherwise injured, while in the possession of readers.

(*b.*) Any person guilty of such an offence shall be required to replace the injured, by an uninjured, copy of the book, and shall be liable to the cost of its proper binding and other charges. Further, he shall be fined and suspended from the privileges of the Library at the discretion of the Committee.

Annual inspection of Library.

9. (*a*) A general inspection of the Library and of the record of books issued and returned, shall be made annually in the first week of April by the Library Committee, or by one or more Members of the Committee deputed by them for that purpose.

(*b.*) During this period of inspection, the Library shall be closed, and all books whatever and by whomsoever borrowed shall be returned to the Library by the 31st March of each year.

(*c.*) Any person who fails to return, in accordance with this Regulation, all books borrowed by him, shall be subject to a fine of not less than two rupees for each volume retained, and if such volume is not returned before the expiration of one week after the last day of the inspection, a further fine of an equal amount shall be imposed for each volume for each additional week until that volume is returned, or until a copy of the same edition and of equal value is placed in the Library in its stead, and all expenses connected therewith paid by the borrower.

Days of opening and closing.

10. The Library shall be closed on Sundays and all public holidays and on all days for holding public examinations. Subject to the exception of Regulation 9, it shall be open on other days between the hours of half-past ten A. M. and half-past three P. M.

## MOUAT MEDAL.

The Committee of the Mouat Testimonial Fund made over to the University the sum of Rs. 2,040, to be invested in six per cent. Municipal Debentures, with a request that the University would apply the annual interest to carry out the following purpose

1 That an annual Gold Medal be instituted bearing the words Mouat Medal" on one side.

2. That it be awarded to the Premchand Student of the year, and presented to him publicly at the annual Convocation for conferring degrees

The Senate at the annual meeting in 1872 thankfully accepted this benefaction for carrying out the object of the Fund.

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## RADHAKANTA MEDAL.

The subscribers to the Radhakanta Memorial made over to the University the residue of the Memorial Fund, after providing for the Bust and Portrait of the deceased Rajah, amounting to Rs. 2,000 in Municipal Debentures, with a request that the annual interest on the Debentures might be applied " in awarding a Gold Medal to the best Sanskrit scholar among the successful candidates for the Degree of B. A. of each year " At the annual meeting of the Senate in 1873, this benefaction was thankfully accepted.

MEDALLISTS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1874. | Prasanna Kumar Lahiri, | Presidency College. |
| 1875. | Gnanendranath Das, | Ditto. |
| 1876. | Haraprasad Bhattacharyya, | Ditto. |
| 1877. | Prasanna Narayan Chaudhuri. | Ditto. |

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## INSTITUTIONS AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY.

### IN ARTS.

*(Up to the B. A. Standard.)*

1. Presidency College, affiliated in 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1857.
3. Dacca College, 1857.
4. Kishnaghur College, 1857.
5. Berhampore College, 1857.
6. Doveton College, Calcutta, 1857
7. St. Paul's School, Darjeeling, 1857.
8. Free Church Institution, Calcutta, 1857.
9. La Martiniere College, Calcutta, 1857.
10. London Mission Society's Institution, Bhowanipore, 1857.
11. Serampore College, 1857.
12. Agra College, 1860
13. Benares College, 1860.
14. Saugor High School, 1860.
15. Sanskrit College, 1860.
16. Bishop's College, 1860.

17. Ajmere College, 1862.
18. Bareilly College, 1862.
19. Patna College, 1862.
20. St. Xavier's College, 1862.
21. St John's College, Agra, 1862.
22. Joynarain's College, Benares, 1862.
23. Lahore Government College, 1864.
24. Delhi Government College, 1864.
25. St. Thomas' College, Colombo, 1864.
26. St. Stephen's College, Delhi, 1864.
27. General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta, 1864.
28. Lahore Mission School, 1864.
29. Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta, 1865.
30. Victoria College, Agra, 1865.
31. Church Mission School, Umritsur, 1865.
32. Bishop Cotton's School, Simla, 1866.
33. Christ Church School, Cawnpore, 1866.
34. Canning College, Lucknow, 1867.
35. La Martiniere College, Lucknow, 1869.
36. Mussoorie School, 1869.
37. Allahabad High School, 1869.
38. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.
39. Cuttack College, 1876.

(*Up to the First Arts Standard.*)

1. Gowhatty High School, 1866.
2. Calcutta Mudrassa, 1867.
3. Sehore High School, 1868.
4. Chittagong High School, 1869.
5. St Peter's College, Agra, 1870.
6. London Mission School, Benares, 1871.
7. London Mission School, Mirzapore, 1872.
8. Metropolitan Institution, Calcutta, 1872.
9. Midnapore High School, 1873.
10. Baulia High School, 1873.
11. Jaipur Moharaja's College, 1873.
12. Kandy Collegiate School, 1874.
13. Patialah Moharajah's School, 1874.
14. Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, 1877.
15. Wesley College, Colombo, 1876.
16. Residency College, Indore, 1877.
17. Rungpur High School, 1877.

IN LAW.

1. Presidency College, 1857.
2. Hooghly College, 1864.
3. Dacca College, 1864.
4. Kishnaghur College, 1864.
5. Berhampore College, 1864.
6. Patna College, 1864.
7. Agra College, 1868.
8. Cuttack College, 1869.
9. Chittagong High School, 1869.
10. Canning College, Lucknow, 1870.
11. Muir Central College, Allahabad, 1872.

IN MEDICINE.

1. Medical College, Calcutta, 1857.

IN ENGINEERING.

1. Thomason College, Roorkee, 1864.
2. Presidency College, 1865.

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## AFFILIATION.

1. Institutions, or departments of Institutions, may be affiliated in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Civil Engineering.

2 The power of affiliating rests, under the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, with the Syndicate, to whom all applications for affiliation must be addressed through the Registrar.

In the case of a Government Institution, application must be made by the Director of Public Instruction or other chief educational officer of the province in which the Institution is situated.

In the case of any other Institution, application must be made by the chief controlling authority of such Institution.

Every application must be countersigned by two Members of the Senate, and if thought necessary in the case of distant Institutions, by the Secretary to the Government of the province in which the Institution is situated.

3. The application must contain—

(*a*) A declaration that the Institution has the means of educating up to the standard under which it desires to be affiliated.

(*b.*) A statement showing the provisions made for the instruction of the students up to the same standard.

(*c.*) Satisfactory assurance that the Institution will be maintained on the proposed footing for five years at least.

4 The Syndicate may, with the sanction of the Governor-General of India in Council, at any time, withdraw the privilege of affiliation from any Institution.

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## Presidency College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

The Presidency College was established on the 15th June, 1855, under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in their Despatch No. 62, dated 15th September, 1854, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction of Bengal.

The College is open to all classes of the community, and the course of Instruction is adapted to the requirements of the University for Degrees in Arts, Law, and Civil Engineering.

*General Department.*—Students who have passed the University Entrance Examination are admissible to this department.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee is Rs. 12, except in the case of students holding Junior Scholarships, who pay only Rs. 10.

Seven Scholarships, founded in commemoration of the donors whose names they bear, are attached to the College, and are tenable by Graduates in Arts for one year after taking the Degree of B. A., *viz.* :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The Burdwan Scholarship | ... | value Rs | 50 a month. |
| „ Dwarkanath Tagore | ... | „ Rs. | 50 „ |
| „ Bird Scholarship | ... | „ Rs | 40 „ |
| „ Ryan „ | ... | „ Rs. | 40 „ |
| Three Hindu Coll. Scholarships . | | „ Rs. | 30 „ |

*Law Department.*—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the First Examination in Arts. Candidates for admission, who are not already members of the General Department, are required to pay an entrance fee of Rs. 10. During the first year students pay a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5, and during the second and third years they pay Rs. 10 a month.

*Civil Engineering Department.*—Students are admissible to this department who have passed the University Entrance Examination. The entrance fee is Rs. 10, and the monthly tuition fee Rs 5 There are two Scholarships, each worth Rs. 10 a month, attached to this department, which were founded in memory of the late Major-General Forbes. These Scholarships are tenable for one year, and are awarded after the annual College Examination in May to the most deserving students in the second year class. Five Government Scholarships, each worth Rs. 50 a month, and tenable for two years, are available annually for students who pass the University Examination for the Licence in Civil Engineering, or the Degree of B.C E. Holders of these Scholarships receive practical training (1) in the Government Survey Department for six months: (2) in Government workshops for six months; (3) in Government works in progress for one year. Other students, who pass the University Examination but for whom no Scholarships are available, are allowed to go through the same course of practical training free of charge.

## Instructive Staff.

### *General Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of English Literature ... ... | Mr. C. H. Tawney, M.A. |
| Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Logic | Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A. |
| Offg ditto ... ... | Mr. Parry. |
| Professor of Natural Science | Mr. J. Elliott, M.A. |
| Professor of Chemistry | Mr. A. Pedler. |
| Assistant Professor of English Literature ... | Mr. R. Hand. |
| Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy ... | Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A. |
| Professor of Mathematics | Mr. W. Booth, B A. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Assistant Professor of English Literature ... | Mr. J Van S. Pope, M.A |
| Ditto . .. | .. Mr. W Paulson, B A |
| Professor of Sanskrit .. | ... Babu Raj Krishna Banerjea. |
| Assistant Professor of Sanskrit | ... Babu Nilmani Mookerjee, M A |

*Law Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Senior Professor ... | ... Mr. T D Ingram |
| Lecturers in Law ... | Mr C F Egerton Allen<br>Baboo Trailokyanath Mitra.<br>Mr. Amir Ali. |

*C E. Department*

| | |
|---|---|
| Professor, Civil Engineering | Mr. S F Downing, B A ,L C.E. |
| Asst. Professor, Civil Engineering .. | Mr J Slater. |
| Professor of Mathematics ... | Mr M Mowat, M A |
| Professor of Drawing .. ... | Mr C Grant. |

## Hooghly College.

AFFILIATED 1857

This Institution was founded in 1836, and was originally supported from funds bequeathed by Mahomed Mohsin, a wealthy Mahomedan gentleman, who, dying without heirs in the year 1806, left his large property, yielding an annual income of Rs 45,000, to Mahomedan Trustees "for the service of God" Owing to the misappropriation of the funds, Government assumed the office of Trusteeship The right of assumption was opposed by the original Trustees but upheld both by the Courts in India and by the Privy Council in England The period of litigation extended over many years, during which the annual income accumulated, forming a surplus of Rs 8,61,100 The surplus was devoted to the foundation and endowment of the Hooghly College, and was further increased by a portion of the original zemindaree that became available on the death of one of the Mootawallees of the Hooghly Imambarah an Institution which also derives its support from Mahomed Mohsin's legacy The College endowment was further increased by the accumulation of unexpended revenue, until the income amounted to Rs 51,000 per annum In 1873, the Government of India resolved to transfer the whole of the Mohsin endowment to the purposes of Mahomedan education throughout Bengal, and, accordingly, increased the provincial assignment for education in Bengal by Rs 50,000 a year, in order to meet the expenses of the Hooghly College, which has now become an Institution maintained by the Government

The College consists of three Departments, an English, an Arabic, and a Law Department, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal The English Department is open to all students who have passed the University

Entrance Examination, the fees being one rupee per mensem for Mahomedans, and Rs 5 for all others In the Law Department the fee is Rs 5 per mensem

Scholarships

In 1846 a sum of Rs 5,000 was given by Ranee Kuttianee, a large landed proprietress, for the foundation of a Senior Scholarship in the Hooghly College, to be competed for by the students of this Institution alone Owing to some misapprehension, the Scholarship remained unawarded for some years, during which the principal was considerably increased by the accumulation of interest, so that it now yields an income of about Rs 320 per annum, this being more than sufficient to support the existing Scholarship of Rs 16 per mensem, it has been determined to open another, equal in value, as soon as the yearly savings afford an adequate fund

Zemindaree Scholarships

Two Junior Scholarships, of Rs 8 per mensem, are attached to the Collegiate and Branch Schools, preference being given to students of the latter These Scholarships were founded in 1843, and are supported by the surplus of the liberal contributions made by wealthy zemindars* of the district for the purpose of building the Branch School

D C Smyth, Esq
Maharaja Dhiraj Mahtab Chand Bahadoor
Baboo Dwarka Nath Tagore
" Callynath Moonshee
" Pran Chunder Roy
" SreeNarayanChowdhry
" Ram Narain Mookerjee

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Offg Principal | . | W Griffiths M A |
| Professor | . | G Watt, M D |
| Ditto | ... | J K Rogers |
| Asst Professor | .. | Rev Lal Behari De |
| Law Lecturer | | Babu Nobin Krishna Mookerjee, M A, B L |
| Asst Prof of Sanskrit | | Babu Gopal Chunder Gupta |
| Professor of Arabic | | Moulvie Abdul Khair |
| Head Pandit | .. | Babu Jadu Nath Banerjee |

## Dacca College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

The College is supported by Government and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

It was originally opened as a school, by the General Committee of Public Instruction, in the year 1835 In 1841 it was converted into a College, when a Principal was appointed, and an increase made to the staff of teachers The College building was erected, partly by public subscription, in the same year, at a cost of Co's Rs 36,679

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted Students in the General Department pay a monthly fee of Rs 5, and in the Law Department also a fee of Rs 5

A silver medal, called the Donnelly prize, is awarded annually, of the value of the interest on Rs. 1,000 subscribed by the native assistants of the late Abkaree Commissioner's office, in memory of the late Mr. A. F. Donnelly.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Offg. Principal ... ... ... | A. Ewbank, B.A. |
| Professor ... ... ... ... | E. D. Archibald, B.A. |
| Ditto ... ... ... ... | G A Stack. |
| Asst. Professor ... ... ... | W. B. Livingstone. |
| Asst Professor of Sanskrit ... ... | Shomanath Mookerjee. |
| Law Lecturer ... ... ... | Opendronath Mitter, M.A., B.L. |

## Krishnaghur College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College was founded by Government in 1845, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal.

Any person who has passed the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs 5.

The College is a handsome building, standing upon 3 bighas of land, and surrounded by an enclosed compound of upwards of 100 more. It was erected in 1856 at a cost of Rs. 66,876; Rs. 17,000 of which was collected by private subscription. In consideration of the liberality thus manifested in the district, a donor of Rs. 1,000 is allowed to place a boy, free of expense, at the College in perpetuity, and another, for every Rs. 500 additional he may have subscribed. Part of the ground occupied was purchased by Government; for the remainder, the College is indebted to the munificence of the Maharaja of Nuddea and the Maharani Sarnamayi, of Cossimbazar.

In 1871 the B.A. classes (the third and fourth year classes) were abolished by Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and for some years the College only afforded instruction up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1875, however, Sir Richard Temple, on the petition of the chief inhabitants of the district, consented to restore the College to its former status, provided that a considerable share of the increased cost was subscribed for by the community. A sum, amounting to more than Rs 40,000, was subscribed during the year, and with this endowment the College has now been re-established on its original footing.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal and Professor of English Literature .. | E. Lethbridge, M.A. |
| Offg. ditto ... | F. J. Rowe, M.A. |
| Professor of History ... | Babu Umesh Chandra Datta. |
| Professor of Sanskrit | Babu Nakuleswar Bandyopadhyay. |
| Lecturer in Mathematics | Babu Bireswar Mitra, M.A. |
| „ Physical Science | Babu Barada Prasad Ghosh, M.A. |
| Teacher of Chemistry | Babu Ambika Charn Sen, M.A. |

*Law Department.*

Law Lecturer ... ... Babu Baranasi Roy, B.A., B.L.

*Succession List of Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1845. Capt. D. L. Richardson. | 1857. Leonidas Clint, B A. |
| 1846 Marcus Gustavus Rochfort. | 1858. Alfred Smith, M.A. |
| 1855. Edward Lodge, B.A. | 1871. S. Lobb. M A. |
| 1857 J Graves, M A., (offg.) | 1874. E. Lethbridge, M.A. |
| | 1877. F. J. Rowe, M A. (offg.) |

## Berhampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

It was opened as a College in 1853.

It was raised to the status of a College, giving instruction up to the standard of the B A. Examination of the University of Calcutta in 1865.

A Law Department was added in 1864. The status was, however, reduced in 1872, and instruction is now given up to the First Arts Examination of the University of Calcutta. The Law Department was abolished in 1874. It is open to all classes of the community, and any University undergraduate is admissible.

The foundation stone of the building, one moiety of the cost of which was paid by the community, was laid in 1863, and it was occupied in 1869.

There is attached to the College a Hindu Hostel, the boarder's fee being Rs. 6 per mensem.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... ... | Babu Prasanna Kumar Sarvadhikari. |
| Professor .. ... ... | Haridas Ghosh. |
| Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ... | Ramgati Nyayaratna. |
| Lecturer on Chemistry and Botany ... ... ... | Beni Madhav Basu. |
| Head Master ... ... ... | Nilmani Ganguli. |

Ten Teachers in the Collegiate School

*Principals.*

1853. A. S. Harrison, B.A.
1856. A. Smith, M.A.
1858. R. L. Martin, M.A., Head Master in charge.
1858. S. W. Bradbury, ditto.
1859. R. L. Martin, M.A., ditto.
1861. R. Hand
1874. G. Bellett, M.A.

## Doveton College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College is attached to the Parental Academic Institution, a day and boarding-school which was established on the 1st March, 1823, by a body of Christian parents who were anxious to secure for their children the benefits of a liberal education, its affairs being conducted by a Committee of Management elected chiefly from among the parents.

In 1855 a legacy of Rupees Two Lakhs and Thirty Thousand was bequeathed to the Institution by the late Captain John Doveton, which enabled the Committee of Management to extend its sphere of usefulness by the addition, in 1856, of an Infant School or Initiatory Department, and the establishment of a College Department, named in honor of the donor. A few years later a Girls' Department was added.

In 1871 other bequests were made to the Institution by the late Mr. Lawrence Augustus de Souza, of the Firm of Messrs Thomas de Souza and Sons, of Calcutta. These consist, first, of the interest on a sum of Rupees Three Lakhs, made permanently applicable to the maintenance and education of a certain number of boys and girls of East Indian parents of a certain class, who are admitted as boarders, on the "Lawrence de Souza Foundation," at the age of 10, and kept at school till the age of 18; and second, of the interest on a sum of Rs. 15,000 for the establishment of a Scholarship in English literature, styled the "Lawrence de Souza Scholarship." It is of the value of Rs. 50 per mensem, and is tenable for one year at the Doveton College; but it is open to any East Indian boys from any School or College, the successful candidate of one year being at liberty to compete for and hold the Scholarship from year to year until he graduates.

In addition to the above, Mr. L. A de Souza bequeathed a further sum of Rs. 30,000, the interest of which is to be applied towards the education in England of an East Indian youth of ability, with the view of enabling him to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service of India This is open to any East Indian candidate, whether educated at the Doveton College or elsewhere.

*Chairman of Committee of Management.*—H. Andrews.
*Secretary.*—J. E. Cooke.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prin. and Profr. of Eng. Lit. and Phil. | ... | Rev. J. Robertson, M.A |
| Profr. of Math. and Nat. Phil. | ... | W. H. Thomson, B.A. |
| Profr. of Classics and History | ... | G. E. Moffat. |

*List of Principals.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | Rev. A. Morgan. | 1869. | Rev. R. Robinson. |
| 1855. | George Smith, LL D. | 1870. | Rev. R. Robinson. |
| 1859. | J W. McCrindle, M.A. | | H. Roberts. |
| 1866. | J. Sime, B.A | 1871. | H. Roberts. |
| 1869. | R. Dick, M.A. | 1877. | Rev. J. Robertson, M.A. |

# St. Paul's School.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1845, and is under the control of a Committee, of which the Bishop of Calcutta is President, and the Ven'ble the Archdeacon, Vice-President.

*Foundation, Scholarships, and Prizes.*

1. *Foundation.*—One boarder and four day-boys are on the foundation; the first receives his board and education free, and the other four, their education. The nomination to these is with the Bishop of Calcutta.

2. *Bishop Wilson's Scholarships.*—Two Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month have been endowed in memory of the late Bishop Wilson, each to be held for two years. According to the terms of the endowment, these Scholarships are competed for by the whole of the Christian boys in the school, whether boarders or day-boys; one being given every year. They were instituted in the hope that the higher boys might be induced to extend the period of their studies, and become fitted to graduate in the University.

3. *Prizes.*—Two silver medals, one for proficiency, the other for general good conduct, are awarded at the annual Christmas Examination. Prizes in books are also given to the most proficient in each class.

*Course of Study.*

The subjects of examination for Entrance into the University of Calcutta form the basis of instruction in the first class.

The study of the remaining five classes is arranged in a gradual proportion down to the first elements of learning. The whole course assigned for each class is so adjusted as to occupy one year.

In addition to the above school course, there is in operation a course of training for the B. A. Degree in the University of Calcutta. This is done in conformity with the conditions of affiliation to the University. The subjects appointed to be read are divided in such a way as to embrace a distinct course for each year.

*List of Rectors.*

1847. Rev. J. Kyd, M.A
1849. Rev. S. Slater.
1852. Rev. J. Richards, M.A.
1855. Rev. G. Pridham, B.C.L.
1859. Rev. W. Ayerst, M.A.
1862. Rev. F. C. Cardew, M A.
1864. Rev. J. C. Nesfield, M.A.
1866. Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A.

*President.*

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

*Vice-President.*

The Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta.

*Committee.*

The Hon'ble F. B. Kemp. | Rev. G. F. P. Blyth, M.A.
A. W. Croft, Esq., M.A. | Rev. W. Spencer, M.A
Rev. B. T. Atlay, M.A., *Honorary Secretary.*

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | .. | ... Rev. G. M. Wilson, M.A |
| Assistant Master | ... | ... Rev. W. Sadler. |
| Ditto ditto | ... | ... Capt. Coombs. |

## Free Church Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

Originally established by Dr. Duff in August, 1830, for the education of native youths under the name of the General Assembly's Institution, and since 1843 designated the Free Church Institution, being supported by the Free Church of Scotland

The Institution since 1857, has been in a handsome new edifice, Nimtollah Street, which has been erected at a cost of upwards of £15,000.

It consists of two departments—a College Department and a Preparatory School.

In the College Department all the branches of a higher education in English Literature, Science, Philosophy, with Bengali and Sanskrit. are taught, in immediate connection with systematic instruction in the doctrines and evidences of natural and revealed religion.

*Scholarships.*

1. There is an endowment of Rs. 80 per month for small Scholarships of Rs. 5 or 6 per month each, which are allotted only to those who pass the University Entrance Examination.

2. There are two endowed Theological Scholarships, of Rs. 16 per month each, called "the Duff Scholarships," designed for students who are candidates for the Christian ministry.

3 There is also an endowed "Hawkins Scholarship," of Rs 8 per month, founded by the liberality of the gentleman whose name it bears.

4. A few Senior and Junior Government Scholarships have been granted to those who most successfully pass the University Examinations

*Annual Prizes.*

1. Endowed Prizes :—The Hawkins gold medal of Rs. 80, to the most successful student in the Institution.

The Macdonald Prize.

The Ewart Memorial Prize of Rs. 50.

The Kelloe Prize of Rs. 40 or 50 founded by the late Mr. Buchan of Kelloe

These are usually allotted for the best essays on prescribed subjects.

2. Besides these, prizes for general Scholarship and regular attendance are awarded in all the classes ; with several more for special exercises or essays.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. William C. Fyfe, Principal. | Babu Nanda Krishna Basu, M.A. |
| „ Kenneth S. Macdonald, M.A. | „ Kalicharn Banerjee, M.A. |
| „ John Hector, MA. | „ Umes Chandra Chatterjea. |

Babu Brojonath Sarma.

And twenty Teachers and Pandits in the School Department.

## La Martiniere, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1857.

La Martiniere of Calcutta, together with similar Institutions at Lucknow and Lyons, was founded by General Claude Martin, a native of the latter place, and a General in the service of the King of Oude.

General Martin bequeathed a large sum of money to be devoted to the establishment of a school for the Christian inhabitants of Calcutta, under the direction of the Supreme Court. The school was opened on the 1st March, 1836, and was, according to the provision in General Martin's will, named " La Martiniere."

By decrees of the Supreme and High Courts, a body of Governors has been constituted, consisting of the Governor-General, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Chief Justice of the High Court, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Commander-in-Chief, the Members of Council, the two Senior Barrister Judges of the High Court, the Advocate-General for the time being, and the Chairman of the Justices of Calcutta. The *ex-officio* Governors elect annually four other Governors, who, with one of the *ex-officio* Governors, form a Board of Acting Governors, to whom the general control of the Institution is entrusted.

By the decree of the Supreme Court, there must be upon the Foundation not less than 75 boys and 40 girls. The Foundationers are entirely supported from the funds of the school, and receive an apprentice-fee or other allowance on leaving the school.

The Foundationers are chosen from amongst the Christian population of Calcutta ; and must not be at the time of election less than four, or more than ten, years of age.

*Acting Governors.*

The Hon'ble A. G. Macpherson.
The Rev. J M. Thomson, M.A., Senr. Chap., St. Andrew's Church
The Rev. B. T. Atlay.
The Hon'ble H. Bell, C.S.
Colonel T. B. Harrison.

*Secretary and Medical Officer.*

H. Cayley, Esq., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service.

*Head Master*, F. Biden, M.A.

## London Missionary Society's Institution, Bhowanipore.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded by the London Missionary Society in the year 1838. In 1854 the large and handsome building now used, consisting of a library, a hall, and sixteen class-rooms, was first opened.

The Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, a College Department for undergraduates of the University, a School Department, and a Theological class for training Christian natives for missionary work.

The course of study comprehends English, Sanskrit, and Bengali Literature, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Mathematics, History, and Geography, together with the Sacred Scriptures and Christian evidences.

The number of students and scholars amounts to more than 600. A branch school at Behala, four miles to the south-west of Calcutta, contains 150 boys.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. J. P. Ashton, M.A., Principal.
„ W. Johnson, B.A.
Babu Gangadhar Banerjee, M.A.
Pandit Ram Kumar Chakravarti.
Babu Devendra Nath Roy, B.A.
Sixteen Teachers in the School Department.

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## Serampore College.

AFFILIATED 1857.

This Institution was founded in 1818 under the patronage of the Marquis of Hastings, then Governor-General of India, by the Revds. Dr. Carey, Dr. Marshman, and W. Ward, who, together with Colonel Krefting, the Danish Governor of Serampore, and J. C. Marshman, Esq., formed the first Council.

In 1821 it received a munificent donation from the King of Denmark, consisting of certain premises to the north-west of the College, and this act of liberality was followed in 1828 by the grant of a Royal Charter giving perpetuity to the Institution and its endowments. At the cession of Serampore to the East India Company, this Charter was confirmed at the especial request of the Danish Sovereign.

The ground on which the College stands was purchased chiefly by subscription ; the entire expense of the buildings, amounting to about £15,000, was met out of the private funds of the Serampore Missionaries, who were the first promoters of the undertaking. After the death of Dr. Marshman, the funds for carrying on the operations of the College were provided partly by the endowments,

but chiefly by the liberality of J. C. Marshman, Esq., the only surviving member of the original Council. On his departure from India in 1856, the College was placed under the general direction of the Baptist Missionary Society, which has since contributed towards its support, and become identified with its operations.

It is conducted by three European Professors, assisted by twelve native teachers. The number of youths in the College Department is about seventy; in the School, three hundred.

The interest of funds raised by the late Mr. Ward in Europe and America supports wholly, or in part, several European youths connected with the Mission or wishing to become so, and also a boarding school for the children of native preachers. Scholarships to the amount of about Rs. 40 monthly are distributed amongst the most deserving of the native students in the College classes.

An education fee, exacted from the European students, contributes to the preservation and improvement of the library.

The course of study is intended to impart a liberal education, and special attention is paid to the principles of Christianity.

The present members of the Council are :—J. C. Marshman, Esq., R. Scott Moncrieff, Esq., Revds. J. Sale, J. Trafford, J. Wenger, and C. B. Lewis.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | Rev. J. Trafford, M.A., (absent on furlo'.) |
| Offg. ditto ... | Rev. C. Jordan. |
| Tutor ... ... | Rev. T. Martin. |
| Tutor ... ... | Rev. J. W. Thomas. |
| Sanskrit Professors ... | Babu Umes Chandra Banerjea. |
| | Babu Jadavchandra Banerjea. |

## Agra College.

AFFILIATED 1860.

The Agra College was founded in 1823, and affiliated to the University in 1860. It was originally endowed by the late Gangadhar Pandit with the revenues of certain villages in the Agra, Aligarh, and Mathura Districts. Subsequently, the Government added to its income, and raised it to its present status. The College consists of two departments, the College Proper and the School. The staff of the former consists of a Principal and two Professors; the latter of a Head Master, ten Anglo-Vernacular Masters, and seven Moulvies and Pandits

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | K. Deighton, B.A. |
| Professor of Literature ... | Charles Dodd, Esq. |
| Professor of Mathematics ... | Umesh C Sanyal, M.A. |
| Head Master ... ... | J. Statham. |

## Benares College.

AFFILIATED 1860.

Benares College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It is divided into three departments, *viz.*, Sanskrit College, Anglo-Sanskrit, and English College. The three departments are under the immediate charge and superintendence of the Principal.

*Building.*

The College building was completed in 1852 at a cost of about £13,000, besides the value of the convicts' labour. The building is gothic, of the perpendicular style ; the material is brick, faced with Chunar stone.

### I. SANSKRIT COLLEGE.

The Benares Sanskrit College was founded in 1791, for the cultivation of the language, literature, and, as inseparably connected with these, the religion of the Hindus. It teaches Grammar, Literature, Law, Philosophy, and Mathematics. No tuition or entrance fee is exacted. The number of students on the roll of this College, is 313. Monthly Government Scholarships, amounting to Rs. 100, are awarded to deserving students, and an annual donation of Rs. 100 from the Maharajah of Benares is bestowed in prizes. There is also a small endowment by Radhabibi, the interest of which is given as a Scholarship.

Connected with this College is the Sanskrit library under charge of Pandit Ramanatha Sukul, who is also the agent for collecting Sanskrit MSS.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Professor of Poetry | ... | Pandit Vankates Sastri. |
| Professor of Grammar | ... | „ Bastirama Sarma. |
| Asst. Professor of Grammar | ... | „ Kailasa Chandra Bhattacharyya |
| Professor of Logic | ... | „ Kaliprasada Bhattacharyya. |
| Asst. Professor of Logic | ... | „ Sivakumar Misra. |
| Professor of Law | ... | „ Bal Sastri. |
| Professor of Sankhya | ... | „ Bechanaram Tiwari. |
| Asst Professor of Sankhya | ... | „ Ramamisra Sastri. |
| Professor of Mathematics | ... | „ Bapudeva Sastri. |
| Asst. Professor of Mathematics | | „ Vaman Acharyya |
| Professor of Hindu Astronomy. | | „ Deokrishna Misra. |
| Professor of Sahittya | ... | „ Sitalaprasad Tiwari. |

### II. ANGLO-SANSKRIT.

This department, which is a branch of the Sanskrit College, is under the charge of a European Sanskrit Professor. The stud are annually selected from those who have passed with cr through the Sanskrit College, are instructed in English litera

and philosophy, are prepared for, and exercised and assisted in, the work of translating English works into Sanskrit and Hindi. A monthly sum of Rs. 140 is given as Government Scholarships to deserving students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Professor ... | ... | G. Thibaut, Ph.D. |
| Asst. Professor ... | ... | Pandit Gayadatta. |
| First English Teacher | ... | Babu Vrajabhusandas. |
| Second English Teacher | ... | „ Sivaramagovind. |

## III. ENGLISH COLLEGE.

This College, teaching Arts and Mathematics up to the M.A. standard, has a school department attached. There are 91 students in College, and 247 in the School Department. The tuition fees vary from Rs. 4 to 3 in the College, and from Rs. 2 to eight annas in the School Department. Each class has its fixed rate of fee. The College and School are accessible to all classes on payment of an entrance fee of 1 rupee Government Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the University and Departmental Examinations. There are also local Scholarships amounting to about Rs. 90 per mensem.

Connected with this College is the boarding-house for district students, under the superintendence of the second master of the College. The number of boarders at present is about 80. Many of them get Government stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*College Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal ... | ... | Ralph T H Griffith, M.A. |
| Profr. of English Literature | | James Kibble, M A. |
| Profr. of Mathematics | ... | Babu Lakshmisankar Misra, M.A. |
| 1st Moulavi ... | ... | Moulavi Muhammad Musa |
| 1st Pandit ... | ... | Pandit Vindhyaprasad Sukul |
| Librarian ... | ... | Babu Rájchandra Sanyal. |

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## Sagar High School, Jabalpur.

(FOUNDED 1836.)

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution, originally located in Sagar, but transferred to Jabalpur in May, 1873, is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector-General of Education, Central Provinces. The school teaches up to the First Examination in Arts from a standard two years below Entrance. All students who pass the High School Scholarship Examination, a local standard, are admitted on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. In the College classes the fee is two rupees ; in the School, one rupee. The entrance fee is one rupee.

Connected with the school is a boarding-house, in which the majority of the students are provided with free quarters.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| President ... ... | ... | W. Young, (offg.) |
| 1st Assistant Master | ... | J. H. Firth, (offg.) |
| Professor of Sanskrit | ... | K. C. Datta, M.A. |
| 2nd Asst. Master ... | ... | Khodadad Beg, (offg.) |
| Professor of Persian | ... | Habibullah, (offg ) |
| Marathi Teacher ... | ... | R. Ghuntaya. |

## Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1860.

This Institution is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was founded in 1824 for the encouragement of the study of the Sanskrit language and literature, and at first Sanskrit was studied exclusively.

The College is open to Hindus, occupying a respectable position in Hindu society, irrespective of caste. The schooling fee is Rs. 5 per month in the College Department, and Rs. 3 in the School Department. The students of the College Department read the F. A. Course, and the upper students of the School Department read the University Entrance Course in English In Sanskrit they read a much higher standard. There is a Sanskrit Honor Class attached to the College Department. There are three Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 50, 35, and 25, respectively, and there are fourteen senior Scholarships, varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per month. There are also eight junior Scholarships of Rs. 8 each.

All the students, except those of the 3rd and 4th year classes of the College Department, who attend English lectures at the Presidency College, learn Sanskrit and English.

A valuable Sanskrit library of manuscripts and printed works is attached to the College, and a Government grant of Rs. 600 per annum is applied to the purchase of standard English and Sanskrit works.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | ... | Babu Mahesh Chandra Nyayaratna. |

*English.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lecturer ... ... | ... | Babu Siva Chandra Gui, M.A., B.L. |
| Ditto ... ... | ... | ,, Bireswar Chatterjea, M.A., B.L. |
| Head Master ... ... | ... | ,, Jadu Nath Mukhurji. |
| Second ditto ... ... | ... | ,, Umes Chandra Batavyal, M.A. |

And three other English Masters.

*Sanskrit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Professor of Philosophy and Rhetoric | ... | Pandit Mahes Chandra Nyayaratna. |
| Professor of Literature and Grammar | ... | „ Giris Chandra Vidyaratna. |
| Professor of Law | ... | „ Madusudan Smritiratna |
| Asst. Professor of Rhetoric and Grammar | ... | „ Ramnarayan Tarkaratna. |

And seven other Pandits.

## Bishop's College.

(FOUNDED 1820.)

AFFILIATED 1857.

This College, founded by Dr. Middleton, the first Bishop of Calcutta, is under the management of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. It was designed by its founder to be a Missionary Institution, promoting in various ways the spread of the Christian religion among the native population of India, especially by instructing native and other Christian youth in the doctrines and discipline of the Church, in order to their becoming preachers, catechists, and schoolmasters. In accordance with this, its primary object, only those are admitted students who are candidates for the Christian ministry or for other missionary offices.

*Foundation.*

*One Fellowship*,—founded by the late Rev. John Natt.
*Twenty-one Scholarships*.—founded by various societies and individuals.

*Visitor.*

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

*Principal.*

REV. JOHN W. COE.

*List of Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1821. W. Hodge Mill, D.D. | 1867. Thomas Skelton, M.A. |
| 1841. G. Undy Withers, D.D. | 1873. Robert M. Stewart, M.A. |
| 1849. William Kay, D.D. | 1875. Rev. John W. Coe. |

## Ajmere College.

AFFILIATED 1861.

This Institution was opened originally as a school, which, after having been closed for several years, was re-established on a wider basis in the year 1851. On April 1st, 1868, it was raised to the status of a College, the instructive staff being at the same time augmented and improved to meet its wants.

The endowment is the "Thomason Scholarship," of Rs 8 per month, for the most proficient scholar in mathematics. An annual donation of Rs. 500 from His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore is distributed into Junior Scholarships, which are conferred on those whose merits are not quite such as to entitle them to the higher Government stipends. Connected with the College are a well-supported library, to which the late lamented Colonel Dixon, Commissioner of Ajmere, bequeathed many of his valuable works, and commodious boarding-houses for the reception of pupils from the District Schools.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... J. F. Goulding. |
| Head Master | ... | ... T. Harris, B A. |
| Teacher of Mathematics | | ... Shyamsundar Lal, B.A. |
| Asst. ditto ditto | | ... Pundit Amoluck Chund. |

And nine Junior Masters.

Head Sanskrit and Hindi Teacher ... Pundit Sheo Narain.
Head Arabic and Persian Teacher ... Moulvi Mohamud Hussen.
And six Junior Oriental Teachers.

## Bareilly College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces. It was opened as a school in 1836, and constituted a College in 1852.

The College is open to all classes on payment of an entrance and monthly tuition fee. The fee in the school classes is eight annas throughout. It varies in the College Department from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... R. A. Lloyd, B A. (offg.) |
| Head Master | ... | ... E A. Phillips, (offg.) |
| Professor of Mathematics | | ... Babu Peary Mohan Biswas, M.A. |
| Head Moulvie | ... | ... Moulvie Mahamed Ahsun. |
| Pundit | ... | ... Deadut Tewari. |

Fifteen Junior Masters and Teachers.

*Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1853. V. Tregear. | 1859. M. Kempson, M.A. |
| 1855. C. Buch, Ph.D. | 1862. H. Templeton. |

## Patna College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This College is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was opened as a Collegiate School in 1862, and raised to a College in 1864. All students are admissible who have passed the

University Entrance Examination, and instruction is given up to the standard of the B. A. Examination of the University of Calcutta.

A Law Department was added in May 1864, and a Lecturer was appointed.

There is an admission fee of Rs. 5, and a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 5 in the General Department; and of Rs. 7 in the Law Department. Two junior scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 10 per month, and tenable for two years, were founded by Harbullub Narayan of Sonebursa. They can be held only by students from Bhagulpore High School who fail to gain Government Scholarships.

There is also a Pearson Scholarship of Rs. 10, tenable for two years, which is available only for students from Mozufferpore Zillah School.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | ... J. W. McCrindle, M.A. |
| Professor | ... | ... J. Willson. B.A, |
| Asst. Professor | ... | ... J. Behrendt. |
| Ditto | ... | ... Prasanna Kumar Roy, D. Sc. London. |
| Asst. Profr. of Sanskrit | | ... Choto Ram Tiwari. |
| Head Moulvie | ... | ... Nasir Khan. |
| *Law Department.* | | |
| Law Lecturer | ... | ... Nobin Chunder Dey, B.A. B.L. |

## St. Xavier's College.

AFFILIATED 1862.

This Institution was established under the direction of the Society of Jesus, in January, 1860, in the large building formerly appropriated by the late Dr. Carew for St. John's College. It is mainly intended for the liberal education of Catholic youth, but is open alike to pupils of other religious persuasions, on the same principle of non-interference as the old St. Xavier's College, which broke up in 1846.

Besides the paying boarders and day-pupils, some free scholars are admitted, especially for the higher studies, as hitherto no scholarships have been founded.

The course of studies is similar to that followed in the European Colleges of the same Society, but adapted to the wants of this country. One or two years' training in the elementary division is generally required before a student can enter the first year's or lowest class. The successive higher classes are organized in accordance with the University curriculum, and with a plan of gradual development extending over four years.

Medals and prizes in books are awarded to the best scholars at the Christmas Examination.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rector, and Profr. of Physical Science. | The Very Rev. E Lafont, S.J. |
| Prefect of Studies and Profr. of Mathematics | Rev. A. de Penaranda. |
| Professor of Mathematics .. | Rev E Younan, S J. |
| Professor of Philosophy ... | Rev. H. Harford, S J. |
| Profesors of English ... | Revds M. Dooley and E. Coutto, S.J. |
| Professor of Latin ... | Rev. L. DeVos, S.J. |
| Profr. of Chemistry and Phyl. Geography. | Rev. C. De Clippeleir, S J. |

## St. John's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1861.

This College was established in 1850 in connection with the Mission of the Church Missionary Society at Agra, chiefly at the instance of an influential body of Civilians and Military officers then forming the Committee of the Local Church Missionary Association, who wished to have an Educational Institution of a high order connected with the Mission.

The large and handsome gothic building in which the classes are now held, erected from the design of Major Kitto, was completed in 1853.

*Scholarships.*

1. The College is endowed with two Scholarships founded in memory of the late Mr Thomason and bearing his name, value Rs. 10 per month each, and tenable for one year. These Scholarships are assigned at the annual Christmas Examination to the two most proficient students in English literature

2. There are also two endowed Theological Scholarships founded in 1861, value Rs. 5 per month, and tenable for one year, assigned to the two students who show themselves best acquainted with the doctrines and principles of the Christian religion.

3. Other Scholarships, to the value of nearly Rs 40 per month, are given from the general funds of the College for proficiency in English, Mathematics, Hindi, and Persian.

*Fees.*

Every student is required to pay 2 rupees fee at entrance; and schooling fees ranging from annas 4 to Rs. 5 per month, according to the income of his parent or guardian.

*Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1850. Rev. T. Valpy French M A | 1861. Rev. J. Barton, M.A |
| 1858. „ H. W. Shackel, M A. | 1863. „ C. Ellard Vines, M A |

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal... | ... | Rev C. Ellard Vines, M.A. |
| Head Master | ... | A. H. Wright, Esq. |
| Asst. Master | ... | Professor Rev. F. E Hodgson. |
| Ditto ... | ... | Babu Hari Charan Chakravarti. |
| Ditto ... | ... | „ Muttra Das. |
| Ditto ... | ... | Mr. Wilson. |
| Ditto ... | ... | Mr. Samuel Thomas. |
| Moulvie ... | ... | Moulvie Mahomed Bashir. |
| Pandit ... | ... | Kali Das. |

## Joy Narain's College, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1862.

A free school was founded in the year 1817 by Raja Joy Narain Ghosaul, Bahadur, in gratitude for his recovery from a protracted illness.

He endowed it with a monthly sum of Rs. 200, to which Government added an endowment grant of Rs. 252-12 per mensem

The founder appointed the Committee of the Sigra (Benares) Church Missionary Association, for the time being, trustees, with directions that they should "appoint such members as shall be able to satisfy the inquiries of the learned of this city on subjects of science, history, and religion."

In 1858 the spacious school-room, provided by Joy Narain, having been found insufficient for the number of students, the present building was erected; at the same time the school was raised to a College, and named after the founder.

The College Department was closed in 1875.

*Scholarships.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Thomason ... ... ... | ... Rs. | 52 |
| Vankatacharya's... ... ... | ... „ | 260 |
| Munshi Situl Singh's ... ... | ... „ | 200 |
| Raja Sattya Anand Ghosaul's ... | ... „ | 60 |
| Ditto, ditto. a gold medal, value ... | ... „ | 100 |
| Dr. Muir's Sanskrit do. ... ... | ... „ | 200 |

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Rev. S. T. Leupolt, M.A. (offg.) |
| Head Master | ... | Timothy Luther. |
| Second Master | ... | Kali Das Chaudhuri, B.A. |

And Ten English Teachers and 23 Teachers for the classical and vernacular languages of India.

## Lahore Government College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was opened in 1864, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

It is affiliated to the Calcutta University, but receives considerable grants for Scholarships from the Punjab University College.

By sanction of the Government, it prepares students both for the Punjab University College and the Calcutta University Examinations, and the Arts' scheme of the former has been so arranged as to make it possible for students to read for the examinations of both Institutions at the same time.

The number of students on the 1st March, 1876, was 78, distributed over four classes. All students passing the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University, or the Punjab University College, are admitted on payment of a monthly tuition fee of Rs. 2.

A gold and a silver medal, in memory of the late Mr. Arnold, are given to those students in the Punjab, who pass highest in the M A. and B. A. Examinations of the Calcutta University respectively.

Besides Scholarships and Medals, prizes for general proficiency are awarded annually in all the classes

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... ... | Dr. G. W. Leitner, M A. |
| Professor ... ... ... | C. R. Stulpnagel, Ph. D. |
| Asst. Profr. ... ... | Babu Sasibhusan Mukerji, M A., B.L. |
| ,, ... ... | J D. Staines. |
| Assistant Professor of Arabic | Maulvi Mohammed Hussain. |
| Asst. Professor of Sanskrit ... | Pandit Bhagwan Das. |

## Delhi College.

AFFILIATED 1864.

An Oriental College, founded in 1792, and supported by voluntary contributions of Mahomedan gentlemen, acquired a large accession of income in 1829 by the munificent gift of Rs 1,70,000 of the late Nawab Itmad-ud-Dowlah, formerly Minister at Lucknow The College was then divided into two departments, an Oriental and an English; and in 1841 Mr F. Boutros was appointed first Principal; in 1855 the Institution, up to that time under the supreme direction of a Managing Committee, was placed under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for the North-West Provinces. In 1857 the very valuable Oriental Library was plundered and destroyed by the mutineers, after which, in 1858, a new school was founded, which is now, by affiliation to the Calcutta University, the present Delhi College. Students pay fees of Rs. 2 and Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... | R. Dick, M.A. (offg ) |
| Professor ... ... | G. R. A. Mackay (offg ) |
| Asst Professor... ... | Babu Ishran Chander Ghose (offg ) |
| Arabic and Persian Profr. | Moulvie Ziauddin Khan (offg.) |
| Sanskrit Teacher ... | Pundit Kashinath Kanti (offg ) |

This College is also affiliated to the Punjab University College, and prepares its students for the examinations of that Institution as well as for those of the Calcutta University.

The College has connected with it, under the management of the Principal, a district school, teaching up to the Entrance Examination, four Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and six purely Vernacular Schools.

*Former Principals.*

F. Boutros.
A. Sprenger, M.D.
J. Cargill, B.A.
F. Taylor, M.A.
E. Willmot, B.A.
C. R. Cooke, B.A.
J. Sime, M.A.

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## The College of St. Thomas the Apostle, Colombo, Ceylon.

*Founded by Bishop Chapman, A.D.* 1851.

AFFILIATED 1864.

*Visitor* ... The Lord Bishop of Colombo.
*Warden* ... The Rev. James Bacon, B.D.
*Sub-Warden* ... The Rev. T. Felton Falkner, B.A. (Christ's College, Cambridge).
*Tutors* ... C. F. Maffett (Trinity College, Dublin). The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick (Univ., Oxon.)
*Organist* ... Harry Drew (New College, Oxon.)

### COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. Henry D. Meyrick.

ASSISTANT MASTERS.

*Upper School.*

Harry Drew
A. D'A. Seneviratne.

*Lower School.*

F. H. Pereira
H. M. Casie Chitty.
Ab Seneviratne.
W. R. Conderlag.
E. D. De Zylva.
F. B. Nicholas.

The College Course includes Lectures in Divinity, Classics, Mathematics, History, Logic, Philosophy, and the English Language. The subjects read during each term are those required by the Syndicate of the Calcutta University for the Examinations in Arts.

In connection with the College there are the following Scholarships, Studentships, and Prizes:

*The Edinburgh Scholarship,*

*The Gregory Scholarship,*

each of the value of Rs 480 per annum, tenable for three years, and open to all inhabitants of Ceylon between the ages of 16 and 21.

*Six Divinity Studentships,*

each of the annual value of Rs. 300, open to young men intending to take Holy Orders, or otherwise devote themselves to Mission work in the Diocese; and the

*Cameron Prizes,*

given half-yearly, of the value of Rs. 100 respectively, open to all pupils of the School and College.

Every pupil of the Collegiate School who has passed the Entrance Examination must either enter the College or cease his connection with the Institution.

## General Assembly's Institution, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was established in 1830, under the auspices of the Church of Scotland. It is the oldest Institution of the kind in India; for it was here that the system, now all but universally followed, was first tried,—of imparting the highest forms of knowledge, including sound Christian instruction, through the medium of the English language. Before this experiment, Bengali or Sanskrit had been exclusively favoured in Bengal by the Government, by Oriental Scholars, and even by Missionaries themselves. The new system was introduced by Dr. Duff, who began his Missionary labours by founding this Institution. Valuable help in the way of procuring pupils was given at the commencement by the famous Rajah Ram Mohun Roy. The success of the Institution soon surpassed all expectations. The Governor-General declared publicly that it had produced "unparalleled results." After having been carried on for some years in various hired premises, the Institution was removed in 1839 to the present building, which is most conveniently situated in Cornwallis Square, in the very centre of the Hindu population.

The Institution was temporarily closed in 1844, in consequence of the secession of the Missionaries with the Free Church. But it was re-opened in 1846 by the Church of Scotland, under the superintendence of the late Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, by whom it was carried on uninterruptedly, and with great efficiency, till his death in 1871.

The General Assembly's Institution is divided into two departments,—the College Department, and the School Department.

The College Department, which has been affiliated in the Faculty of Arts to the University of Calcutta since 1864, is attended by more than 100 students, divided into four classes, and

paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 each. In these classes the regular subjects of the University curriculum are taught, embracing the English language and Literature, the Sanskrit language and literature, History, Mathematics, pure and applied, Philosophy, and in addition the doctrines and evidences of the Christian religion.

The School Department is attended by nearly 900 pupils, divided into fourteen classes, and paying fees, which vary in the different classes from 8 annas to Rs. 2-8 a month. Instruction is given in these classes in English, Bengali, and Sanskrit, History and Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, and Geometry, according to the degree of advancement which they have attained. Careful attention is also given to instruction in religious knowledge.

In 1875 the fees collected in the Institution (including both departments) averaged more than Rs. 1,337 monthly; which, with the Government grant of Rs. 350 monthly, sufficed to pay all the *local* expenses (*i.e*, excluding the salaries of the European Missionaries), and left a surplus of Rs. 4,400 at the end of the year.

*Prizes and Scholarships.*

1. The Macfarlane gold medal is awarded every year to the student of the fourth-year class who shows the greatest proficiency in all the College examinations of the year.

2. The Ogilvie Memorial Scholarship of at least Rs. 5 per mensem will be awarded every alternate year to the student of the second-year class who takes the highest position in all the College examinations, and succeeds in passing the F. A. Examination of the University. This Scholarship is tenable in the General Assembly's College for two years after passing the First Examination in Arts.

3. Several prizes and scholarships are awarded for general proficiency in the quarterly College examinations.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal and Profr. of Philosophy... | | Rev. R. Jardine, B. D. Sc. D. (on leave). |
| Profr. of English Literature | ... | J. Wilson, Esq. (offg. Prinl.) |
| Profr. of Mathematics | ... | Babu Gauri Sankar De, M.A. |
| Profr. of History and Logic | ... | Babu Rajendra Nath Ghose, M.A. |
| Profr. of History | ... | Babu Trailokhya Mohan Niogi, B A. |

Pandit Birashur Vidyaratna.
Pandit Harish Chandra Tarkalankar.

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## Lahore Mission School.

AFFILIATED 1864.

This Institution was founded on the 19th December, 1849, soon after the annexation of the Punjab, and is the oldest English School in the province.

The four religions represented in the School are the Hindu, Mussulman, Sikh, and Christian The greater part are Hindus. The number of Sikhs is small, owing to the fact that they compose a small part of the community.

The instructive staff consists of the Rev. C. D. Forman, M.A., Principal; J. Newton, Jr., M.D.; Mr. D. Maitra, Head Master; and fourteen other teachers.

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## Cathedral Mission College, Calcutta.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This College was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1865, chiefly at the instance of the late Bishop Cotton, who, in his last charge, delivered in 1863, expressed his earnest desire to see a Missionary College established in connection with the Church of England, in which native undergraduates of the University might be educated up to the B.A. standard under purely Christian influences.

It takes its name from the circumstance of the Missionaries who take part in the work of instruction within its walls, being supported by the Cathedral Endowment Fund, originally raised by Bishop Wilson for the support of a body of Missionary Canons in connection with his new Cathedral, with the view of thereby exercising a directly Christian influence upon the upper classes of native society. When, however, he failed to obtain a Charter for the foundation of a Cathedral Chapter, he resolved to carry out the object he had at heart, by assigning a considerable portion of the interest of the fund to the Church Missionary Society, for the support of certain of its Missionaries labouring in Calcutta, who should be called Cathedral Missionaries, the remainder being left on the original footing.

The course of study is that prescribed by the University for its Examinations for Degrees in Arts, with the addition of the Bible and the evidence of Christianity.

### *Scholarships and Exhibitions.*

The monthly tuition fee is Rs 5, with an admission fee of one rupee. About twenty small Scholarships, varying in value from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per month, are awarded to those students who acquit themselves with most credit at the half-yearly College examinations.

Ten Exhibitions of the monthly value of Rs 5 each, and tenable for one year, are given annually to the ten best students from the various schools maintained by the Church Missionary Society in Lower Bengal, who have passed the Entrance Examination, and wish to continue their studies in the College.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. S. Dyson, Principal.
„ C. Baumann, Ph D. (Berl.).
R J Bell.
Rama Prasanna Ghose, M.A.
Punchanun Ghose
Jogendra Nath Banerjea, M.A., Head Pandit.
Kamikhya Chandra Chatterjea, Assistant.

## Victoria High School, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1865.

This School was founded in 1862 by Pandit Bunsee Dhur and other respectable natives of Agra. It is managed by a Committee of native gentlemen, presided over by Judge Keene as Patron of the Institution; the chief supporters being the Maharajahs of Jeypore, Ulwur, and Bhurtpore, and Pandit Ajoodhya Nath, the late Secretary The Government also gives a liberal grant-in-aid.

The entrance fee is Re. 1. The monthly tuition fee varies with the income of the parents. Free scholars, however, are admissible without the payment of the latter fee.

*Prizes and Scholarships.*

There are two endowed Scholarships of Rs. 5 and 4 each, the former founded by the Maharajah of Jeypore, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and called the Jeypore-Wales' Scholarship, and the latter out of the subscriptions collected by the Secretary from other friends of the Institution. Two annual prize medals, called the Prince of Wales' Medals, have also been founded by Pandit Ajoodhya Nath and Pandit Kashi Nath. Other Scholarships, to the amount of Rs. 30 per mensem, are given half-yearly to the most proficient students of the three senior classes.

SECRETARIES.

1862. Pandit Ajoodhya Nath.
1869 Lala Behal Rai
1873. Pandit Jugun Nath.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | Mr. S Sharman, B.A. |
| 1st Asst and Math. Master | ... | Bábú Murli Dhar. |
| 2nd Assistant | ... | Lálá Balmakund. |
| Sanskrit Teacher | ... | Pundit Chunder Mun Shastri. |
| Persian Teacher | ... | Moulvie Goolzar Ali. |

Eight other Anglo-Vernacular Teachers, one Moonshi, and one Pandit.

## Bishop Cotton School, Simla.

This School was founded by Bishop Cotton in 1863, under the name of the Simla Public School. At first it was placed at Jutog, four miles from Simla. In 1866 the name was changed to its present form. In 1868 the School was removed from Jutog to Simla, where it now is. The building is adapted for 150 boys, with the necessary masters. At present there are about 130 boys on the book. The lower classes of the School receive instruction in Latin, English, Scripture, and elementary Mathematics.

In the upper classes boys are prepared for Roorkee, the Survey, and the Calcutta Entrance Examinations. The government of the School is vested in the following Board:—

*Visitor.*

His Excellency the Viceroy of India.

*Governors (ex-officio).*

The Hon'ble the Licutenant-Governor of the Punjab.
The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.
The Venerable the Archdeacon of Calcutta.
The Commissioner of Umballa.

*Governors elected.*

F. Peterson, Esq.
Rev. T. Moor, Chaplain of Simla.
C. B. Leupolt, Esq.

TUITIONAL STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | Revd. S. Slater (on leave). |
| Ditto Acting | ... | Revd. E. H. Gulliver, M.A. |
| 1st Assistant Master | ... | C C. Fowler, Esq , B.A. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | E E. J Chanter, Esq. |
| 3rd ditto | ... | D. W. McPherson, Esq. |
| 4th ditto | ... | Vacant. |
| 5th ditto | ... | E. Blackwell, Esq. |

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## Christ Church Mission School, Cawnpore.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School was established after the mutiny in connection with the Local S. P. G. Mission, and is supported mainly by the Government grant-in-aid and the S. P. G.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 50 a month are distributed among deserving pupils, and special Scholarships, named after the late Bishop Cotton, have been founded for promoting the study of Scripture.

The salaries of the Principal and the Head Master are paid by the S. P. G.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Rev. S. B. Barrell, B.A. |
| Offg. Principal | ... | Rev D. H. G. Dunne. |
| Head Master | ... | R. Thomas. |

And thirteen Assistant Teachers, who are old pupils of the School.

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## Canning College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This College, founded by the Talookdars of Oudh in memory of the late Earl Canning, was opened on the 1st of May, 1864. The Institution comprises four departments,—the College Proper, a Law Department, an English School, and an Oriental Department in which only Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic are taught.

Canning College is supported by the Talookdars of Oudh, aided by Government. By a *sunnud* duly executed, the Talookdars unanimously endowed the College in perpetuity with a percentage of the revenues of their Talooks. This sum, amounting on an average to thirty-seven thousand rupees per annum, is collected by the officers of Government, and is deposited in the Government Treasury for the use of the College. A Government grant-in-aid to the amount of twenty-five thousand rupees, is also enjoyed by the College, so that its total income from endowment, grant-in-aid, and fees, aggregates sixty-six thousand rupees per annum.

The Institution is open to all classes, and its object, as declared by the rules, is to impart instruction in the English language and literature, in Mathematics and Science, in Law, in the Oriental classical languages, and the vernacular languages of the province of Oudh. Its management is vested in a Committee, consisting of the Commissioner of Lucknow, the Deputy Commissioner, the Director of Public Instruction, the Civil Judge, the Scientific Officer, and the representatives of the Talookdars.

The monthly fees vary with the income of parents or guardians. In the Oriental Department they range from one anna to four annas, and in the English school from eight annas to five rupees. There are a hundred free boys, exclusive of Scholarship-holders, who are not required to pay fees.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Michael J. White, M.A. |
| Professor of Science | ... | J. Gall, M.A, LL.B. |
| Profr. of English Literature | ... | A. H. Pirie. |
| Professor of Law | ... | Theodore Thomas, Barr-at-Law. |
| Head Master of School | ... | Rev R. W. Evans, B.A. |
| Professor of Sanskrit | ... | Babu Rajkumar Sarvadhikari. |
| Professor of Persian | ... | Moonshee Ramkissen. |
| Assistant Professor | ... | Babu Sarat Chandra Mookerjee, M.A. |

## La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This Institution was established in 1840, pursuant to the will of Claude Martin, a native of France, and a Major-General in the service of the Honorable East India Company. He was born at Lyons, 1735; died at Lucknow, 13th September, 1800; and was buried within the building

For the support of the College at Lucknow, the sum of sicca rupees eight hundred and sixteen thousand four hundred and forty-four was decreed by the High Court of Judicature out of the estate of the founder.

Admission to an equal participation in the benefits of the Institution is given without preference in respect of religion or sect.

The pupils consist of foundationers (80), boarders (80), and day-scholars (about 30). A foundationer is educated and maintained free of charge to his friends. Boarders pay for board, lodging, and education, at rates varying according to the means of the parents, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 per mensem.

The general management of the affairs of the Institution is vested in a Visitor and *ex-officio* Governors The Chief Commissioner of Oudh is *ex-officio* Visitor, and the Judicial and Financial Commissioners with the General commanding at Lucknow, and the Commissioner of Lucknow, are *ex-officio* Governors.

The educational staff consists of a Principal, Vice-Principal, Head Master, and six Assistant Masters, besides Native Teachers.

PRIZES AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The former consist of books, mathematical instruments, &c., and are distributed to the most deserving lads in each class on prize day, 15th December in each year; the latter are two in number, value Rs. 50 per mensem each, and are bestowed on the two most deserving lads who have passed the Roorkee Entrance Examination to enable them to pursue their studies at that College. Each Scholarship is tenable for 18 months

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal ... | ... | ... J. W. H. Stobart, B.A. |
| Head Master | ... | ... J. G. Sykes, B A. |
| Asst ditto | ... | ... J. Gannon, B.A. |

## Mussoorie School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This School was founded by the late Rev. R. N. Maddock, M.A., in 1850 In 1867 (Jan. 1st) it was transferred by purchase to the Diocesan Board of Education; the funds for the purpose being raised by subscriptions in answer to an appeal to the Indian public by the late Bishop Cotton. Mr Maddock gave to the School a sufficient sum to found three annual exhibitions of the value of Rs. 250. 150, 100, respectively. The School is under the control of the Diocesan Board of Education.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | ... | Rev. A. Stokes, M.A. |
| Second ditto | ... | ... | „ T. A. Rambart. |
| Assistant ditto | ... | ... | „ L. F. Phillips, M.A. |
| Ditto ditto | ... | ... | Mr. H Allan. |
| Ditto ditto | ... | ... | „ F. C. Schurr. |
| Ditto ditto | ... | ... | „ W. C. Horst, B.A. |

## Allahabad High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

This Institution was founded in 1861, and is conducted upon the principles of the Church of England, but it is made available for the children of European and Eurasian parents of all denominations; instruction in the distinctive formularies of the Church not being compulsory.

The School is under the auspices of the Calcutta Diocesan Board of Education, and is managed by a Local Committee, of which the Civil Chaplain is *ex-officio* a member. Boys are prepared for the Entrance Examination of the University of Calcutta, and for the Thomason College, Roorkee.

The fees for day-scholars are Rs. 5 per month, and for boarders Rs. 25 and Rs 20 according to age.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | ... | R. Carter, B.A. |
| Second ditto | ... | ... | T. R. Read. |
| Drawing ditto | ... | ... | W. A. Coffroy. |
| Assistant ditto | ... | ... | G. J. Wright. |
| Ditto ... | ... | ... | G. N Edwards. |
| Munshi ... | .. | ... | Janki Pershad |

## Muir Central College, Allahabad.

AFFILIATED 1872.

In 1870-71, Sir William Muir, then Lieutenant-Governor, acceding to a generally expressed wish, invited the co-operation of the Chiefs and Feudatories of the North-Western Provinces and territories adjacent in founding a Central College at Allahabad, the seat of Government. His proposal having been warmly responded to, the College was temporarily opened in a hired building on the 1st July, 1872.

This Institution admits all classes of students who have passed the University Entrance Examination, and is affiliated in Arts and Law. The Course of instruction embraces the University requirements for degrees in those branches.

In order also to meet the needs of those who, by their attainments, are unable to compete for the High Court Pleaderships and the Uni-

versity B. L. Degree, there is an Urdu Law Class for students seeking to pass the High Court Examination for Pleaderships in the subordinate Courts of the Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab.

Oriental classes will shortly be added to the General Department, to carry on those who have passed the middle class vernacular examination, which corresponds in all respects to the University Matriculation test in English, to another equally answering to the University First Arts standard.

A handsome stone structure is being erected for the accommodation of the College on a site immediately to the north of the Alfred Park, and donations to the amount of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees have already been received towards its cost. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor-General, in December, 1873.

A fund of sixty-three thousand rupees in Government four per cent. notes, endowed by H. H. the Nawab of Rampore, the Maharajahs of Vizianagram, Rewah, Punnah, Chickaree, and others, furnishes fourteen local Scholarships, ranging in value from twenty to ten rupees monthly. These are tenable with Government Scholarships. There are also four minor stipends.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

*General Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... ... | A. S. Harrison, B.A. |
| Professor of English Literature... | A. E. Gough, B.A. |
| Profr. of History and Philosophy | W. N. Boutflower, B.A. |
| Professor of Mathematics ... | Phil. Robinson. |
| Professor of Physical Science ... | S. A. Hill, B.Sc. |
| Profr. of Oriental Literature ... | Moulvi Takaullah. |
| Professor of Sanskrit ... ... | Pundit Aditya Ram, M.A. |

*Law Department.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Professor of Law ... ... | C. H. Hill, B.A. |
| Sub-Professor ... ... | Pundit Ajodhyanath. |

## Gauhati High School.

AFFILIATED 1866.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Inspector of Schools in Assam.

In 1834 a Zillah School was opened at Gauhati for giving instruction in English and Bengali. This Zillah School was raised, in May 1866, to a High School, when it was affiliated in Arts to the Calcutta University up to the First Examination in Arts. In 1870 it was affiliated in law, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Head Master ... ... ... | Lakshmi Narayan Das, M.A., B.L. |
| 2nd ditto ... ... ... | Chandra Mohan Gosvami. |
| 3rd ditto ... ... ... | Dina Nath Sen, B.A. |
| Head Pandit ... ... | Pandit Nabakumar Bhattacharyya. |

And six English Teachers and one Pandit.

# Calcutta Madrasah.

AFFILIATED 1867.

This Institution was founded by Warren Hastings in 1781, with the view of enabling Muhammadans of Bengal to acquire such a knowledge of Arabic literature and law as would qualify them for the Judicial Department, and was endowed by him with a zamindari yielding an estimated rental of Rs. 29,000. In July 1819 the zamindari was resumed, and the rental was commuted to a fixed annual charge on the treasury of Rs 30,000.

In 1873 the interest of the Muhammad Muhsin Legacy, amounting to Rs. 51,000, which had hitherto been expended on the Hooghly College, was set free, and was devoted to Muhammadan education in Bengal. Several new Madrasahs were founded, and the sum of Rs. 35,000, *plus* the schooling fees, was fixed as the annual charge of the Calcutta Madrasah and the Colingah Branch School.

The Institution consists of two departments and a Branch School. In the *Arabic Department*, Arabic and Persian literature, logic, rhetoric, and Muhammadan law are taught. The course extends over six years. Of modern sciences, arithmetic (taught in the vernacular) was made compulsory in 1874, and arrangements have been made to allow students to take up some of the English subjects taught in the Anglo-Persian Department The monthly fee is eight annas. Average number of students, 180. The *Anglo-Persian* Department is a collegiate school, and teaches up to the Entrance Examination. The monthly fee is Re. 1; average number, 380.

The *Branch School* is a middle class English school, and has an Oriental Department attached to it, which prepares students for Madrasahs. The monthly fee is 8 and 4 annas; average number of students, 320.

There are 16 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 10-8-6 awarded in the Arabic Department; 9 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 5-4-3 in the Anglo-Persian Department; and 4 Muhsin Scholarships of Rs. 3 in the branch school. Two junior Muhsin Scholarships of Rs 10, tenable for two years, are annually awarded to successful Entrance students.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... ... ... | H. Blochmann, M.A. |
| Head Maulavi, Arabic Department ... | Maulavi Abdul Hai. |
| First English Teacher ... ... | Babu Nanda Lal Das. |

Eight Maulavis, eight English Teachers, one Pandit.

*Former Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Col. S. D. Riley. | Capt. W. N. Lees, LL.D. |
| A. Sprenger, M.D | Capt. E. St. George. |

J. Sutcliffe, M.A.

## Cuttack College.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction. It is placed under the superintendence of a Local Committee consisting of the Government officials and respectable zemindars of the place.

It was opened as a Zillah School in 1841, raised to a High School in 1868, and to the status of a full College in 1875. Instruction is given up to the standard of the B A. Examination of the Calcutta University. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

A Law Department was added in March, 1869, and a Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | S. Ager. |
| Lecturer | ... | Abinash Chandra Chatterjee. B.A. |
| Lecturer in Botany and Chemistry | } | Grish Chandra Basu, B.A. |
| Head Master | ... | Haranath Bhattacharyya, M.A., B.L. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | Kalimohan Ghoshal. |

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## Sehore High School.

AFFILIATED 1868.

This School was founded in October, 1839, by Launcelot Wilkinson, Esq., Bombay Civil Service, Political Agent of Bhopal, for the instruction of the Malwa youth in the vernaculars only, the funds being supplied by the Begum of Bhopal and the neighbouring Chiefs.

In 1849 it was reorganized by Captain J. D. Cunningham, and a large and commodious building in the Saracenic style, erected at a cost of Rs. 30,000, supplied by the Begum and the Chiefs of the district.

In February, 1857, an English Department was added to the School, the Begum of Bhopal subscribing Rs. 4,545-7-3, and the neighbouring Chiefs Rs. 3,448-3-1, per annum towards its support

It was eventually, at the solicitation of Lieutenant-Colonel Willoughby Osborne, C.B., Political Agent of Bhopal, placed on the same footing as other Government schools, and subjected to the inspection of the Government Inspector of Schools for the adjoining circle ; and lastly, at his solicitation, it was affiliated to the Calcutta University, December 23rd, 1867.

It owes its support to subscriptions and donations from the Begum of Bhopal and the Chiefs surrounding, supplemented by an annual subscription from Government of Rs 5,127-4-5.

There are two Scholarships in each department, of the monthly value of Rs. 6 and Rs. 4 each, tenable for one year.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master .. | ... | ... A. Mears. |
| 2nd English Master | ... | ... Deo Pershad. |
| 3rd ditto ... | ... | ... Ramvullubh. |
| Head Pandit ... | ... | ... Gunesh Shastri. |
| „ Moulvie ... | ... | ... Abdool Haziz Khan. |

With two junior English Teachers, five Pandits, and four Moulvies.

## Chittagong High School.

AFFILIATED 1869.

The High School is supported by Government, and is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal.

It was originally opened as a school in the year 1836. In January 1869 it was converted to a High School, and some increase was made to the staff of teachers.

Any student who passes the University Entrance Examination may be admitted. Students pay a monthly fee of Rs. 5.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | Chandra Mohan Majumdar, M.A. |
| 2nd Master | ... | Baikantha Nath Ray, B.A. |
| Law Lecturer | ... | Girindra Mohun Chakravarti, M.A., B.L. |
| Senior Pandit | ... | |
| Head Mr., School Dept. | | William Dutt. |

And seven other Masters and a Pandit.

## St. Peter's College, Agra.

AFFILIATED 1870.

This Institution was founded in 1846 by Bishop Barghi, of the order of Capuchins, in a spacious building erected by means of contributions from Catholics in Europe and India, together with a large grant from the funds of the Agra Mission. It was already known before the Mutiny as one of the best seminaries in the North-Western Provinces. Having been plundered by the mutineers in July, 1857, it re-opened in January, 1858. Since its foundation, St. Peter's College has been under the patronage of the Vicars Apostolic of the Agra Mission, and the management of two priests as Rector and Vice-Rector, assisted by a staff of teachers, both religious and laymen. Though by far the greater number of the pupils are Roman Catholics, children of other religious persuasions are admitted on the principle of non-interference. The course of studies embraces all the subjects required for the Calcutta University Examinations in Arts, the first and second departments of the Thomason College at Roorkee, and the survey. The fee for boarders is Rs. 20 a month, besides an annual charge of Rs. 10 for the use of books, stationery, and medical attendance;

that for day-scholars is Rs. 6 a month for tuition, and Rs. 5 a year for the use of books and stationery. The average number of boarders is 45, and of day-scholars, 25. St. Peter's College has been on receipt of a grant-in-aid from the Educational Department, North-Western Provinces, ever since 1856, when it was fixed at Rs. 125 a month; and it remained so till 1867, when it was raised to Rs. 250. Written examinations are held three times a year, and reports of the progress, health, and conduct of the boys are sent to their parents.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rector and Prefect of Studies | | | Very Rev. Fr. Symphorim, O.C. |
| Vice-Rector | ... | ... | Rev. Fr Julius, O.C. |
| Head Master | ... | ... | Rev. Bro Michael Ryan. |
| Second ditto | ... | ... | Rev. Bro Dominie Hammill. |
| Third ditto | ... | ... | Rev. Bro Lawrence McCarthy. |
| Fourth ditto | ... | ... | E. Bachmann. |
| Fifth ditto | ... | ... | T W. McMahon. |
| Sixth ditto | ... | ... | Rev. Bro Ignatius Styles. |
| Moonshee ... | ... | ... | Valait Khan. |

## London Mission Institution, Benares.

AFFILIATED 1871.

This Institution was established in the year 1869, by the union of two schools of the Mission It is situated in the suburbs of Benares, yet sufficiently near to the city to receive therefrom a considerable number of students It has generally four hundred and fifty on the rolls.

Instruction is given in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Hindi, Urdu, and Bengali.

The Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., has endowed the Institution with a sum of money for the purchase of a gold medal annually of the value of eight pounds, called the 'Vizianagram Medal,' to which is attached a small monthly Scholarship. The Maharajah of Benares has also given a Scholarship for 1876 and 1877. In addition the Institution awards several Scholarships to deserving students, tenable for twelve months

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Rev. M. A. Sherring, M A., LLB. (Lond.) |
| Professor of History and Physical Science | | Rev. G. M. Bulloch. |
| Head Master of the Upper Department | | Rev. Kashi Nath Dutt. |
| Head Master of the Junior Department. | | Babu Chotkan Lal. |
| Professor of Mathematics. | | Babu Gopal Lal, B A. |

And Nineteen Teachers of English, four Pandits, one Moulvi, one Moonshee, and one Bengali Pandit.

## London Missionary Society's Institution, Mirzapore.

AFFILIATED 1872.

This Institution was formed by the union of two schools, which had existed in connection with this Mission, one on its premises since its commencement in 1838, and the other in the city since 1862. The Institution was afterwards enlarged by several small Vernacular Schools being incorporated with it.

The present building was opened in 1868. Its style is gothic. It is conveniently situated in the heart of the city.

The Institution is divided into three Departments—Anglo-Vernacular, Persian and Urdu, Sanskrit and Hindee. Instruction is given in the Anglo-Vernacular Department up to the First Arts standard of the Calcutta University.

The expenditure of the Institution is met by a grant from the London Missionary Society, the scholars' fees, subscriptions and a Government grant-in-aid.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Rev. John Hewlett, B.A (London).
Rev. Thomas Insell.
Babu Kailas Chandra Basu. Head Master.
Four Assistant English Teachers, four Pandits, three Moulvies.

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## Metropolitan Institution.

AFFILIATED 1872.

This Institution was originally founded in 1859, under the name of the Calcutta Training School, by Babus Thakurdas Chakravati, Madhava Chandra Dhara, Patitapavana Sen, Ganga Charan Sen, Jadava Chandra Palit, and Baistava Charan Addi, with the late Babu Syama Charan Mallick as its patron. It continued up to 1861 under the management of a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the founders and a few other additional members. In 1864 the management devolved entirely on Pandit Isvara Chandra Vidyasagar, and the present name of the Institution was substituted for the Calcutta Training School.

The Institution consists of three departments — a College Department, a Preparatory School, and a Vernacular Department. It has also a branch Preparatory School at Shampukur, which was opened in January, 1874.

The College Department imparts instruction in the First Arts Course.

The rate of schooling fees is Rs. 3 per month, and an additional sum of Rs. 5 is paid as an admission fee Scholarship-holders from any Institution are admitted free on payment of a fee of Rs 10.

The Institution is self-supporting.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Babu Surendranath Banerjea.
„ Sasi Bhushan Bhaduri.
„ Avinas Chandra Ghosh, M.A.
„ Chandra Kumar Bandyapadhyay, B.A.
Pandit Navina Chandra Vidyaratna.
And twenty Teachers and ten Pandits in the School and Vernacular Departments.

## Midnapore High School.

AFFILIATED 1873.

This Institution was founded as a Zilla School in 1834, and was converted into a High School in 1873. It is supported partly by Government and partly by the interest of an Endowment Fund, raised by the people of the District of Midnapore. Like all other Government Institutions of the kind, it is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and a District School Committee.

It consists of a College and a School Department. Into the former, such students are admitted as have passed the University Entrance Examination and intend to study for the First Examination in Arts. The schooling fee in the College Department is Rs. 5 a month, and that in the School Department varies from one rupee in the lowest to three rupees in the highest class.

A Law Department was also opened in 1873, and a Law Lecturer was appointed.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head master | ... | Babu Gangadhar Acharya. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | Syama Charan Das. |
| 3rd ditto | ... | Isan Chandra Datta, M.A, B.L. |
| Head Pandit | ... | Bhola Nath Chakravarti. |

## Bauleah High School.

AFFILIATED 1873.

The High School is under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, Lower Bengal

It is a Government Institution, originally established as a Zilla School in 1836. In January, 1873, it was raised to a High School, the additional expenditure on this account being principally met by the proceeds of an estate granted in perpetuity to Government by Raja Haranath Roy Bahadur, of Duvalhati. Instruction is given up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts of the Calcutta University. The students of the First Arts class pay a monthly fee of Rs. 3.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | Babu Hara Govinda Sen. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | „ Govinda Chandra Mitra. |
| 3rd ditto | ... | „ Kali Kumar Das, B.A. |
| Teacher of Physical Science | ... | „ Lakshmi Narayan Lahiri. |
| Head Pandit | ... | „ Tarakumar Chakravarti. |

And seven other Assistant Masters, two Pandits, and a Persian Teacher.

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## Jeypore Maharaja's College.

AFFILIATED 1873.

This College was founded in the year 1844. It originally consisted of four departments, in which English, Sanskrit, Arabic, and Persian were respectively taught. Within a few years the number of pupils rose, till in 1875 it presented a total of eight hundred and thirty-two. The Institution is entirely supported by the Jeypore State, the sum of rupees twenty-four thousand being annually expended towards its maintenance. The College sent its first batch of candidates for the Entrance Examination in the year 1867, and the results of successive years having shown that the sphere of its work might be considerably enlarged and its usefulness increased, an application was made to the Syndicate for its affiliation to the University of Calcutta, and sanction to the proposal was obtained from the Government of India in March, 1873. A College Department, teaching up to the standard of the First Examination in Arts, was, accordingly, constituted, and a competent staff of Professors appointed to undertake its management.

Instruction in the Institution is given *gratis*, while to provide for the higher requirements and tastes of the upper classes, a separate school is maintained in connection with the College, to which the sons of the leading Rajpoots resort. At present the Institution is divided into three departments, *viz.*, an English Department, in which the course of instruction is adapted to the requirements of the Calcutta University; a Hindee Department, where English constitutes the second language; and a Persian Department. In the two latter, the course is especially contrived to fit the pupils to become efficient servants of the Raj.

Scholarships of the value of rupees two hundred *per mensem* are awarded to the undergraduates in the College and the most deserving pupils in the other Departments of the Institution.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Krishnabehari Sen, M.A. |
| Head Master | ... | Dinanath Mukhopadhyaya, B.A. |

Chandra Nath Rai, Omrita Lall De, B A., Moulvi Abdul Rahman, Pundit Govind Ram, Moulvie Rusheed-ud-din, and twenty-four Assistant Teachers.

*Principals.*

1844. Pundit Sheodin.
1855. Moonshee Kishen Saroop.
1865. Kanti Chandra Mukhopadhyaya.
1876. Krishnabehari Sen, M.A.

## Collegiate School, Kandy, Ceylon.

This Institution was established by the Church Missionary Society in 1872, with the especial object of teaching the higher classes of the up-country Singhalese.

New Lecture-rooms and Dormitories have been erected, partly by a donation from the Church Missionary Society, and partly by local subscriptions. There is accommodation for about 24 boarders and a Resident Assistant Tutor.

Instruction is given in English, Latin, Mathematics, and other necessary branches of a liberal education.

A Preparatory Anglo-Vernacular School is now opened in connection with the Collegiate School.

STAFF.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal | ... Rev. R. Collins, M.A. |
| Vice-Principal | ... Thos. Dunn, Esq. |
| Resident Asst. Tutors | ... Mr. C. N. Edwards.<br>Mr. S. Hoole. |
| Singhalese Pundit | ... G. Gunesekera. |

## Pattiala Maharajah's School.

AFFILIATED 1874.

This School, originally established by His Highness Maharaja Narinder Singh, the late Maharaja of Pattiala, was thoroughly reorganized by His Highness Maharaja Mahinder Singh, the present Chief of Pattiala, in 1870, who, when he was invested with the full powers of Government, established an Educational Department under the control of a Director of Public Instruction.

Education is now given in English, Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit languages. In January, 1874, this School was affiliated to the Calcutta University. This School is entirely maintained by funds paid by His Highness the Maharaja from his Treasury, and the schooling fee varies with the income of the parents. Annual prizes and monthly scholarships to the value of Rs. 6,500 are awarded to the deserving pupils of the School. Poor boys are admitted free, and receive stipends for their maintenance. A gold medal of Rs. 70 is annually awarded by His Excellency Lord Northbrook to the first boy of the School for general proficiency, in commemoration of his visit to Pattiala, and laying the foundation stone of the Mahinder College in March, 1875.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Master | ... | Lala Din Dayal. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | Babu Rojet Chunder Mookerjee. |
| 3rd ditto | ... | Lala Albeli Lal |
| 1st Persian Teacher | ... | Moulvi Eusuff Ali. |
| 1st Arabic Teacher | ... | Mahomed Hassein Khan. |
| Head Sanskrit Teacher | ... | Pandit Ram Kishen. |
| 2nd ditto | ... | „ Nand Lal. |
| 1st Mathematical Teacher | ... | „ Ganashi Lal |

And 13 Teachers in English, Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic, and Goormukhi.

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## Wesleyan Central Institution, Batticaloa, Ceylon.

AFFILIATED 1877.

This Institution is supported by the funds of the Wesleyan Mission, and educates at present to the Entrance standard.

Pupils from this Institution may compete for the Crowther Scholarship, of the value of Rs 100 per annum.

They may also compete for two annual prizes, of the value of Rs. 60 each, called the "Kilver Scholarship."

A Boarding establishment is connected with the Upper School Department, in which Christian young men receive a free education whilst being trained for future Mission Service.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superintendent | ... | Rev. J. Brown. |
| Principal | ... | Rev. E. Martin. |
| Vice Principal | ... | Rev. R. N. Sathucavaleo, M.A. |
| Tutor | ... | Vacant. |
| Pandit | ... | T. Shanuithgano. |

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## Residency College, Indore.

AFFILIATED 1877.

This College was established in 1876 for the education of the Chiefs and native gentlemen of Central India. The basis of the College is the Old Residency School, where boys of all classes are instructed in English and in the vernacular. The studies of the young Chiefs are carried on in the same building; and though, to some extent, of a special character, are intended to lead up to the standards of the Calcutta University.

The revenue of the school is derived from a cess on the local Dharmsala and from the usual fees. The income exceeds the expenditure, and a fund has accumulated, amounting to more than Rs. 30,000.

The number of students on the roll is now 129.

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Principal | ... | Mr. G. R. A. Mackay. |
| Head Master | ... | Babu Purna Chandra Banerjee, B.A. |
| Second ditto | ... | „ Umanath Bagchi. |
| Third ditto | ... | „ Makaradhwaja Sinha. |

And four other teachers.

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## Rungpore High School.

AFFILIATED 1877.

In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proposed to convert the Zillah School of Rungpore into a High School, on condition that one-third of the cost should be borne locally. The amount required was raised by subscription, and the college classes were opened in January, 1877

INSTRUCTIVE STAFF.

Head Master ... ... Chandra Nath Bhattacharya.

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## Medical College of Bengal.

AFFILIATED 1857.

1. The Medical College of Bengal was founded by Lord William Bentinck in the year 1835.

The government of the College and Hospital is vested in the Principal, aided by a Consultative Council, composed of all the Professors, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

THE PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

This class consists of scholarship-holders, free students, and paying students. The number of free students in the College, at one time, is limited to 50, and nomination to the free list has been left, by the Director of Public Instruction, in the hands of the Principal.

Free presentations are made entirely with reference to the ability of applicants, as shown by the position they may have held at the Entrance Examination in Arts of the University, or by possession of Scholarships from other Colleges.

Paying students are required to pay an admission fee of Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 per mensem during their stay in the College.

They are required to follow the curriculum of the College as laid down for the primary or English class, and are subject to the same rules regarding discipline.

Students who do not intend to graduate at the Calcutta University, or who are desirous of attending single courses of lectures, may enter as casual students: they are not required to follow the College curriculum, but in other respects are amenable to the College regulations. If they enter for more than a single course of lectures, they are required to comply with the rules which regulate the admission of other applicants to the primary class.

Casual students pay in advance fees of Rs. 40 for each course of lectures, and Rs. 60 for each six months' attendance on the different departments of hospital practice.

The expenditure on Scholarships of the primary class is limited to Rs. 400 a month, and this sum is ordinarily distributed among the students of the five years as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To* students of the 4th and 5th years, 14 Senior Scholarships at Rs. 12 a month ... ... | 168 | 0 | 0 |
| To students of the 3rd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month ... ... ... ... | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| To students of the 3rd year, 5 augmentation Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month ... ... ... | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| To students of the 2nd year, 8 Junior Scholarships at Rs. 8 a month ... ... ... ... | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| To students of the 1st year, ditto ditto ditto ... | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Total per mensem..... ... ... | 400 | 0 | 0 |

The Senior Scholarships are awarded according to the results of the "First Licentiate Examination." But they are not awarded to students who gain University Scholarships at such Examination. They are tenable for two years, on condition that the conduct and progress of the holder are satisfactory.

The Junior Scholarships are awarded either upon the published results of the University Entrance Examination, or on a Special Examination to be held for the purpose according as may be found from time to time most convenient. They are tenable for three years, on the same condition as above.

In the event of a Scholarship being forfeited, the amount already drawn is not liable to be refunded by the holder.

Any Scholarships falling vacant by the death, resignation, &c., of the holder, may be awarded to students of the same term, next in order of merit, who may be without a Scholarship, and may be possessed of the requisite qualifications.

The Goodeve Scholarship (value Rs. 12 a month) may be held in conjunction with any Scholarship awarded under these rules.

Students of this class, excepting casual students, are required to follow the subjoined curriculum, which is framed for obtaining the Calcutta University Licence in Medicine and Surgery.

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* For students of the 5th year, the Goodeve Scholarship is also available.

*Curriculum of Studies for the Primary Class.*

| First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. | Fourth Year. | Fifth Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.<br>General Anatomy and Physiology.<br>Chemistry.<br>Botany. | Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.<br>General Anatomy and Physiology.<br>Dissections.<br>Chemistry<br>Botany.<br>Materia Medica.<br>Practical Pharmacy. | Comparative Anatomy and Zoology.<br>Dissections.<br>Materia Medica<br>Practical Chemistry. | Medicine.<br>Surgery (including operations).<br>Midwifery.<br>Medical Jurisprudence.<br>Dissection of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body. | Medicine.<br>Surgery (including operations).<br>Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.<br>Midwifery.<br>Medical Jurisprudence.<br>Dentistry.<br>Dissections of regions and performance of surgical operations on the dead body |
| | | *Hospital and Dispensary Attendance.* | | *Practical Midwifery.* |
| | | Medl. Wards, 6 months. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn.<br>Surgl. Wards, ditto. } | Medl. Wards, 6 months. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn.<br>Surgl Wards, ditto. } | Medl. Wards. 3 months.<br>Surgl. do. do.<br>Eye Infirmary, do.<br>Outdoor Dispensary, do. } With Clinical Lecture and Clinical Instrn. |

NOTE.—Students are recommended also to attend lectures on Surgery and Medicine, or any of the junior subject with which they may not feel themselves familiar during their third year.

## MILITARY OR HINDUSTANI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in Urdu

2. The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of the Government of India, and is as follows :—

| First Year. | Second Year. | Third Year. |
|---|---|---|
| Anatomy.<br>Dissection.<br>Materia Medica.<br>Practical Pharmacy. | Anatomy.<br>Dissection.<br>Materia Medica.<br>Medicine.<br>Surgery<br>Practical Pharmacy. | Clinical Medicine.<br>Clinical Surgery.<br>Dissection of Surgical Regions. |

*Hospital Attendance.*

| | Months. | Months |
|---|---|---|
| | Medical Wards 4<br>Surgical Wards 4<br>Outdoor Dispensary ... 4 | Medical Wards ... 6<br>Surgical Wards ... 6 |

3. If duly qualified, the student receives a certificate, signed by the Principal, the Professors of Medicine, Surgery, Materia Medica, Anatomy, and by the native teachers of these subjects, declaring that he is sufficiently versed in Anatomy, Materia Medica, Practice of Medicine, and Surgery, to qualify him for the office of native doctor.

4. The students of this class are all natives, chiefly Mussulmans, and are duly enlisted as soldiers from the date of their joining the College. They are destined for employment chiefly in Military, but also in Civil hospitals and dispensaries.

## THE BENGALI CLASS.

The instruction of this class is conducted in the Bengali language.

The course of study is not prescribed by the University, but is in accordance with the orders of Government.

The course of study of this class is precisely similar to that of the Hindustani class, the only difference being that the Bengali language is employed, instead of the Urdu, as a medium of communication.

The students remain the same time in the College, undergo similar examinations, and obtain the same description of certificate of qualification.

The students of this class are destined for employment as native doctors in the Civil hospitals of Bengal, whilst many engage in private practice, instead of entering Government service.

## PRESENT STAFF OF PRIMARY OR ENGLISH CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal ... | D. B. Smith, M.D. (on leave). |
| Offg. ditto ... | J. M. Coates, M.D. |
| Offg. Professor of General Anatomy and Physiology ... | E. Lawrie, M.B. |
| Offg. Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology ... | J. Wood-Mason. |
| Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy and Clinical Surgery ... | W. J. Palmer, M.D. |
| First Demonstrator of Anatomy | Asst. Surgeon Nilmadhub Mookerjee. |
| 2nd ditto ditto ... | Asst. Surgeon Gobind Chunder Chatterjee. |
| Asst. Demonstrators of Anatomy | Asst. Surgeon Rajendra Chandra Mitra.<br>Asst. Surgeon Raj Mohan Banerjee |
| Professor of Botany ... | G. King, M.B. |
| Professor of Materia Medica ... | R C. Chundra, F.R.C.S |
| Offg. Professor of Chemistry ... | H. Wood. |
| Offg. Professor of Medicine ... | J. M. Coates, M.D. |
| Offg. Professor of Surgery ... | E. J Gayer. |
| Professor of Midwifery ... | T. E. Charles, M D. |
| Professor of Medical Jurisprudence .. | C. T. O. Woodford, M.D. |
| Offg. Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery ... | H. Cayley. |
| Professor of Pathology and curator of Museum ... | J. F P McConnell, M.B. |
| Lecturer on Dentistry ... | D. G. Clark. |
| Professor of Hygiene ... | J. M. Coates, M.D. |

## SUCCESSION LISTS.

### *Principals.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1835. M. J. Bramley. | 1865. C. R. Francis, M B (offg.) |
| 1856. J. McRae, M.D. | 1866. J. Ewart, M.D. (offg.) |
| 1856. T. W. Wilson, M.D. | 1868. N. Chevers, M.D. |
| 1857. W. C. B. Eatwell, M.D. | 1872. D. B. Smith, M.D. |
| 1860. S. B. Partridge, F.R.C.S. (offg.) | 1873. N. Chevers, M.D. |
| | 1876. D. B. Smith, M.D. |
| 1861. N. Chevers, M.D. | 1877. J. M. Coates, M.D. (offg.) |

### *Secretaries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1837 David Hare. | 1854. E. Goodeve, M.B. |
| 1841. F. J. Mouat, M.D. | 1855. F. N. Macnamara., M.D. |

# Thomason Civil Engineering College.

## ROORKEE, N. W. P.

AFFILIATED 1864.

The Thomason College was founded in 1847 by the Hon'ble James Thomason, Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P. It is designed to supply the Public Works and Survey Departments with Assistant Engineers, Overseers, Sub-Overseers, Estimators, Draughtsmen, and Head Artificers, and to furnish professional works either on loan or purchase, through its Library, Press, and Book Depôt

The College contains three principal classes, *viz.*, an "Engineer Class," an "Upper Subordinate Class," and "Lower Subordinate Class," open to candidates of all ranks and classes—intended to recruit the Engineer, Upper Subordinate, and Lower Subordinate Departments of the Public Works Department: besides two special classes, *viz*, a "Mistri Class," training Artificers; and an "Officers' Surveying Class," intended to train Military Officers for the Quarter-Master General's Department. It also conducts examinations of outsiders for several grades of the P. W. D.

### *Engineer Class.*

The Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Assistant Engineers of the P. W. D. The passed Officer students—if eligible for the Indian Staff Corps—usually receive appointments as 2nd grade Assistant Engineers, and the first eight passed Civilian students (whether European or native) receive appointments as apprentice Engineers on Rs. 100 a month: the remaining passed students are not* guaranteed appointments. Civilian candidates for this class must be between the ages of 18 and 22, and must all pass a *competitive* entrance examination in languages, literature, history, mathematics, and drawing. Commissioned Officers have to pass the entrance examination only in mathematics and drawing, except Royal Artillery Officers, who are admitted without examination.

All European students pay a college fee of Rs. 10 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 50, one of Rs. 40, and one of Rs. 35 per mensem, tenable for two years, are annually open to native students. Several valuable prizes are given annually; one of Rs. 1,000 to every Officer obtaining more than 2,000 marks in the final examinations; one of Rs. 1,000 to the best Civilian student; one of Rs. 250 and one of Rs. 50 for the two best native students; besides four prizes of Rs. 50 and under, open to all.

### *Upper Subordinate Class.*

The College Course lasts two years, when the passed students receive certificates as Sub-Engineers or Overseers of the P. W. D., and are then sent for a year's probation on to the Public Works as "Apprentice Overseers:" after which, if approved, they are appointed 1st, 2nd, or 3rd grade Overseers in the P. W. D.

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* Nearly the whole outturn have, however, hitherto been absorbed to fill existing vacancies in the P. W. D.

All candidates for admission must pass a *competitive* entrance examination in English reading and writing, arithmetic, elementary geometry, mensuration, and drawing, and in Urdu and Hindi; and Civilian candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 24.

Soldier students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 11 monthly. Three Scholarships of Rs. 30 each, and three stipends of Rs. 10 each, all tenable for two years, are annually allotted to students of 2nd and 3rd grades respectively.

During the "apprentice year," a "staff allowance" is given to Soldier students, raising their pay to a total of Rs. 80, together with free quarters and the usual "family allowances." Second and third grade apprentices receive salaries of Rs. 60 and 40 respectively; free quarters are also given to those of second grade.

Students of third grade, if not stipend-holders, pay a college fee of Rs. 1-8 monthly. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually given.

*Lower Subordinate Class.*

This Class, intended for natives of India only, consists of Soldiers and Civilians. The students remain for two years at College, and, if successful, receive certificates as Sub-Overseers, Estimators, or Draughtsmen of 1st, 2nd or 3rd grade, according to qualification, and are appointed to the P. W. D., in these grades, according as vacancies occur: there is no guarantee.

Military candidates must pass a competitive entrance examination in reading, writing, and arithmetic; and Civilian candidates in the Urdu* language and in elementary mathematics, Indian history, and geography, and in use of English figures and words. Civilian candidates must not be more than 22, nor less than 18, years of age. Military students receive a "college allowance" of Rs. 5 monthly. Ten stipends of Rs. 10 and forty of Rs. 5 each are allotted from time to time to Civil students of this class: non-stipend-holders pay a college fee of Rs 1-8. College prizes in each of the principal subjects of the course are annually awarded.

*Course of Study in Principal Classes.*

These vary very much, but include mathematics, civil engineering, surveying, drawing, and Urdu for all the above principal classes,—the extent read being of course very different in each class,—besides experimental science and photography for the Engineer Class

*Mistri Class.*

Skilled native workmen are admitted to a six months' course of practical geometry, mensuration, geometrical drawing, estimating and simple surveying on passing an examination in reading, writing, and elementary arithmetic, in Urdu. There are ten stipends of Rs. 5 each, tenable for six months. Successful students receive the certificate of "Head Artificer," and appointments in this grade when vacancies exist.

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* In either Persian or Nagri character.

*Officers' Surveying Class.*

Military Officers (under rank of regimental [Field Officer) are, under certain restrictions, admitted to a seven months' course of military engineering, surveying, and drawing. They pay a college fee of Rs. 5 monthly.

[The certificate of passing in this class is not accepted* as a qualification by any Government Department.]

*Guide Corps Class.*

A class of 25 native N. C O. and Sepoys of the Q. O. Guide Corps are annually passed through a ten months' course in simple Military Engineering and Surveying.

[With exception of the small college fees above noted, the instruction in College is entirely gratuitous.]

*Outside Examinations.*

The College holds also examinations, and grants certificates (of qualification only) for grades of Assistant Engineer, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade Overseer, and 4th grade Accountant of the P. W. D., for all candidates who present themselves under certain rules. The Accountants' examinations are held about 15th May and 15th November : the others are conducted upon application.

*Subsidiary Departments.*

These are—

1. A free PUBLIC LIBRARY containing about 13,000 volumes.
2. A large PRESS which executes printing, binding, lithographs and woodcuts, for the College, Government, and public.
3. A BOOK DEPÔT for sale of the College publications and Text-Books.
4. A VOLUNTEER COMPANY: all European Civilian students are enrolled in the College Volunteer Company.

*Staff.*

The principal Staff of the College is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Principal (on leave) ... ... | Major A. M. Lang, R. E. |
| Asst. Princpl. & Offg. Princpl. | Capt. Allan Cunningham, R.E. Hon. Fel. of King's Coll., Lond |
| Assistant Principals ... ... | Lieut. M. H. Gregson, R.E.<br>„ S. M. Maycock, R.E.<br>„ F. T. Maxwell, R.E |
| Professor of Experimental Science... ... .. | Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E., and Fel., U.C. |
| Head Master, Upper Subordinate Class ... ... | C. C. Sullivan, Esq. |
| Drawing Master, ditto. ... | G. Sparke, Esq. |
| Five Assistant Masters, ditto ... | [Various.] |
| Head Master, Lower Subordinate Class ... ... | Lála Bihárí Lál. |
| Seven Asst Masters, ditto ... | [Various.] |

[For further detailed information, *see* the Thomason College Calendar, published at Roorkee, N. W. P., price Rs. 4-12.]

* There is a probability of this class being abolished.

# Graduates.

## HONORARY D. L.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. R. H. Albert Edward Prince of Wales, K.G. | ... | ... | 1875. |
| Monier Williams | ... | ... | 1876. |
| Revd. K. M. Banerjea | ... | ... | 1876. |
| Rajendralala Mitra | ... | ... | 1876. |

## D. L.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Trailokyanath | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |

## HONORS IN LAW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Trailokyanath | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Rasvihari | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

## B. L.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdul Bari | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Adya, Asutosh | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| Aich, Radhakanta | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| Ameer Ali | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| Bagchi, Annadaprasad | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Durganath | ... | 1869 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Harischandra | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhairavchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bidubhushan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Biharilal | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Binodvihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Gangadhar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, | Gopalchandra (No.2) | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Gopikrishna ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Gopinath ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gurudas ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haricharan ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Indranath ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatchandra ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra ... | 1870 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kalicharan ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kantichandra ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Karunamay ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kedarnath .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Maheschandra ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Navinchandra ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilmadhav ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nilratna ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Nivaranchandra ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Paresnath ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pramadacharan ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pramathanath ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Priyanath ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramlal ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramnarayan ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramtaran ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Revatichandra ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratchandra ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhusan ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Satyadayal ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sivchandra ... | 1869 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Sivnath ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Symacharan ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Taradas ... | 1875 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Tarapada ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| Banerjea, | P. N. ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Bardan, | Mohinimohan ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Basak, | Govindachandra ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Govindachandra ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatdurlabh ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rohinikumar ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| Basu, | Akshaykumar ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Amarnath ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Amvikacharan ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Annadaprasad ... | 1875 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, | Atulchandra | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Basantakumar | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Biharilal | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bijaykrishna | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bipinkrishna | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Birajaprasad | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bishnupada | 1876 | Ditto |
| ,, | Chandranath | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dakshinaprasad | 1864 | Ditto |
| ,, | Devendralal | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Devendranarayan | 1860 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dinanath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Durgaram | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Grischandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harivallabh | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ishanchandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindrachandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath (No. 1) | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kalikumar | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Karunadas | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kesavkumar | 1873 | Kishnaghur College |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kunjavihari | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Lalitkumar | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | 1870 | Ditto |
| ,, | Mahitchandra | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Manmathakumar | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mathuranath | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Navinchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nemaichandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nepalchandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Paresnath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajaninath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajendrakumar | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rameschandra | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Syamkisor | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath | 1872 | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Udaychandra | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Upendranath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Bhanja, Kalidas | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Trailokyanath | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bhatta, Napharchandra | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyay, Dwarikanath | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Dwarikanath | 1871 | Patna College. |
| „ Haranath | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jadunath | 1869 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Jogindranath | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Krishnakamal | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Prasannakumar | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarinikanta | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Bhupsen Sing | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Bisi, Kesavnath | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Biswas, Asutosh | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Prankrishna | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Rudrakanta | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Akhilchandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandramohan | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Girindramohan | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Girishchandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Haricharan | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| „ Harimohan | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Isanchandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Iswarchandra | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramgopal | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Syamacharan | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamaldas | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Syamamohan | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Taranath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Chandra, Brajendranath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogneswar | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Aghornath | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Akshaykumar | 1873 | Patna College. |
| „ Amarendranath | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Amritalal | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Atulchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bankimchandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhagavanchandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinvihari | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipradas | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Bireswar | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Bishnuchandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra (No.2) | 1868 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, | Gopalchandra | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Harakrishna | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Jadunath | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Kalidhan | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kirtichandra | 1873 | Patna College |
| ,, | Kisarimohan | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Krishnachandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilkanta | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nityagopal | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Pitamvar | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pratulchandra | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sajanikanta | 1874 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1871 | Presidency College |
| ,, | Sivchandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Srigopal | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Umakanta | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Umeshchandra | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Upendranath | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhuri, | Akshaychandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Apurvakrishna | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Binadvihari | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Girischandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Narendranath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Sirischandra | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Srikumar | 1875 | Patna College. |
| Currie, F. | | 1873 | Presidency College |
| Das, | Baikanthanath | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Bhairavchandra | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bipinvihari | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Chandrakumar | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Dinanath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gorachand | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Govindachandra | 1870 | Dacca College |
| ,, | Hariprasad | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Harischandra | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Hemnath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Ishwarchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagatmohan | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Krisnachandra | 1868 | Presidency College |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Das, Lakshminarayan | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalmohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmani | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Parvaticharan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Sarvananda | .. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyanarayan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Akshaychandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Apurnacharan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Baidyanath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Baishnavcharan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Balaichand | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Bharatchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhavanicharan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhavanicharan | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Charuchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatvandhu | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Janakinath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Kalikadas | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalgopal | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Narasinha | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath (No. 2) | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | 1869 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Surendrakrishna | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| De, Amritalal | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Dulalchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Gaurcharan | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Gaurisankar | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnadas | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |

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| De, Purnachandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajmohan | ... | 1870 | Dacca College |
| „ Sambhuchandra | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sivchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Dev, Bhutnath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopendrakrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Dhar, Asutosh | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Gokulchandra | .. | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalinath | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| „ Nilmani | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamchand | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| Dhirajkarn | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Jagavandhu | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinchandra | .. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Ravichandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Ghatak, Janakinath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Aghornath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Amvikacharan | .. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Anantaram | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Atulvihari | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Ayinaschandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Bacharam | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Birajkrishna | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Devendrachandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Dhankrishna | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Haridas | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Iswarchandra | | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College |
| „ Jaygopal | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | 1871 | Berhampore College |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1875 | Presidency College |
| „ Kshetrachandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahimachandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College |
| „ Priyanath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramaprasanna | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramsakha | .. | | |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Rasvihari | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sureschandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarinicharan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarinicharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1869 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Ghoshal, Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Saratkumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Goswami, Heramvalal | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Guha, Anathvandhu | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Asminikumar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kaminikumar | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarilal | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... | 1871 | Dacca College |
| Gui, Sivchandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Gupta, Gopalchundra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagadiswar | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramgati | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Brajalal | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Hanuman Prasad | ... | 1874 | Canning College. |
| Islam, Serajal | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Jordar, Mahimachandra | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| Kar, Grishchandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| Khan, Ramdurllabh | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramgopal | ... | 1874 | Kishnaghur College. |
| Kundu, Nandalal | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Lahari, Rameschandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Lal Sing | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Mahomed Daem | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Wajed | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Harivallabh | ... | 1874 | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Kedaresvar | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhagovinda | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasicharan | ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| Majumdar, Anandanath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bimalacharan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandramohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatdurllabh | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Pratapchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranarayan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Mallik, Akhilcharan | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Atulcharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Balaram | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Biharilal | ... | 1869 | Hooghly College |
| „ Lalitmadhav | ... | 1873 | Presidency College |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Srikanta | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Mandal, Binadvihari | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Masanta, Parvaticharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Maulik, Jogindrachandra | ... | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| Mendies, H. | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Akshaykumar | .. | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Benimadhav | .. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Binadvihari | .. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bisvambhar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Dwarikanath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1876 | Patna College. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | 1874 | Presidency College, |
| „ Hiralal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogendranath | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College |
| „ Kartikchandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College |
| „ Madanmohan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College, |
| „ Mahendralal | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Narasinhachandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Nolininath | .. | 1873 | Hooghly College |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1866 | Presidency College |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Purnachandra (No. 65) | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Radhikacharan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajaninath | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Ramcharan | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rameschandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Taravilas | ... | 1865 | Presidency College |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1865 | Ditto |

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| Mitra, | Upendrachandra ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Upendranath ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ | Upendranath ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, | Adyanath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Asutosh ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Avinaschandra ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Becharam ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Bholanath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Bidubhushan ... | 1875 | Canning College. |
| „ | Biharilal ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Bipinvihari ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Bipradas ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Durgadas ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ | Girijabhushan ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Girischandra ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopalchandra ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopalchandra ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopallal ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopimohan ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ | Govindadev ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ | Haragovinda ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Haravilas ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ | Haridas ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ | Hariprasanna ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Jadunath ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Janakinath ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jaygopal ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jogindronath ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jogneswar ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kailaschandra ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kalinath ... | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Kalipada ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Kaliprasanna ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kanailal ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kanailal ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kantichandra ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kapaliprasanna... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Krishnamohan ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kshetramohan ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kshetraprasad ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Mahendranath ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ | Manmathanath ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ | Navinkisan ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ | Navinkrishna ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ | Nilamvar ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ | Nilmani ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Nivaranchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Nrisinhachandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Piyarimohan ... | 1864 | Ditto. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Pramadanath | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Priyanath | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajkrishna | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajmohan | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramdhan | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramlal | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Saratchandra | 1874 | Patna College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Sitanath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Srikrishna | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarıaprasanna | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Tejchandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Umakali | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendrachandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Nag, Bamacharan | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Baradacharan | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatvandhu | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Kunjavihari | 1870 | Presidency College |
| „ Mahendranath | 1873 | Ditto |
| „ Sambhuchandra | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| „ Sivchandra | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Naha, Anangamohan | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Nandan, Hemchandra | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Nandi, Ramanath | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramanchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Narayan, Sivpratab | 1873 | Patna College. |
| Nath, Harihar | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Niogi, Basantakumar | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyamohan | 1876 | Presidency College |
| Obeyd-al-Rahman | 1869 | Berhampore College |
| Pain, Amritalal | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandrakanta | 1872 | Kishnaghur College |
| „ Nandadulal | 1874 | Presidency College |
| Pal, Abhaycharan | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Baikantanath | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Biharilal | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Kartikchandra | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Srinath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Palit, Taraknath | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| Pandit, Prannath | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Patak, Ramratan | 1870 | Berhampore College |
| Pramanik, Jasadanandan | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| Prayagnath | 1876 | Patna College. |
| Ray, Amritalal | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bamacharan | 1873 | Ditto. |

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| Ray, | Baranasi | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| „ | Benimadhav | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| „ | Bipinchandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| „ | Chandrakumar | .. | 1870 Ditto. |
| „ | Chandrakumar | ... | 1873 Berhampore College. |
| „ | Dhaneschandra | ... | 1868 Patna College. |
| „ | Dineschandra | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| „ | Durgasundar | ... | 1874 Dacca College. |
| „ | Grishchandra | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| „ | Harendranarayan | ... | 1875 Dacca College. |
| „ | Harinarayan | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| „ | Jogeschandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| „ | Kaliprasanna | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Kesavchandra | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| „ | Kisarimohan | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ | Krishnanath | ... | 1868 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Mahendranath | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ | Mahendranath | .. | 1875 Patna College. |
| , | Nagendranath | ... | 1870 Berhampore College. |
| „ | Nilmadhav | ... | 1870 Patna College. |
| „ | Piyarilal | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| „ | Prasannachandra | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| „ | Prasannakumar | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Purnachandra | ... | 1873 Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Rajchandra | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| „ | Saradaprasanna | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| „ | Sudhansubhushan | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| „ | Syamchand | ... | 1871 Kishnaghur College. |
| Raychaudhuri, | Devendrakumar | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kshetramohan | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Matilal | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| Saha, | Gopalchandra | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| Sahay, | Jadunath | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ | Raghuvansa | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| Samanta, | Nilmadhav | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| Sandel, | M. L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| Sanyal, | Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ | Harischandra | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| „ | Jogindranath | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| „ | Mahendranath | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Ramlal | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, | Akshaychandra | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Dinanath | ... | 1873 Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Golapchandra | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kedarnath | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ | Kisarilal | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ | Krishnachandra | ... | 1868 Berhampore College. |
| „ | Matilal | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| „ | Nityagopal | ... | 1876 Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Pareschandra | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Surendranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sarvadhikari, Amritakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkumar | ... | 1873 | Canning College. |
| Sen, Adityachandra | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Akhilchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Akshaykumar | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Amvikacharan | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Baikanthanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Baradagovinda | .. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Batakrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | 1874 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Chandramohan | ... | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | 1873 | Gauhati High School. |
| „ Dinavandhu | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Durgacharan | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gris Chandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Guruprasad | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jatramohan | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Jognesvar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kamalakanta | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Kamalakanta (No. 2) | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kasikanta | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Lalgopal | ... | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhakrishna | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkisan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Ratnesvar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Satyakinkar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Taracharan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Set, Girishchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Sil, Brajendrakumar | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendralal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Sing, Budhsen | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Jaygopal | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramaprasanna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyanarayan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Som, Baradaprasanna | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Brajavihari | .. | 1869 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Som, Devendralal | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Jaygovinda | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| Sur, Hemchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Syed Mazhar Imam | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Talapatra, Ramjadav | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| Twidale, G. | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Younan, E. | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, John | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Yusuf, Mahammad | ... | 1868 | Patna College |

## 1877.

### First Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Das, Navinchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chakravarti, Harachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Ray, Satischandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Purnachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Brajendramohan | ... | Patna College. |

### Second Division.

*In order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guha, Revatimohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Das, Raghunath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Maitra, Atalvihari | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Mustaphi, Chandragoti | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Benimadhav | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Charuchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Gnanendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath | ... | Patna College. |
| Ghosh, Jogendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Prasannagopal | ... | Ditto. |
| Som, Murarilal | ... | Hugli College. |
| Sinha, Nikunjavihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Amvikacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Pandit, Surajnarayan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Matilal, Surendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Pramathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Kedarnath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Radhakisor | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Bijaykrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari | ... | Ditto. |
| Srirám | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Datta, Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Bihárilál | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Kalikumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Jogendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Devendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Hajra, Aghorchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Harendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Umeschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| De, Amvikacharan | ... | Muir College, Allahabad. |
| Bhattacharyya, Beniprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Maitra, Bijaykrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sur, Harimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Kumadinikanta | | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran | ... | Ditto. |
| Sanyal, Krishnagopal | ... | Muir College, Allahabad. |
| Chaudhuri, Purnachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath | . | Ditto. |
| Narayanprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| Govindacharan | ... | Patna College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Rajanikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Kanjilal, Kailaschandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Ray, Navinchandra | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Rajanikanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Harinath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amvikacharan | . | Ditto. |
| Sivsaranlal | . . | Patna College. |
| Sen, Radhanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kisarimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Adityachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Pandit, Jwalanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Maitra, Syamacharan | .. | Ditto. |
| Singh, Saligram | ... | Ditto. |

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CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE B. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE DEGREE SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE B. A. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | 1858 | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Nilmadhav | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Dwarikanath | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kedarnath | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Matilal | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Das, Girijasankar | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalimohan | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dhar, Asutosh | ... | 1858 | Presidency College. |
| Forbes, Thomas | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Kalicharan | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| „ Prabhachandra | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Ratanlal | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Gregory, C. | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ G. | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Girischandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Srinath | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ Harihar | ... | 1858 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Palit, Anandagopal | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Gopalchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Prasannakumar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |

## LICENTIATES IN LAW.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdulla Fyaz | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Aich, Sivchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bagchi, Baradaprasad | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalkrishna | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| Baksi, Baradaprasad | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amvikacharan | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Girschandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Gopalchandra No. 1 | | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jadupati | ... | 1871 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kantichandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnagopal | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Mahendranarayan | | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Navakrishna | ... | 1874 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Baral, Navinchand | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Bardoyle, Madhavchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto |
| Bari, Fazlal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Basak, Panchkari | .... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Abhayadas | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Amarnath | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Bholanath | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Haramohan | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jagadishchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Radhamadhav | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Rasvihari | .. | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Trigunaprasanna | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Upendranath | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Gnanchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Chaki, Ramgopal | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Bidubhushan | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Chandrabhushan | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Dwarikanath | ... | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| „ Madhavchandra | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Maheschandra | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Rajnarayan | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Chand, Parvatikumar | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gaurisankar | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Napharchandra | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Nilkanta | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College |
| „ Upendranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Annadaprasad | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Chandranath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jaygopal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindralal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalikrishna | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Kasipati | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kisorilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Prasannanath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Sirishchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Sivapada | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamapada | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dan, Parmeswar | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Das, Bhairavchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Harakumar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatchandra | ... | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| „ Parvaticharan | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rameswar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Durgadas | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Harisankar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalikrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kshetranath | ... | 1874 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhakrishna | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Sambhunath | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| De, Dhankrishna | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnakisar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Pratapchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Dev, Jogindranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Fazlul Kadeer | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandramohan | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| Ghosh, Atulchandra | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Becharam | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Biharilal | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Durgadas | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ganeschandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1870 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Mahendralal | ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Raicharan | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rakhalchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Ghoshal, Kalicharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Golam Asdaq | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goswami, Mahendralal | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| Guha, Gangadas | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalisankar | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarakchandra | ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Gupta, Bansidhar | ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| Haldar, Bireswar | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Hamiduddin Ahmed | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Karmakar, Brindavanchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Kirkpatrick, C. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Prankrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Hemchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College. |
| Lahiri, Purnachandra | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Maitra, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1873 | Berhampore College |
| ,, Harichuran | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harivallabh | ... | 1873 | Cuttack High School |
| ,, Ramdas | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Majila, Sastidas | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| Majumdar, Gangadhar | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Mahimachandra | ... | 1873 | Queen's Coll., Benares |
| ,, Ramdayal | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Saiveswar | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| Mallik, Akshaykumar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityagopal | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Masanta, Parvaticharan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Bankavihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhagavaticharan | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, Bhavanicharan | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Bisvambhar | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kantichandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1873 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| Moses, C. O. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Avinaschandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Avinaschandra | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Chandrabhushan | ... | 1873 | Kishnaghur College |
| ,, Chandrakumar | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Govindadev | .. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, Kanailal | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kuladaprasad | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | .. | 1871 | Berhampore College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Saradaprasad (No. 2 | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saradaprasad ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Sricharan ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Symacharan ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Umeschandra ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| Munsi, Ramgopal ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| Nag, Chaitanyakrishna ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Nandi, Baknath ... | 1873 | Patna College. |
| „ Mahendranath ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Niogi, Nilkamal ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| Pal, Bankavihari ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| Patranavis, Banesvar ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Prannath Pandit ... | 1873 | Canning College. |
| Rakshit, Govindachandra ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Govindakisar ... | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| Ray, Bipinchandra .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Brajanath ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Dinavandhu ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Dineschandra ... | 1874 | Dacca College. |
| „ Girischandra ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Harakumar .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranarayan ... | 1874 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Jogindranath ... | 1871 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Pratapchandra ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rasikchandra ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Sudhansubhushan ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan ... | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| Raychaudhuri, Ramchandra ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| Rebello, P. T. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Rooke, H. ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Sahay, Sivsankar ... | 1870 | Patna College. |
| Samanta, Jaharilal ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Sanwal, Sinha .. | 1873 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| Sanyal, Digamvar ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Kesavlal ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Prasannakumar ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Jadavchandra ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogeschandra ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Jogindranath ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Maheschandra ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahimchandra ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Taraknath ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Banwarilal ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Gurudas ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Harischandra ... | 1871 | Dacca College. |
| „ Jadunandan ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Kailaschandra ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sen, Kailaschandra | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Kanailal | .. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Nalitchandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra | .. | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sil, Gopallal | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Ishanchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Khirodnath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1874 | Berhampore College. |
| Sukul, Bhadranath | ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |

CANDIDATES WHO HAVE PASSED THE L. L. EXAMINATION AND WILL BE ENTITLED TO THE LICENCE, SO SOON AS THEY PASS THE FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Bhuvanchandra | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Lakshmicharan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Maheschandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kalidas | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Manulal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Sivchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Das, Durgamohan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kshetramohan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandrakali | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Sivchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Atulchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Jadunath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnadayal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Mrityunjay | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Bansidhar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Sil, Ramanath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Tulsidas | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |

## GOLD MEDALS TO THE VALUE OF Rs. 100 EACH, AWARDED AT THE B. L. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Upendranath | ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Baikanthanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Guruprasad | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Rashvihari | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Girindramohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra | ... | 1869 | Patna College. |
| Datta, Charuchandra | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| Nath, Haribar | ... | 1873 | Patna College. |

## Graduates.

### ENGINEERING.

### B. C. E.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, Amvikacharan | . | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Bremner, A. G. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Satkari | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Amvikacharan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Nitaigovinda | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Navinkrishna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Ramratan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Sasibhusan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Haridas | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Madhavachandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Rees, J. C | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Kalipada | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |

## THEORETICAL PART OF THE EXAMINATION FOR THE LICENCE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams, H. M. | ... | 1861 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| Chandra, Mahendralal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Hemchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Mathuranath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Kunjavihari | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Das, Bholanath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| De, Baikanthanath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Rameschandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Parvaticharan | ... | 1862 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Binadchand | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramkrishna | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Pandit, Suryyakumar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Dhaneschandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Dinanath | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |

## L. C. E.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ash, Matilal | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Atkinson, A. D. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Dharanidhar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kantichandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Binaykrishna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kenaram | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Girishchandra | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Bhutnath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Kalisankar | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Amritalal | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kartichandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Daniari, Prasannakumar | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Das, Heramvanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| DeRozario, F. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Kshetranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Rajkrishna | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Lackersteen, M. R. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Milne, W. P. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Asutosh | ... | 1864 | Cal. C. E. College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Anadinath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogindranath | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Prasannakumar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Patnack, Sudamchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Chandramohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gnanchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Purnachandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Udaynarayan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Swinden, J. R. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |

### 1876.

B. C. E.

FIRST DIVISION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Mahendranath | ... | Presidency College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Nagendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh | ... | Ditto. |

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L. C. E.

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakravarti, Durgacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Gopal Lal | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Kisarimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Girischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Brindavanchandra | ... | Ditto. |

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## Graduates—Arts.

### HONORS IN ARTS.

### 1865.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Nilamvar | ... | Sanskrit College. |

HEBREW.

CLASS I.

Blochmann, H.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sandel, Manilal | ... | Doveton College. |
| Sing, Chandranarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Mahendralal | ... | Ditto. |

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Som, Jaygovinda | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Gurudas ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Das, Lakshminarayan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mallik, Atulchandra ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Ray, Prasannachandra ... Presidency College.

---

## 1866.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Rashvihari ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mukhopadhyay, Kapaliprasanna .. Presidency College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Basu, Chandranath ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.
Chandra, Jogneswar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

De, Benimadhav ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Bandyopadhyay, Kalicharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Govinchandra ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Nivaranchandra ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Umakanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Dwarikanath ... Teacher.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS I.

Gupta, Kalipada ... Medical College.

---

## 1867.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Nilmani ... Sanskrit College.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Nrisinhachandra... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS I.

Chakravarti, Girindramohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Sarkar, Kisarilal ... Presidency College.
Basu, Karunadas ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Haldar, Ramchandra ... Presidency College.
Sen, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Ray, Kaliprasanna ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Becharam ... Ditto.
Bhattacharyya, Tarinikanta ... Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Mukhopadhyay, Rajkrishna ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Ghosh, Dhankrisana ... Cal. F. C. Institution
Sil, Jadavchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Sen, Kasikanta ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

De, Gaurisankar ... Presidency College.

CLASS II.

Biswas, Piyarimohan ... Dacca College.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Harichaitanya ... Dacca College.

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## 1868.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bandyopadhyay, Saratchandra ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Basu, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS III.

Chattopadhyay, Harikrishna ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Amir Ali ... Hooghly College.

CLASS III.

Bandyopadhyay, Taraprasanna ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS I.

Basu, Anandamohan ... Presidency College.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Ramcharan ... Presidency College.
Raychaudhuri, Matilal ... Ditto.

## MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

### Class I.

Datta, Benimadhav ... Presidency College.

### Class II.

De, Krishnadas ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

### Class III.

Basu, Trailokyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chattopadhyay, Napharchandra ... Hooghly College.

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# 1869.

## ENGLISH.

### Class II.

Sen, Krishnavihari ... Presidency College.
Chaudhuri, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
Sen, Jaykrishna ... Ditto.
Datta, Mahendranath ... Ditto.

## HISTORY.

### Class II.

Ghosh, Kshetrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bhanja, Kalidas ... Ditto.

## MATHEMATICS.

### Class II.

Ray, Chandrakumar ... Presidency College.

### Class III.

Chattopadhyay, Mathuranath ... Dacca College.
Das, Baikanthanath ... Ditto.
Basak, Jagatdurlabh ... Presidency College.

## MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

### Class I.

Datta, Jagatvandhu ... Presidency College.

### Class II.

Dev, Upendrachandra ... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Kailaschandra .. Patna College.

### Class III.

Saha, Gopalchandra ... Presidency College.
Bhattacharyya, Haranath ... Genl. Assmy.'s Institution.

## 1870.

### ENGLISH.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Kartickchandra | | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Sivnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Saradacharan | ... | Ditto. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mallik, Akhilcharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Bhavanicharan | ... | Ditto. |

### HISTORY.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Sasibhusan | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Srigopal | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Trailokyanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Hariprasanna | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Chakravarti, Gopalchandra | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Upendranarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Set, Rajendranath | ... | Ditto. |

### MATHEMATICS.

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Misra, Lakshmisankar | ... | Queen's College, Benares. |

### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Mahitchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Das, Lalmohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Rajaninath | ... | Ditto. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Rajendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mitra, Mahendrachandra | ... | Hooghly College. |

### NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Younan, E. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |

## 1871.

### ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chaudhuri, Sirischandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Chandramohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Nilratna | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Binadvihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Acharyya, Balkrishna | ... | Queen's College, Benares. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Umacharan | ... | Queen's College, Benares. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Sureschandra | .. | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Datta, Janakinath | ... | Presidency College. |

### SANSKRIT.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Gopalchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinha, Khirodnath | ... | Sanskrit College. |

### ARABIC.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ali Reza Khan | ... | Agra College. |

### HISTORY.

CLASS I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paramanik, Jasadanandan | ... | Kishnaghur College. |

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Masanta, Parvaticharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Jogeschandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |

CLASS III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Priyanath | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |

### MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Bipinkrishna | ... | Presidency College. |

CLASS III.

Ray, Bamacharan ... Presidency College.
Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari .. Ditto.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhushan ... Presidency College.
Basu, Akshaykumar ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Ghosh, Devendranath ... Presidency College.
Ray, Radhanath ... Ditto

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Bhattacharyya, Jogindranath ... Presidency College

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## 1872.

ENGLISH.

CLASS I.

Hukum Chand ... Delhi College.
De, Brajendranath ... Canning College.

CLASS. II.

Basu, Ishanchandra ... Presidency College.
Chakravarti, Ramgopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Sarkar, Surendranath ... Presidency College.
Gupta, Kunjavihari ... Ditto.

CLASS III.

Datta, Baishnavcharan ... Cal. F. C. Institution.
„ Balaichand ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Avinaschandra ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Adyanath ... Cal. F. C. Institution.

SANSKRIT.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Sivnath ... Sanskrit College.

HISTORY.

CLASS III.

Mitra, Haricharan ... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Birajkrishna ... Ditto.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS II.

Mukhopadhyay, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College.

CLASS. III.

Basu, Baidyanath ... Krishnaghur College

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Ghosh, Jogindranath ... Presidency College.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

CLASS III.

Chaudhuri, Gnanchandra ... Presidency College.

---

## 1873.

ENGLISH.

CLASS II.

Bhattacharyya, Narayanchandra... Cal. F. C. Institution.
Chaudhuri, Sasibhushan ... Hooghly College.
Madangopal ... Delhi College.

CLASS III.

Das, Bipinvihari ... Presidency College.
Dev, Gopendrakrishna ... Ditto.
Ghosal, Tarapada ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Haridas ... Ditto.
De, Lalvihari ... Cal F. C. Institution.
Ray, Saradaprasanna ... Ditto.
Kar, Girischandra ... Presidency College.

MATHEMATICS.

CLASS. I.

Bandyopadhyay, Biharilal ... Presidency College.

CLASS. III.

Ray, Rajaninath ... Presidency College.

MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

CLASS I.

Datta, Sasibhushan ... Presidency College

## NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Batakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Amvikacharan | ... | Ditto. |

---

## 1874.

## ENGLISH.

### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath | ... | Presidency College. |

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Bipinvihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Bipinvihari | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Sarkar, Siddhesvar | ... | Presidency College. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Das, Priya | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Presidency College |
| Hukam Chand | ... | Lahore College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Tejchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bishen Lal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Haravilas | ... | Presidency College. |

## SANSKRIT

### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Batavyal, Umeschandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pandit, Prannath | ... | Sanskrit College. |

## HISTORY.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Biswas, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College |
| Basu, Lalitkumar | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chaudhuri, Srikumar | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |

## MATHEMATICS.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Baburam | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Gopalchandra | ... | Ditto. |

## MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Kailaschandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Benimadhav | ... | Genl. Assmy.'s Institution. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Gaurvallabh | ... | Genl. Assmy.'s Institution. |
| Niogi, Basantakumar | ... | Teacher. |

## NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rudra, Bhagabatchandra | ... | Presidency College. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Gnanendralal | ... | Presidency College. |

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# 1875.

## ENGLISH.

### Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lahiri, Prasannakumar | ... | Presidency College. |

### Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Ramlal | ... | Ditto. |
| Maharaj | ... | Lahore College. |
| Sen, Adityachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Das, Navinchandra | ... | Ditto. |

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Haridas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Majumdar, Amvikacharan | ... | Genl. Assmy.'s Institution. |

## HISTORY.

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Apurvakrishna | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution |

## MATHEMATICS.

### Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| De, Devsankar | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Ghosh, Ramaprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Narendranath | ... | Ditto. |

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Baradaprasad | | Presidency College. |

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## 1876

ENGLISH.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Devendranath | ... | Patna College. |
| Ghosh, Avinaschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Govindacharan | ... | Patna College. |
| Das, Raghunath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Kar, Harischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| David, Ismail | ... | Benares College. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Tinkari | ... | Presidency College. |

SANSKRIT.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Das, Gnanendranath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Bhattacharya, Kaliprasanna | ... | Ditto. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Kalidhan | ... | Sanskrit College. |

HISTORY.

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guha, Revatimohan | ... | Dacca College. |

MATHEMATICS.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Nandakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sarkar, Nilkanta | ... | Ditto. |

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ray, Satischandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Haridas | .. | Ditto. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Abhayacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

## 1877.

### ENGLISH.

Class I.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Nilkanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Devendranath | ... | Ditto. |

Class II.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Datta, Dvijadás | ... | Presidency College. |
| Isvardas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Ghosh, Saratchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Prasannakumar | ... | Teacher. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Trigunacharan | ... | Presidency College. |

### ARABIC.

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amjad Ali | ... | Benares College. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ashraf Ali | ... | Benares College. |

### PERSIAN.

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Raza Husein | ... | Muir Coll., Allahabad. |

### SANSKRIT.

Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bhattacharyya, Haraprasad | ... | Sanskrit College. |

Class II.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bapurao, Dada | ... | Muir Coll., Allahabad. |

### MATHEMATICS.

Class I.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Bipinvihari | ... | Presidency College. |

Class II.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Durgadas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Dás, Surendranath | ... | Ditto. |

Class III.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Annadaprasad | ... | Presidency College. |
| Misra, Ramasankar | ... | Benares College. |

## PHILOSOPHY.

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Girindrakumar | ... | Free Church Instn. |

## PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

Class II.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bagchi, Upendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Hirálál | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ray, Haricharan | ... | Canning College. |

Class III.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Narendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |

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## M. A.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abul Khair. | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, Bidubhushan | ... | 1875 Hooghly College. |
| ,, Chandmohan | ... | 1877 Dacca College. |
| ,, Gangadhur | .. | 1871 Cal F. C Institution. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | 1872 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, P. N. | ... | 1868 Doveton College. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1871 Patna College. |
| ,, Tarinidas | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| Basak, Rasamay | ... | 1874 Teacher. |
| Basu, Basantakumar | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, Gopal Chandra | ... | 1874 Cal F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra | ... | 1873 Presidency College |
| ,, Kunjavihari | ... | 1877 Genl Assembly'sInstn. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| Basudevlal | ... | 1877 Canning College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Adityaram | ... | 1871 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Jagatvandhu | ... | 1874 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, Mukundachandra | | 1877 Sanskrit College. |
| Chakravarti, Taranath | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |

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| Chattopadhyay, Bireswar | ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| „ Pratulchandra | ... | 1869 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| Das, Bipinvihari | ... | 1876 | Teacher. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | 1875 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Datta, Bharatchandra | ... | 1871 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| De, Asutosh | ... | 1877 | Presidency College. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1873 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| Dev, Bhutnath | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Ramanath | ... | 1877 | Sanskrit College. |
| Ghoshal, Saratkumar | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Gomez, D. | .. | 1877 | Bishop's College |
| Guha, Kaminikumar | ... | 1875 | Genl Assmby.'s Instn. |
| Gui, Sivchandra | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| Hanumanprasad | ... | 1873 | Canning College. |
| Laha, Jagavandhu | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| Lahiri, Jogendranath | ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Lorimer, George | ... | 1870 | Teacher. |
| Majumdar, Anandanath | ... | 1874 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Matilal, Surendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Bireswar | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Charuchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Biharilal | ... | 1870 | Genl. Assmy.'s Instn. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinkrishna | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinkrishna | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Srischandra | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |
| Munshilal | ... | 1876 | Delhi College. |
| Nag, Sambhuchandra | ... | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| Nandi, Ramanath | .. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| Pal, Bholanath | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| Ray, Ganganarayan | ... | 1877 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| „ Satyacharan | ... | 1874 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Chaudhuri, Khirodchandra | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Sanyal, Umeshchandra | ... | 1870 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| Sen, Akilchandra | ... | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| „ Guruprasad | ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalikumar | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

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| Sen, Krishnakumar | ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| Set, Girischandra | ... | 1875 | Benares College. |
| Setukavalar, R. N. | ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| Sriram | ... | 1872 | Delhi College. |
| Sriram | ... | 1876 | Canning College. |
| Twidale, G. A. | ... | 1867 | Doveton College. |

B. A.

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| Abdul Bari, B. L. | ... | 1870 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| Abdul Khaliq | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| Abul Khair | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Acharyya, Balkrishna | ... | 1870 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| Adhikari, Suryyakumar | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Adya, Asutosh, B. L. | ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| Ahmed | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| Ahmed Hamid-ud-din | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| Ahmed Hasan Khan | ... | 1875 | Bareilly College. |
| Aich, Radhakanta, B. L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Akhileswarprasad | ... | 1876 | Patna College. |
| Amir Ali, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Hooghly College. |
| Atmaram | ... | 1865 | Agra College. |
| Atmaram Mahta | ... | 1872 | Lahore College. |
| Babumal | ... | 1873 | Delhi College. |
| Badriprasad | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Bagchi, Annadaprasad, B. L. | ... | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Durganath, B. L. | ... | 1865 | Berhampore College |
| „ Harischandra, B. L. | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| „ Hiralal | ... | 1868 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ Jogneswar | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| Baijnath | ... | 1873 | Delhi College. |
| Baktawarlal | ... | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Baldeoprasad | ... | 1871 | Agra College. |
| Balesvarprasad | ... | 1875 | Benares College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Asutosh | .. | 1876 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Avinasch (No. 1), B.L. | | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Avinasch (No. 2), B.L. | | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Bamacharan, B.L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhairavchandra, B.L. | | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan, B.L. | | 1870 | Ditto |
| „ Bidhubhushan | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Bidhubhushan, B L. | | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Biharilal, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Binadvihari, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandmohan | ... | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ Chandranath | ... | 1870 | Teacher. |
| „ Durgacharn | ... | 1876 | Muir Central College. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, | Gaganchandra ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gangadhur, B.L.... | 1871 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra (No.2), B.L. ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra, B.L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gopikrishna, B.L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopinath, B.L. .. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gurudas, B.L. ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Haricharan, B.L ... | 1864 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Hemchandra, B.L. | 1859 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Indranath, B.L.... | 1869 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, | Jadavchandra, B.L. | 1868 | Medical College. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B L. ... | 1872 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, | Jagatchandra, B.L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra, B L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra, B.L. | 1868 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kalicharan, B.L. .. | 1865 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Kantichandra, B L. | 1871 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Karunamay, B.L.... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kedarnath, B.L.... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Krishnachandra .. | 1874 | Benares College. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan ... | 1873 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B.L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath ... | 1876 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, | Maheschandra, B.L. | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Navinchandra, B.L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Nilmadhav, B.L.... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nilratna, B.L. ... | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Nistaran, B.L. ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nivaranchandra, B.L | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Panchkari ... | 1869 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Pareshnath, B.L.... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | P. N., B L. ... | 1870 | Doveton College. |
| ,, | Pramadacharan, B.L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pramathanath, B.L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Priyanath, B L. ... | 1868 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra ... | 1867 | Queen'sColl., Benares. |
| ,, | Rajendranath ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rajkrishna ... | 1875 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Ramlal, B L. ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rammohan ... | 1868 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| ,, | Ramnarayan, B.L. | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramtaran, B.L.... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Revatichandra, B.L. | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Saratchandra, B.L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |

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| Bandyopadhyay, | Sasibhushan, B.L. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Sasibhushan ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ | Satyadayal, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Siddheswar ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| „ | Sivchandra, B.L. | 1868 | Patna College. |
| „ | Sivnath, B L. ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ | S. N. ... | 1868 | Doveton College. |
| „ | Syamacharan, B.L. | 1870 | Patna College. |
| „ | Taradas, B.L. ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Tarapada, B.L. ... | 1868 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Taraprasanna, B.L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Tarinidas ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Tinkari, B.L. ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| „ | Tripuracharan ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Bapurao Dada | ... | 1876 | Muir Central College. |
| Barat, Chaitanyaprasad | ... | 1871 | Patna College. |
| Bardan, Mohinimohan, B.L. | ... | 1865 | Dacca College. |
| Barua, Anandaram | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jagannath | ... | 1873 | Ditto |
| Basak, Govindachandra, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| „ Govindachandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatdurlabh, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhanath | ... | 1861 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ Rahinikumar | ... | 1864 | Dacca College. |
| „ Ramkumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Rasamay | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Basdev Sahay | ... | 1873 | Agra College. |
| Basu, Akshaykumar, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| „ Amarnath, B.L. | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Amvikacharan, B.L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Anandamohan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Annadacharan | ... | 1875 | Genl. Assemy.'s Instn. |
| „ Annadaprasad, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | 1872 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Atulchandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Baidyanath | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Basantakumar, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College |
| „ Biharilal, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Bijaykrishna, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Patna College. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | 1872 | Genl. Assemy.'s Instn. |
| „ Bipinkrishna, B L. | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | 1873 | Agra College. |
| „ Birajaprasad, B L. | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bishnupada, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandranath, B.L. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Dakshinaprasad, B.L. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Devendralal, B.L. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |

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| Basu, | Devendranarayan | ... | 1860 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Devendranath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Dinanath, B.L. | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Durgadas | ... | 1876 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Durgakumar | ... | 1868 Teacher. |
| ,, | Durgaram, B.L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Girischandra | ... | 1876 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Girishchandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra, B L. | ... | 1873 Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Harivallabh, B L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Hemchandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn |
| ,, | Ishanchandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... | 1858 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jagadischandra | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Teacher. |
| ,, | Jogendranath (No. 2), B.L. | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B.L. | ... | 1868 Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalikumar, B.L. | ... | 1869 Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Karunadas, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kesavkumar, B.L. | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, | Khudiram | ... | 1876 Cal. F. C. Institution |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | ... | 1860 Civil Engr. College. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan, B.L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kunjavihari, B L | ... | 1869 Genl Assmby.'s Instn |
| ,, | Lalitkumar, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B L. | ... | 1868 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mahinimohan | ... | 1876 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Mahitchandra, B L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College |
| ,, | Manmathakumar, B.L. | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, | Mathuranath, B.L. | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Nandakrishna | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Narendranath | ... | 1876 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Navinchandra, B.L | ... | 1869 Cathedral Missn. Col |
| ,, | Nepalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Nimaichandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Paresnath, B L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Pramathanath, B L, | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar, B.L. | ... | 1861 Ditto. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar, B L. | ... | 1870 Cal F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pulinvihari | ... | 1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn |
| ,, | Rajaninath, B L. | ... | 1869 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Rajendrakumar, B L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rakhalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 Dit |
| ,, | Rakhalchandra | ... | 1875 Hooghly C |
| ,, | Rameshchandra, B.L. | ... | 1863 Presidency |

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|---|---|---|
| Basu, Rameswar | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramkamal | 1866 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ Saradaprasad | 1874 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Saratchandra, B.L. | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B L. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan (No. 1), B.L | 1869 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Sasibhushan | 1872 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Sitalnath | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamkisar, B L. | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B.L. | 1868 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B.L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Udaychandra, B.L. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath, B.L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Basudev Lal | 1876 | Canning College. |
| Batavyal, Umeschandra | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Bhanja, Kalidas, B. L. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Trailokyanath, B.L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Bharanprasad | 1868 | Delhi College. |
| Bhatta, Napharchandra, B.L. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Adityaram | 1869 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Beniprasad, B.L. | 1875 | Canning College. |
| „ Dwarikanath, B.L. | 1869 | Patna College. |
| „ Dwarikanath, B.L. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gnanchandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Haranath, B.L. | 1868 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Haraprasad | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jadunath, B.L. | 1867 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Jagavandhu | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Jivananda | 1870 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Jogendranath, B.L. | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | 1875 | Genl. Assmby,'s Instn. |
| „ Kedarnath | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Krishnakamal, B L. | 1860 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Mahendranath, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Mahendranath | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Makundachandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Narayanchandra | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Prasannakumar, B.L. | 1873 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Radhakisor, B.L. | 1871 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Rajkumar | 1874 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Sarvesvar | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sivnath | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Tarinikanta, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Bhumik, Krishnachaitanya, B.L. | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Bindeswariprasad | 1874 | Benares College. |
| Bishenlal | 1873 | Bareilly College. |
| Bisi, Kesavnath, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Bisvambharnath | 1876 | Delhi College. |

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| Biswas, Asutosh, B.L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarimohan | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| „ Prankrishna, B.L. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rudrakanta, B.L. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| Blochmann, H. | 1865 | Profr., Doveton Coll. |
| „ T. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Brito, Christopher | 1864 | Queen's Coll., Colom. |
| Chakravarti, Adityachandra, B.L. | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Akhilchandra, B.L. | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhavanichandra | 1876 | Agra College. |
| „ Chandramohan, B.L. | 1871 | Patna College. |
| „ Girindramohan, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Girischandra, B.L. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra, B.L. | 1869 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Harachandra | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Harachandra, B.L. | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| „ Haricharan; B.L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Harimohan, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Isanchandra, B.L. | 1868 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Iswarchandra, B.L. | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Loknath | 1875 | St. Xavier's College. |
| „ Mahendranath | 1871 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Navakumar | 1876 | Dacca College. |
| „ Ramgopal, B.L. | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Sagarchandra | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Syamacharan, B.L. | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamaldas, B.L. | 1871 | Patna College. |
| „ Syamamohan, B.L. | 1869 | Teacher. |
| „ Taranath, B.L. | 1868 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Chand, Sagar | 1864 | Agra College. |
| Chandra, Brajendranath, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jognesvarchandra, B.L. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath | 1875 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, Adityakumar | 1875 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Aghornath, B L. | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Akshaykumar B L. | 1870 | Patna College. |
| „ Amarendranath, B L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Amritalal, B.L. | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal | 1872 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Anukul | 1867 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Atulchandra, B L | 1870 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Avinaschandra, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Baburam | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Banamali | 1876 | Teacher. |
| „ Bankimchandra, B.L. | 1858 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bhagavanchandra, B.L. | 1866 | Teacher. |
| „ Bipinvihari, B.L. | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Bipradas, B.L. | 1867 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

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| Chattopadhyay, | Bireswar, B L. ... | 1869 | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Bishnuchandra, B.L. | 1873 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, | Ganapatinath .. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Girischandra, B.L. | 1865 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Girischandra, B.L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra B L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haridas ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Harikrishna, B.L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Hemchandra, B.L. | 1865 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B.L. ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jitendranath .. | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra, B.L. | 1870 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Jwalaprasad ... | 1876 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Kalidhan, B.L. ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalinath ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna, B.L. | 1866 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Kedarnath ... | 1871 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Kedarnath ... | 1875 | Canning College. |
| ,, | Kirtichandra, B.L. | 1872 | Patna College. |
| ,, | Kisorimohan, B.L. | 1865 | Doveton College. |
| ,, | Krishnachandra, B.L. | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Krishnalal ... | 1875 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Manmathanath ... | 1875 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, | Mathuranath ... | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Matilal ... | 1876 | Ex-Stdt., Presy. Coll. |
| ,, | Napharchandra ... | 1867 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Nilkanta, B.L. ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Nityagopal, B.L. ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Paresnath ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pitamvar, B.L. ... | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prabhatchandra ... | 1875 | Dacca College. |
| ,, | Pramathanath ... | 1874 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar ... | 1876 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra, B.L. | 1859 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Pratulchandra, B. L. | 1868 | Genl. Assmby's Instn. |
| ,, | Priyanath ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Rajaninath ... | 1862 | Teacher. |
| ,, | Sajanikanta, B.L. ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Saratchandra ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Sivchandra, B.L. ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, | Srigopal, B.L. ... | 1869 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Syamacharan ... | 1866 | Medical College. |
| ,, | Taraprasad ... | 1869 | Presi |
| ,, | Umakanta, B.L. ... | 1865 | |
| ,, | Umeschandra, B.L. | 1869 | Hoog |
| ,, | Upendranath, B.L. ... | 1872 | Presi |

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| Chaudhuri, Akshaychandra, B.L. ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Apurvakrishna, B.L. ... | 1871 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Binadvihari, B.L. ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Girischandra, B.L. ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girischandra, B.L. ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gnanchandra ... | 1871 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra ... | 1876 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, Jogendranath, B.L. .. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalidas .. | 1874 | Joynarain's College. |
| ,, Kalikrishna ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalimohan ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliram ... | 1875 | Ex-student, C.M.Coll. |
| ,, Madhusudan ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| ,, Manmathanath ... | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Narendranath, B.L. ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Purnachandra, B.L. ... | 1874 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, Rajanikanta, B.L. ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan, B L. ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Sirischandra, B.L. ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Srikumar, B.L. ... | 1873 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, Umeschandra ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C Institution. |
| Chel, Rashvihari ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Chhedilal ... | 1870 | Bareilly College. |
| Cones, G. A. ... | 1871 | St. Xavier's College. |
| Currie, F., B L. ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| D'Abren, J. H. ... | 1874 | Teacher. |
| D'Cruz., J. A. ... | 1871 | Canning College. |
| ,, L W. ... | 1865 | Doveton College. |
| Daem, Mohammad, B.L. ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| Dan, Mahendranath ... | 1875 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, Parmeswar ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Das, Baikunthanath, B.L. ... | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Bhagavan ... | 1874 | Bareilly College. |
| ,, Bhairavchandra, B.L. ... | 1871 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, Bipinvihari, B.L. ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipinvihari .. | 1875 | Teacher. |
| ,, Brajendramohan, B.L. ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Chandrakumar, B.L. ... | 1865 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Damudar ... | 1866 | St. John's Coll., Agra. |
| ,, Dinanath, B.L. ... | 1868 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Girishchandra ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Gnanendranath, B.L. ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gorachand, B.L. ... | 1869 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Govindachandra, B.L. ... | 1868 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Haricharan ... | 1876 | Ex-studt. Presy. Coll. |
| ,, Hariprasad, B.L. ... | 1869 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, Harrischandra, B.L. ... | 1866 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Hemnath, B.L. ... | 1870 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |

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| Das, | Iswarchandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Jadunath, B.L. | ... | 1867 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Jagatchandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ | Jagatmohan, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kalikumar | ... | 1868 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ | Krishnachandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Kshetramohan | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ | Lakshminarayan, B.L. | ... | 1864 Ditto. |
| „ | Lalmohan, B.L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. [nipore. |
| „ | Madhusudan | ... | 1870 L. M. S. In, Bhowa- |
| „ | Mahendrachandra | ... | 1875 Dacca College. |
| „ | Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1872 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ | Nandalal | ... | 1872 St. Xavier's College. |
| „ | Navinchandra, B.L. | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ | Nilmani, B.L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| „ | Parvaticharan, B.L. | ... | 1867 Teacher. |
| „ | Raghunath, B.L. | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| „ | Rameswar | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| „ | Sarvananda, B.L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| „ | Surendranath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| „ | Suryyanarayan, B.L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ | Taraprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1862 Ditto. |
| „ | Thakur | ... | 1868 Lahore Missn. School. |
| „ | Umeschandra, B.L. | ... | 1874 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Datta, | Akshaychandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ | Amvikacharan, B.L. | ... | 1874 Cal. F. C. Institution |
| „ | Aparnacharan, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ | Baidyanath, B.L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Baishnavcharan | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ | Balaichand, B.L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Balaichand | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| „ | Benimadhav, B.L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| „ | Bhagavanchandra | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| „ | Bharatchandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ | Bhavanicharan, B.L. | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| „ | Bhavanicharan, B.L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ | Bipinvihari, B.L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ | Bipinvihari, B.L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| „ | Charuchandra, B.L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| „ | Devendranath | ... | 1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ | Durgadas | ... | 1862 Presidency College. |
| „ | Dvijadas | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| „ | Girischandra, B.L. | ... | 1875 Patna College. |
| „ | Harisankar | ... | 1868 Ex-st., Hooghly Coll. |
| „ | Isanchandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn |
| „ | Jagatvandhu, B.L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| „ | Janakinath, B.L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| „ | Kailaschandra | ... | 1870 Sanskrit College. |
| „ | Kailaschandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Datta, Kalikadas, B.L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalgopal, B.L. | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | 1871 | Muir Central College. |
| „ Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Manmohan | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1875 | Genl Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Narasinha, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Nityalal | ... | 1875 | Cal. F. C. Instn. |
| „ Priyanath, B L. | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Priyanath, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajendranath, B.L. | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramgopal B.L. | ... | 1868 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Ramlal, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramnarayan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhusan, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhusan, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Sashibhusan | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Surendrakrishna, B L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1869 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Taraknath, B.L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| „ Trailokyanath, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Umacharan, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| David, H. | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ J. | ... | 1875 | Benares College. |
| De, Amritalal, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Amvikacharan, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Muir Central College. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhavanisankar | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Brajendranath | ... | 1872 | Canning College. |
| „ Devsankar | ... | 1874 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Dhankrishna | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Dulalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gajendranath | ... | 1875 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Gaurcharan, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| „ Gaurisankar, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Govindachandra, B L. | ... | 1870 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Jadavchandra, B.L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jogeschandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Jugalkisor | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Krishnadas, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Krishnakisar | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalvihari, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Makhanlal | ... | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1864 | Medical College. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Navinchandra, B.L. | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |

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| De, Nilmadhav, B.L. | 1872 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Purnachandra, B.L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajmohan, B L. | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| „ Sambhuchandra, B.L. | 1866 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Sibchandra, B L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| Dev, Bhutnath, B.L. | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Gopendrakrishna, B.L. | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Madhavchandra | 1865 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Upendrachandra, B.L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| Deviprasad | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Dhar, Asutosh, B.L. | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Brindavanchandra | 1873 | Dacca College. |
| „ Dinanath, B.L. | 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Gokulchandra, B.L. | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalinath, B.L. | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| „ Nilmani, B.L. | 1866 | Teacher. |
| „ Syamchand, B.L. | 1867 | Hooghly College. |
| Dhirajkaran, B.L. | 1873 | Patna College. |
| Durgaprasad, B.L. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Evans, R. W. | 1861 | Bishop's College. |
| Fazlalkudir | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| Fazl Rusul | 1874 | Bareilly College. |
| Forbes, A. H. | 1864 | Doveton College. |
| Gaindunlal | 1874 | Bareilly College. |
| Gangasaran | 1871 | Agra College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Apurvakumar | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Benimadhav | 1873 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Binadvihari | 1868 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Jagavandhu, B.L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kalikrishna | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Kisarimohan, B.L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinchandra, B.L. | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarilal | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajanikanta, B.L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajaninath | 1874 | Dacca College. |
| „ Ramchandra | 1869 | Teacher. |
| „ Ravichandra, B.L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamacharan | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Ghatak, Janakinath, B.L. | 1873 | Teacher. |
| Ghosh, Aghornath, B.L. | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Akshaykumar | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritalal, B.L. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Amvicacharan, B.L. | 1869 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Anantaram, B.L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Annadaprasad, B.L. | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Apurvakrishna | 1874 | Medical College. |
| „ Atalvihari, B.L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Atulkrishna | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Atulkrishna | 1876 | Ditto. |

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| Ghosh, | Avinaschandra | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Avinaschandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| ,, | Avinaschandra | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| ,, | Avinaschandra | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Baradaprasad | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Becharam, B.L. | ... | 1868 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1870 Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Biharilal | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Binadvihari | ... | 1875 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Birajkrishna, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Chandrakumar | ... | 1870 Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Chandramohan | ... | 1865 Medical College. |
| ,, | Chandranath, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Devendrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| ,, | Devendranath, B.L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Dhankrishna, B.L. | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Durganarayan | ... | 1869 Ditto. [pore. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 L. M. S In.,Bhowani- |
| ,, | Govindachandra, B.L. | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Govindachandra, B.L. | .. | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, | Harankrishna | ... | 1873 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, | Harichaitanya | ... | 1866 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Haridas, B.L. | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Iswarchandra, B.L. | ... | 1871 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Jadavchandra | .. | 1876 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B.L. | ... | 1872 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Jaygopal, B L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Jogendranath, B.L. | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... | 1870 Teacher. |
| ,, | Kedarnath, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kshetrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra | ... | 1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, | Nandalal, B.L. | . . | 1869 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Nivarankumar | ... | 1875 Teacher. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | .. | 1870 Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Pratapchandra | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Priyanath, B.L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, | Radharaman | ... | 1875 Teacher. |
| ,, | Raicharan | ... | 1869 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | ... | 1871 Dacca College. |
| ,, | Rajendranath, B.L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramanath | ... | 1876 Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramaprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Ramrup | ... | 1868 Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| ,, | Ramsakha, B.L. | ... | 1871 Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Rasvihari, B.L. | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |

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| Ghosh, Saratchandra | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sasimohan | ... | 1872 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Satkarichandra | ... | 1876 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Sirischandra | ... | 1859 | Presidency College. |
| „ Sureschandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarinicharan, B.L. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarinicharan, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Tarinikumar | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1876 | Ex-stdnt., Hgly. Coll |
| „ Umeschandra, B L. | ... | 1868 | Patna College. |
| „ Umeschandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Upendrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Ghoshal, Gopalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Saratkumar, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Tarapada | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Umanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Gomez, D. | ... | 1872 | Bishop's College |
| Goswami, Heramvalal, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Govindacharan, B.L. | ... | 1875 | Patna College. |
| Guha, Anathvandhu, B L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College |
| „ Asminikumar, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Brajendrakumar | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| „ Kaminikumar, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarilal, B.L. | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Piyarimohan, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Dacca College. |
| „ Revatimohan, B.L. | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Guin, Sivchandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Teacher. |
| Gupta, Bipinvihari | ... | 1876 | Presidency College |
| „ Chandranarayan | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Girendrakumar | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Gopalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagadiswar, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | 1865 | Medical College. |
| „ Kunjavihari, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Mahananda | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1875 | Presidency College |
| „ Radharaman | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | 1870 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rajnarayan | ... | 1872 | Patna College. |
| „ Ramgati, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Gyaprasad | ... | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Hajra, Aghorchandra, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Haldar, Brajalal, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Mahimchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| „ Ramchandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamlal, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |

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| Hanumanprasad, B.L. | ... | 1870 Canning College. |
| Hariharnath, B L. | ... | 1871 Patna College. |
| Harris, T. | ... | 1866 Agra College. |
| „ W.A. | ... | 1873 Lahore College. |
| Horst, W.C. | ... | 1874 Mussoorie School. |
| Hosen, Syed | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| Hukamchand | ... | 1871 Delhi College. |
| Hukamchand | ... | 1873 Lahore College. |
| Islam, Sirajal, B.L. | ... | 1867 Dacca College. |
| Isvardas | ... | 1876 Lahore College. |
| Jordar, Mahimchandra, B.L. | ... | 1867 Berhampore College. |
| Kanjilal, Kailaschandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Teacher. |
| Kar, Girischandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| „ Harischandra | | 1875 Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan, B.L. | ... | 1872 Hooghly College. |
| Karmakar, Bhushanchandra | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| Kaviraj, Sureschandra | ... | 1876 Patna College. |
| Khan, Mahammed Ali Reza | ... | 1870 Agra College |
| „ Ramdurlabh, B.L. | ... | 1868 Teacher. |
| „ Ramgopal, B.L. | ... | 1871 Kishnaghur College. |
| Kishenlal | ... | 1870 Bareilly College. |
| Kriparam | ... | 1873 Lahore College. |
| Krishnadas | ... | 1875 Benares College. |
| Kundu, Nandalal, B.L. | . | 1873 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| Laha, Amarchand | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| „ Jagatvandhu | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Asutosh, B.L. | ... | 1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | 1872 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 Presidency College |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | 1869 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Rameschandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| Lal, Syamsundar | ... | 1875 Agra College. |
| Lalsing, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| Lethbridge, W.M. | ... | 1859 Bishop's College. |
| Lewis, George | ... | 1868 Lahore Mission Schl. |
| Lorimer, G.A. | ... | 1869 Teacher. |
| Madangopal | ... | 1872 Delhi College. |
| Mahomed Wajed, B.L. | ... | 1869 Teacher. |
| Maitra, Atalvihari, B.L. | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ Bijaykrishna, B.L. | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| „ Harivallabh, B.L. | ... | 1868 Teacher. |
| „ Kedaresvar, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ Radhagovinda, B.L. | ... | 1859 Ditto. |
| „ Sasicharan, B.L. | ... | 1873 Hooghly College. |
| „ Syamacharan, B.L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| Majumdar, Amvikacharan | ... | 1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn |
| „ Anandanath, B.L. | ... | 1871 Cal. F. C Institution. |
| „ Bimalacharan, B.L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ Chandramohan, B.L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Majumdar, Jagatdurlabh, B.L. | 1865 | Teacher. |
| ,, Kailaschandra, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kedarnath | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | 1872 | Teacher. |
| ,, Nilkanta | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Pratapchandra, B.L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramdurlabh | 1872 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Ramratan | 1861 | Civil Engr. College. |
| ,, Syamacharan, B.L. | 1867 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Upendranarayan, B.L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Mal, Sanjhi | 1868 | Lahore College. |
| Mallik, Akhilchandra, B.L. | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Atulcharan, B.L. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Balaram, B.L. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal, B.A. | 1868 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Kunjalal | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Lalitmadhav, B.L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Latulal | 1874 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath, B.L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Premchand | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Srikanta, B L. | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra, B.L | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Mandal, Binadvihari, B.L. | 1873 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| Manna, Kailaschandra | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| Masanta, Parvaticharan, B.L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Matilal Surendranath, B.L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Maulik, Jogendrachandra, B.L. | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| Mazhur Imam, Syed, B.L. | 1873 | Patna College. |
| Mendes, H. E., B.L. | 1866 | Doveton College. |
| Mewaram | 1876 | Bareilly College. |
| Misra, Biharilal | 1873 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Lakshmisankar | 1869 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| ,, Ramsankar | 1876 | Benares College. |
| Mitra, Abhayacharan | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Akshaykumar, B.L. | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Avinaschandra, B L. | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Benimadhav | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhagavaticharan | 1871 | Patna College. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan, B.L. | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Biharilal | 1872 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, Biharilal, B.L. | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Binadvihari, B.L. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bipinvihari, B.L | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bireswar | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bisvambhar, B L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Charuchandra, B.L. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Devendranath, B.L. | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Dwarikanath, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Girindranath | 1873 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |

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| Mittra, | Girischandra, B.L. | ... | 1864 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Gopallal | ... | 1870 Teacher. |
| ,, | Govindachandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| ,, | Haricharan, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Haricharan | ... | 1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| ,, | Hiralal, B.L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jadunath, B.L. | ... | 1867 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Jogeschandra, B.L. | .. | 1869 Ditto. |
| ,, | Jogindranath, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalikumar | ... | 1869 Teacher. |
| ,, | Kartikchandra, B.L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | ... | 1875 Ditto. |
| ,, | Madanmohan, B.L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1869 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Mahendralal, B.L. | ... | 1864 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1869 Genl. Assmby's Instn. |
| ,, | Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Manmohan, B.L. | ... | 1870 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Mohanchand | ... | 1876 Genl. Assmby's Instn. |
| ,, | Narasinhachandra, B.L. | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Nolininath, B.L. | ... | 1871 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | ... | 1869 Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Prasannavadan | ... | 1865 Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| ,, | Priyanath | ... | 1869 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... | 1866 Teacher. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... | 1868 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Purnachandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Missn Coll. |
| ,, | Purnachandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 Genl. Assmby's Instn. |
| ,, | Radhikacharan, B.L. | .. | 1869 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rajaninath, B.L. | ... | 1868 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Ramcharan, B.L. | ... | 1867 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Rameschandra, B.L. | ... | 1860 Ditto. |
| ,, | Saradacharan, B.L. | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Surendranath | ... | 1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, | Syamacharan | ... | 1870 Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Taravilas, B.L. | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath(No.1),B.L. | ... | 1863 Ditto. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath(No.2),B.L. | ... | 1863 Ditto. |
| ,, | Upendrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 Teacher. |
| ,, | Upendranath, B.L. | ... | 1861 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Upendranath, B.L | ... | 1868 Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, | Adyanath, B.L | ... | 1871 Genl. Assmby's Instn. |
| ,, | Amvikacharan, B.L. | .. | 1874 Ditto. |
| ,, | Asutosh, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Avinaschandra, B.L | ... | 1870 Ditto. |
| ,, | Bamapada | ... | 1876 Hooghly College. |
| ,, | Becharam, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| ,, | Bhagwanchandra | ... | 1876 Teacher. |

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| Mukhopadhyaya, | Bhavanicharan | 1870 | Teacher. |
| „ | Bholanath, B.L. | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Institution |
| „ | Bidhubhushan, B.L. | 1873 | Canning College. |
| „ | Biharilal, B.L. | 1869 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ | Biharilal | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Bipinvihari, B L. | 1870 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Bipinvihari, B.L. | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Bipradas | 1868 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Chandrabhusan | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Chandrasekar (No 2) | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Dinanath | 1863 | Teacher. |
| „ | Durgadas, B.L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ | Durgadas | 1873 | Calcutta Free Church Institution. |
| „ | Gangaprasad | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Girijabhushan, B.L. | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ | Girindranath | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Girischandra, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Gopalchandra (No.1), B.L. | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopalchandra, B.I. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopallal, B.L. | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopimohan, B.L. | 1868 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Govindadev, B.L. | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ | Haragovinda, B.L. | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Haravilas, B L. | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Harendranath, B.L. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Haridas, B.L. | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Harilal | 1874 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Hariprasanna, B.L | 1869 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Haripurna | 1876 | Muir Central College. |
| „ | Hemchandra | 1874 | Genl Assmby.'s Instn |
| „ | Hiralal | 1876 | Hooghly College. |
| „ | Jadunath, B.L. | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Jadunath | 1867 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Jagnesvar, B.L. | 1862 | Presidency College |
| „ | Janakinath, B.L. | 1865 | Ditto |
| „ | Jaygopal, B.L. | 1872 | Genl Assmby 's Instn. |
| „ | Jogindrachandra | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Jogindranath, B.L. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jogindranath, B.L. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jogindranath, B L. | 1874 | Cal F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Kailaschandra, B L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Kalidas | 1875 | Cal. F. C. Institution |
| „ | Kalidhan | 1875 | Presidency College |
| „ | Kalinath, B.L. | 1872 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Kalipada, B.L. | 1873 | Genl. Assmby 's Instn. |
| „ | Kaliprasanna, B.L. | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ | Kanailal, B L. | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kanailal, B L. | 1870 | Ditto. |

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| Mukhopadhyaya, Kantichandra, B.L. | | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kapaliprasanna, B.L. | . | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Karunasindhu | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnamohan | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Kshetramohan, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Kshetramohan | ... | 1874 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Kshetraprasad, B.L. | ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Kumadinikanta, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Instn.. |
| „ Manmathanath, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Navinkisar, B.L. | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| „ Navinkrishna, B.L. | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilamvar, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmani, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Nivaranchandra, B.L. | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Nrisinhachandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarimohan, B.L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Pramadanath, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Priyanath, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajanikanta, B.L. | ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Rajkrishna, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Rajmohan, B.L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajnarayan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramchandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramdhan, B.L. | .. | 1870 | L. M. S. In., Bhowanipore. |
| „ Ramlal, B.L. | ... | 1859 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saradaprasad (No. 2) | ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Saratchandra (No. 1) | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saratchandra (No. 2) | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B.L. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Sirischandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Sitanath, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Teacher. |
| „ Sivnarayn | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| „ Srikrishna, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Teacher. |
| „ Taraprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1860 | Presidency College. |
| „ Tejchandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Thakurdas | ... | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | 1870 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Umakali, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Presidency College. |
| „ Upendrachandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Munshilal | ... | 1874 | Delhi College. |
| Mulraj | ... | 1875 | Lahore College. |
| Mustaphi, Chandragati, B.L. | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| Nag, Bamacharan, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Baradacharan, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatvandhu, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| „ Kunjavihari, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |

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| Nag, Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Sambhuchandra, B L. | ... | 1865 Dacca College. |
| „ Sivchandra, B L. | ... | 1869 Teacher. |
| Naha, Anangamohan, B.L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| Nandakisar | ... | 1870 Delhi College. |
| Nandakisar | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| Nandan, Hemchandra, B.L. | ... | 1867 Teacher. |
| Nandi, Becharam | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ Loknath | ... | 1872 Presidency College |
| „ Ramanath, B L. | ... | 1861 Ditto. |
| „ Ramanchandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| Narayanprasad, B.L. | ... | 1875 Patna College. |
| Niogi, Basantakumar, B.L. | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| „ Saradaprasad, B.L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyamohan, B.L. | .. | 1874 Presidency College. |
| Obed-ul Rahman, B.L. | ... | 1868 Berhampore College |
| Pain, Amritalal, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ Chandrakanta, B.L. | ... | 1869 Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Nandadulal, B.L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| Pal, Abhaycharan, B.L. | ... | 1874 Teacher. |
| „ Amritalal, B.L. | ... | 1863 Presidency College. |
| „ Apurvakrishna | ... | 1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Baikunthanath, B.L. | ... | 1861 Presidency College. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C Institution |
| „ Bholanath | ... | 1859 Presidency College. |
| „ Biharilal, B.L. | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ Hiralal | ... | 1873 Hooghly College |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| „ Kartikchandra, B.L. | ... | 1868 Hooghly College. |
| „ Nanigopal | .. | 1874 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Rajchandra | ... | 1876 Teacher. |
| „ Srinath, B.L. | ... | 1868 Hooghly College. |
| Palit, Harinath | ... | 1874 Cathedral Missn. Coll |
| „ Tarakuath, B.L | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| Pande, Sivadatta | ... | 1874 Benares College. |
| Pandit, Jwalanath, B.L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ Kedarnath, | ... | 1876 Canning College. |
| „ Prannath, B.L. | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| Panja, Nrisinhamurari | ... | 1871 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Panre, Janakinath | ... | 1867 Berhampore College. |
| Parel, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1865 Cal. F. C. Institution |
| Parmananda | ... | 1876 Agra College. |
| Pathak, Ramratan, B.L | ... | 1868 Hooghly College |
| Phillips, A.S. | ... | 1863 Teacher. |
| Popelay, Lachmandas | ... | 1872 Delhi College. |
| Pramanik. Jasadanandan, B L. | . | 1870 Kishnaghur College. |
| Prayagnath, B L. | ... | 1874 Patna College |
| Priyadas | .. | 1873 Agra College. |
| Rakshit, Brajamohan | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Rambart, T.A. | ... | 1874 Teacher. |
| Ramdayal | ... | 1873 Lahore College. |
| Ratanchand | ... | 1868 Agra College. |
| Ray, Akshaykumar | ... | 1865 Presidency College. |
| „ Amritalal, B L. | ... | 1873 Genl. Assmy.'s Instn. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| „ Baikuntanath | ... | 1867 Dacca College. |
| „ Bamacharan, B.L. | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| „ Baranasi, B.L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| „ Benimadhav, B L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| „ Benimadhav, B.L. | ... | 1875 Hooghly College. |
| „ Bholanath | ... | 1867 Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Bijaykrishna, B.L. | .. | 1875 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Bipinchandra, B.L. | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ Brajanath | ... | 1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Chandrakumar, B.L. | ... | 1867 Teacher. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | 1868 Genl, Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Devendranath | .. | 1871 L. M. S In., Bhowanipore. |
| „ Devendranath, B.L. | ... | 1875 Patna College. |
| „ Dhaneschandra | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Dineshchandra, B L | ... | 1862 Presidency College. |
| „ Durgasundar, B.L. | ... | 1872 Dacca College. |
| „ Ganganarayan | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ Girishchandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Gnanendralal | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ Haralal | ... | 1862 Ditto. |
| „ Harendranarayan, B L. | ... | 1873 Dacca College. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | 1876 Canning College. |
| „ Harinarayan, B.L. | ... | 1864 Teacher. |
| „ Harinath, B.L. | ... | 1875 Presidency College. |
| „ Jogeschandra, B L. | ... | 1874 Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath, B.L. | ... | 1874 Dacca College. |
| „ Kesavchandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ Kisarimohan, B.L. | .. | 1868 Ditto. |
| „ Krishnanath, B L. | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| „ Madhavchandra | ... | 1862 Civil Engrg. College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1864 Presidency College. |
| „ Mahendranath, B.L. | ... | 1870 Cathedral Missn. Coll |
| „ Mahendranath, B L. | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| „ Nagendranath | ... | 1869 Berhampore College. |
| „ Navinchandra, B L. | ... | 1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ Nilmadhav, B.L. | ... | 1869 Patna College. |
| „ Parvaticharan | ... | 1862 Teacher. |
| „ Piyarilal, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| „ Prasannacharan, B L. | ... | 1864 Dttio. |
| „ Prasannagopal, B.L. | .. | 1873 Ditto. |

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| Ray, | Prasannakumar, B.L. | ... | 1867 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Purnachandra | ... | 1872 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Purnachandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Radhanath | ... | 1870 Presidency College. |
| „ | Rajaninath | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ | Rajchandra, B.L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| „ | Saradaprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1872 Queen's Coll , Benares. |
| „ | Satischandra | ... | 1874 Presidency College. |
| „ | Satischandra, B.L. | .. | 1875 Ditto. |
| „ | Satyacharan | ... | 1873 Ditto. |
| „ | Sivnandanlal | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| „ | Sudhansubhusan, B.L. | ... | 1868 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Syamchand, B.L. | ... | 1870 Teacher. |
| „ | Syamjas | ... | 1873 Delhi College. |
| Raychaudhuri, | Devendrakumar, B.L. | | 1872 Presidency College. |
| „ | Jadavkrishna | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| „ | Khiradchandra | ... | 1872 Ditto. |
| „ | Kshetramohan, B.L | | 1866 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Matilal, B.L. | ... | 1866 Presidency College. |
| Raza Hossein | | ... | 1876 Bareilly College. |
| Rebello, P.T. | | ... | 1872 St. Xavier's College. |
| Rostan, J B. | | ... | 1871 Ditto. |
| Rothwell, J.M.G. | | ... | 1872 Bishop's College. |
| Rudra, Bhagavatchandra | | ... | 1873 Presidency College. |
| Saha, Gopalchandra, B.L. | | ... | 1868 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Sahay, Jadunath, B.L. | | ... | 1870 Patna College. |
| „ | Raghuvansa, B.L. | ... | 1869 Presidency College. |
| Sajivanlal | | ... | 1873 Patna College. |
| Samanta, Nilmadhav, B.L. | | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Sandel, M.L , B.L. | | ... | 1864 Doveton College. |
| Sankarlal | | ... | 1871 Agra College. |
| Sanyal, | Bhuvanmohan, B.L. | ... | 1872 Teacher. |
| „ | Chandrasekhar | .. | 1866 Queen's Coll.,Benares. |
| „ | Harischandra, B.L. | ... | 1872 Presidency College. |
| „ | Jogendranath, B.L. | ... | 1871 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Kedarnath | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Krishnagopal, B L. | ... | 1873 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Mahendranath, B L. | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ | Mathuranath | .. | 1876 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Ramlal, B L. | ... | 1869 Ditto. |
| „ | Umeschandra | ... | 1866 Queen's Coll.,Benares |
| Sarkar, | Akshaychandra | ... | 1867 Hooghly College. |
| „ | Dinanath, B.L. | ... | 1872 Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Gopalchandra, B.L. | ... | 1870 Sanskrit College. |
| „ | Haradhan | ... | 1872 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Jagatchandra | | 1871 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| „ | Jogeshchandra | ... | 1871 Presidency College. |
| „ | Kaliprasanna | ... | 1866 Ditto. |
| „ | Kedarnath, B.L. | ... | 1869 Cathedral Missn. Coll. |

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| Sarkar, Kisorilal, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Krishnachandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | 1874 | Cal F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Matilal, B L. | .. | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Narendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilkanta | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nrityagopal, B L. | ... | 1874 | Cal. F. C. Institution |
| ,, Pareschandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1869 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, Siddheswar | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Surendranath, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraknath | ... | 1871 | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1859 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Umeschandra, B.L. | ... | 1861 | Presidency College. |
| Sarma, Navinchandra | .. | 1876 | Cathdl. Mission Coll. |
| Sarvadhikari, Rajkumar, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Amritakumar | ... | 1871 | Sanskrit College. |
| Sen, Adityachandra, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Akhilchandra, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Akshaykumar, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Amvikacharan, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Amvikacharan | ... | 1873 | Medical College. |
| ,, Anandagopal | ... | 1868 | Teacher |
| ,, Apurvakrishna | ... | 1875 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Asutosh, B L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Baikunthanath, B L. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Baradagovinda, B.L. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Basantakumar | ... | 1874 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Batakrishna, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1870 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Bipinvihari, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Chandramohan, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Dacca College. |
| ,, Dinanath, B L | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dinavandhu | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| ,, Durgacharan, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gaurvalhav | ... | 1873 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, Girischandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Guruprasad, B L | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haricharan, B L. | ... | 1872 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Jagneswar, B.L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Jatramohan, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Cathedral Missn. Coll. |
| ,, Jaykrishna | ... | 1863 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kalikumar, B.L. | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kamalakanta, B.L. | .. | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kamalakanta | ... | 1868 | Teacher. |
| ,, Kanailal, B.L. | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kasikanta, B L | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Krishnakumar | ... | 1871 | Cal. F. C. Institution |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sen, Krishnavihari | ... | 1868 | Presidency College. |
| „ Lalgopal, B.L. | ... | 1870 | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Lalmohan | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Maheschandra | ... | 1872 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | 1868 | Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| „ Prasannakumar, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Presidency College. |
| „ Radhakrishna, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Radhanath, B.L. | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkrishna, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkumar | ... | 1875 | Teacher. |
| „ Ratneswar, B L. | ... | 1872 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saradaprasad, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | 1867 | Dacca College. |
| „ Satyakinkar, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Taracharan, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Taraprasanna | .. | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1871 | Hooghly College. |
| „ Trigunacharan | ... | 1876 | Presidency College. |
| „ Umeschandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Sengupta, Kalidas | ... | 1875 | Hooghly College. |
| Set, Girischandra, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Queen's Coll., Benares. |
| „ Rajendranath, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Manilal | ... | 1876 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Sherman, S. T. | ... | 1870 | St. John's Coll., Agra. |
| Shionath | ... | 1870 | Delhi College. |
| Sil, Binadvihari | ... | 1876 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Brajendrakumar, B.L. | ... | 1862 | Presidency College. |
| „ Govindachandra, B.L. | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadavchandra, B.L. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | 1874 | Medical College. |
| „ Kanailal | ... | 1876 | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Simmons, W. J. | ... | 1864 | Doveton College. |
| Sing, Bhupsen, B.L. | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Budhsen, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Prayag | ... | 1874 | Benares College. |
| „ Saligram, B.L. | ... | 1874 | Presidency College. |
| Sinha, Brajeschandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandranarayan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jaygopal, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Khiradnath | ... | 1870 | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1870 | Berhampore College. |
| „ Matilal, B.L. | ... | 1873 | Presidency College. |
| „ Matilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Nikunjavihari, B L. | ... | 1873 | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Ramaprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1867 | Presidency College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinha, Sivdayal | ... | 1873 Lahore College. |
| „ Sivpratapnarayan, B L. | ... | 1872 Patna College. |
| „ Suryyanarayan, B.L. | ... | 1860 Presidency College. |
| Sivsaranlal, B.L. | ... | 1875 Teacher. |
| Som, Baradaprasanna, B.L. | ... | 1866 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Brajavihari, B.L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |
| „ Devendralal, B.L. | ... | 1867 Hooghly College. |
| „ Jaygovinda, B L. | ... | 1860 Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Murarilal, B.L. | ... | 1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| Sriram, | ... | 1869 Delhi College. |
| Sriram, B.L. | ... | 1875 Canning College. |
| Sukul, Bhadranath | ... | 1871 Kishnaghur College. |
| Sur, Harimohan, B.L. | ... | 1874 Hooghly College. |
| „ Hemchandra, B.L. | ... | 1874 Genl. Assmby.'s Instn. |
| Surjandas | ... | 1876 Lahore College. |
| Suryyanarayan Pandit, B.L. | ... | 1875 Canning College. |
| Syed Ali | ... | 1874 Patna College. |
| Talapatra, Ramjadav, B.L. | ... | 1868 Berhampore College. |
| Thomson, J. B. | ... | 1869 Bishop's College. |
| „ J. F. (junior) | ... | 1872 Hooghly College. |
| Tiery, E. R. T. | ... | 1868 Doveton College. |
| „ F. T. H. | ... | 1862 Ditto. |
| Twidale, G. A., B.L | ... | 1865 Ditto. |
| Vazir, Ahmed | ... | 1873 Bareilly College. |
| Younan, E., B.L. | ... | 1869 St. Xavier's College. |
| „ J , B L. | ... | 1868 Presidency College. |
| Yousoof, Mahomed, B.L. | ... | 1867 Ditto. |

## 1877.

### First Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Haranchandra | | Ditto. |
| Thomson, W. H. | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mitra, Amvikacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Nagwant Sahay | ... | Patna College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Sasisekhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bagchi, Brajagopal | ... | Ditto. |
| Nag, Haradhan | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Jogendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Ramsaran | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Basu, Kalipada | ... | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Byomkes | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Kalimohan | | Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lalchand | ... | Lahore Govt. College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bisveswar | ... | Dacca College. |
| Basu, Asvinikumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Saratchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bomanjee Cowasjee | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Dammilal | ... | Agra College. |
| Chaudhuri, Prasannanarayan | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Sen, Adharlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Mitra, Purnachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghose, Saradaprasad | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Kalipada | .. | Presidency College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Chandra Kumar | | General Assembly's Instn |
| Majumdar, Kunjavihari | ... | Free Church Institution |
| Datta, Mahimohan | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Syed, Khyrat Ahmed | ... | Teacher. |
| Ghose, Priyanath | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Mahendranath | . | Ditto. |
| De, Brajendralal | ... | Canning College, Lucknow |
| Izad Bakhsh | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Gupta, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Harinath | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Navadwipachandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Satyacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Baral, Nilmani | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Isvarchandra | ... | Patna College. |
| Bhagwan Sahay | ... | Ditto. |

## Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Aikath, Saradakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Amjad Ali | ... | Benares College. |
| Ashraf Ali | ... | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahadev | ... | Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll. |
| ,, Rajendralal | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | . | Hooghly College. |
| Basak, Rashvihari | ... | Cathedral Mission College |
| Bhaduri, Lalvihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Meghnath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bhaumik, Dinavandhu | ... | Free Church Institution |
| Chakravarti, Girischandra | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | General Assembly's Instn |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Abhaycharan ... | Canning College. |
| „ Dvarkanath ... | Patna College. |
| „ Sripati ... | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhuri, Jadavchandra ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Das, Kamalanath ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Prasannachandra ... | Teacher. |
| „ Tarakchandra ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Tarraprasanna ... | Teacher. |
| Datta, Bijaykrishna ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Kamalkrishna ... | Ditto. |
| „ Mahinimohan ... | Hooghly College. |
| De, Advaityaprasad ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Ghosh, Chandidas ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Haranath ... | Ex-Student, G. A.'s Instn. |
| „ Nityananda ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Ramgopal .. | Ditto. |
| „ Saradaprasad ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Gosvami, Kisarilal ... | Presidency College. |
| Guruprasad ... | Muir Central College. |
| Gyaprasad ... | Ditto. |
| Jyotirvid, Gopaldatta ... | Bareilly College. |
| Kunjaviharilál ... | Muir Central College. |
| Maitra, Kasinath ... | Presidency College. |
| Misra, Umasankar ... | Benares College. |
| Mitra, Rammohan ... | Presidency College. |
| Mohanlál ... | Delhi College. |
| Molakram ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Brajagopal ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Gopalchandra .. | Benares College. |
| „ Nilalohit ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Purnachandra .. | Presidency College. |
| Nág, Revatikanta ... | Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll. |
| „ Syamakanta ... | Presidency College. |
| Nizamdeen Hasan ... | Muir Central College. |
| Pain, Isvarprasad ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Pâl, Tulsicharan ... | Presidency College. |
| Palit, Priyanath ... | Ditto. |
| Patnaik, Chaturbhuj ... | Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll. |
| Pramanik, Ramesvar ... | Canning College. |
| Prayagdas ... | Muir Central College. |
| Raghunathprasad ... | Ditto. |
| Ramlâl ... | Agra College. |
| Ray, Girischandra ... | Ex-Student, C. M. Coll. |
| „ Kuladakinkar ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Rangalál ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Ugrakanta ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Umacharan ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Sankardyal ... | Agra College. |
| Sanvardas ... | Muir Central College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Nandalál | ... | Cathedral Mission College |
| Sayyid Faizuddin Hosain | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Scott, G W. | ... | Patna College. |
| Sen, Harinath | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Srinath | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| Sinha, Pramathakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Som, Saradaprasad | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Tarafdar, Chandrakisor | ... | Cathedral Mission College |
| Taslimuddin Ahmed | ... | Presidency College. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Bindulal | ... | St. Xavier's College |
| Basu, Ananta Kumar | ... | Presidency College |
| Bhattacharyya, Bhavadev | ... | Cathedral Mission College |
| ,, Manikchandra | ... | Free Church Institution. |
| Bisvas, Dandadhari | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| Chakravarti, Bisveswar | ... | Teacher. |
| Chattopadhyay, Rajanikanta | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| Datta, Taraknath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Dev, Kalimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Goonewardene, W. F. | ... | Free Church Institution |
| Kotal, Umeschandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Kshetriya, Lakshminarayan | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| Madangopal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Majumdar, Chandicharan | ... | Benares College. |
| Mitra, Krishnakumar | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| Mukhopadhyay, Chandrasekhar | .. | Teacher. |
| ,, Tulsidás | ... | Cathedral Mission College |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| Palit, Umeschandra | ... | Ex-Student, G A 's Instn. |
| Pande, Ramavatar | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Ray, Kedarnath | ... | Ex-Student, C. M. Coll. |
| ,, Mukundanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Sitanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sen, Kedarnath | ... | General Assembly's Instn |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Ex-Student, Presdy. Coll |
| Sheolál | ... | Teacher. |

MAHARAJA VIZIANAGRAM'S SCHOLARSHIP OF RS. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chakravati, Girindramohan | ... | 1866 | Presidency College |
| Basu, Anandamohan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Jagatvandhu | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Kartikchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Girijabhusan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, Ishanchandra | ... | 1871 | Presidency College. |
| Ray, Rajaninath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra (No. 1) | | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Nilkanta | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bipinvihari | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Chandrasekhar | ... | 1877 | Ditto. |

ISHAN'S SCHOLARSHIP OF Rs. 50 PER MONTH, TENABLE FOR ONE YEAR, AWARDED AT THE B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Kartikchandra | ... | 1869 | Presidency College. |
| „ Saraducharan | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Ishanchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Rajaninath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Prasannakumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Nilkanta | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bipinvihari | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

# Under-Graduates.

## FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

### 1875.

First Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agasti, Suryyakumar | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Mahomed Ibrahim | ... | Delhi College. |
| Kennedy, P. | ... | Teacher. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Mahendranath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Haridas | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Basu, Asutosh | ... | Canning College. |
| Datta, Upendrakrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sukul, Kalisankar | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Surendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Kalikrishna | ... | Delhi College. |
| Gargari, Haridas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Saradaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Devendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Upendranath | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Pathak, Jwalaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Bangachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Nag, Kunjalal | ... | Dacca College. |
| Ray, Prasannakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chhajju Mal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Syed Rahmat Ali | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Birjmohan Lal | ... | Canning Co" |
| Ghosh, Srinath | ... | Presidency C |

Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Apcar, A. T. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Ayaram | ... | Lahore College. |
| Baladev Sinha | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Jyotischandra | ... | Patna College. |
| Basak, Purnachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basu, Haricharan | ... | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Sanatkumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Batavyal, Atulchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bhagwan Sahay | ... | Agra College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bisvas, Janakinath | ... | Dacca College. |
| Brahmaswamy Ghuntaya | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Chakravarti, Anandachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Chandiprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Brajagopal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Tarapada | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chaudhri, Matilal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Das, Navinchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sundarimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Akshaykumar | ... | Hooghly College. |
| De, Bipinvihari | ... | Presidency College. |
| DeMel, A. W. | . | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Divakar Balkrishna Chepi | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Fazlul Karim | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Ghosh, Biharilal | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Manmathakumar | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Ghoshal, Hariprasad | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Goswami, Nrityagopal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Grant, W. F. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Hargovind Dayal | ... | Canning College. |
| Jagannath | ... | Agra College. |
| Lahiri, Nikunjamohan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Le Feuvre, E A. | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Maitra, Batakrishna | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Majumdar, Dakshinacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mallik, Ramcharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mandal, Rameswar | ... | Ditto. |
| Mazharul Anwar | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Misra, Moyasankar | ... | Benares College. |
| Mitra, Chandicharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Mukundadev | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Umacharan | .. | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Nagalingam, S, | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Namasivaya, V. | ... | Ditto. |
| Parmeswar Sinha | ... | Benares College. |
| Pathak, Devakinandan | ... | Ditto. |
| Pattadar, Gurugovinda | ... | Dacca College. |
| Prabhulal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Raghunandan Prasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Ray, Amritalal | .. | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandranarayan | ... | Hooghly College. |
| „ Saradaranjan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Sajivanlal | .. | Benares College. |
| Saligram | ... | Lahore College. |
| Sanyal, Abhaycharan | ... | Benares College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sanyal, Pulinchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Sarkar, Asutosh | ... | Dacca College. |
| Sital Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Syamlal | .. | Agra College. |
| Syed Sakhawut Hosen | ... | Patna College. |
| Vinayek Rao | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Woongarala Ramanujaya | ... | Ditto. |

THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Agnihotri, Narbadaprasad | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Bahadur Singh | .. | Bareilly College. |
| Balmakund | ... | Agra College |
| Bandyopadhyay, Hariprasanna | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Jagannath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Rasiklal | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Bardhan, Tarinikisor | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| Basu, Gopalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Sivaram | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Surendrakumar | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Trailokyanath | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Bhairav Prasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar | ... | Teacher. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Benares College. |
| Brahma, Amritalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chakravarti, Harachandra | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Chattopaddhyay, Bamandas | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Biresvar | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Gopallal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| ,, Mohinimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Taragati | ... | Benares College. |
| Das, Baranosi | ... | Delhi College. |
| ,, Dhairyyanarayan | ... | Gauhati High School. |
| Datt, Girrajkisor | ... | St. John's College. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Maheschandra | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Nagendranarayan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Dhar, Nagendranath | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Dayasankara | ... | Benares College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Narendranath | ... | Muir Central College |
| Ghosh, Ramchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Umacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gopal Ramchandra Pusatker | ... | Saugor High School. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Guha, Manmohan | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| Habibullah, Mahamed | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Hadiyar Khan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Hanumanprasad | ... | Saugor High School. |
| Harnarayan Upadhyay, Pandit | ... | Canning College. |
| Jankinath | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Jharkhandi, Jagannath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Jwala Prasad | ... | Teacher. |
| Kanhayalal | ... | Canning College. |
| Kunjviharilal | ... | Benares College. |
| Lachmandas | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Laha, Navadwipchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Maitra, Kalipada | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Lalmohan | ... | Agra College. |
| Majumdar, Bhairavchandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Mahimachandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| Manna, Makhanlal | ... | Cathedral Mission. |
| Misra, Chandiprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| Mitra, Khirodchandra | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Mohanta, Radhikanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Benimadhav | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Panchanan | ... | Delhi College. |
| Munsi, Srinarayan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Nag, Chandrakanta | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| Nanhakchand | .. | Benares College. |
| Nepal Pande | ... | Canning College. |
| Nihalchandra | ... | Benares College. |
| Palchaudhuri, Bipradas | ... | Presidency College. |
| Palit, Sasibhushan | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Purushottamdas | ... | Muir Central College. |
| Ramkhelawan Sinha | ... | Benares College. |
| Ramsmaranlal | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Damari | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Girijasankar | ... | Ex-student, Canning Coll. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Lakhpat | ... | Lahore College. |
| Sahay, Nilkanta | ... | Patna College. |
| Sankhdhar, Baldeoprasad | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Sarkar, Umeschandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Sen, Dvarkanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Gaurchandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| „ Kamalkrishna | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Narendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Paresnath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Rasiklal | ... | L.M.S.Instn.,Bhowanipore. |
| Sevakram Lala | ... | Benares College. |
| Sikdar, Kisarimohan | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sinha, Brajanandan | ... | Patna College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sinna, Ramcharan | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Strantenbergh, P. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sundar Das | ... | Lahore College. |
| Syed Manzurar Rahman | ... | Hooghly College. |
| Tiwari, Dolarilal | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Vishwanath Vamon Puraspey | ... | Saugor High School. |

## 1876.

### First Division.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Digamvar | .. | Patna College. |
| Mitra, Amulyacharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Krishnadhan | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Khagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| De, Narendralal | ... | Ditto. |
| French, G. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Sengupta, Kisarimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Bhattacharyya, Rammay | ... | Hugli College. |
| Sanyal, Ramanath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Banerjea, A. N. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Narayandas | ... | Lahore College. |
| Sanyal, Dinanath | ... | Patna College. |
| Maiti, Rudranarayan | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| Basu, Bhupendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Brajavallabh | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Basu, Rakhalchandra | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Ghosh, Ramottam | ... | L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipur. |
| Bagchi, Kalikrishna | ... | Presidency College. |
| Sitaram | ... | Canning Coll., Lucknow. |
| Biharilal | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Datta, Parvatinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| Basil, M. | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Saratchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Gayaprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Rajendranath | .. | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Bhattacharyya, Jugadas | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Sarkar, Charuchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Upendranath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |

### Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abul Khair Muhammad Abdus Soobhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Achchruram | ... | Lahore College. |
| Adhikari Harikrishna | .. | Kishnaghur College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adhikari, Sasibhusan | ... | Hugli College. |
| Agasti, Ramnarayan | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Amarnath | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Bagchi, Kedarnath | ... | Benares College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bidubhusan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Kulipada | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhusan | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Basu, Bipinvihari | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Devendrabijay | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Jognesvar | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Kritantakumar | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Manmathanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Narayanchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Nityagopal | ... | Muir Central College. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Bhattacharyya, Ramaprasad | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Cathicar, Jagannath Gadi | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Chakravarti, Indranarayan | ... | Patna College. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Sasikumar | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Bipinvihari | ... | Hugli College. |
| ,, Pankajakumar | .. | Presidency College. |
| ,, Priyagopal | ... | Hugli College. |
| Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| ,, Tarakisor | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Tarapada | ... | Presidency College. |
| Chhatulal | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Damodardas | .. | Bareilly College. |
| Das, Govindachandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Harendrakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, Saradakanta | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Siddheswar | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Datta, Jagatvandhu | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Narendrakrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Navinchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| De, Anandamohan | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| ,, Birchandra | ... | Canning College. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Deshpande, Rajaram Gangadhar ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Dikshit, Jaydev ... | Ditto. |
| Dube, Murlidhar ... | Ditto. |
| Dufour, A. ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Farid-ud-din Ahmed ... | Hugli College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Kedarnath ... | Presidency College. |
| Ghosh, Asutosh ... | Hugli College. |
| ,, Bhavanicharan ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Govindalal ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Jogendranath ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Manmathanath ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Gupta, Gangagovinda ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Gurulal ... | Hugli College. |
| ,, Matilal ... | Presidency College. |
| Jagannathprasad ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Johns, G. W. ... | St. John's College. |
| Jordar, Radhanath ... | Presidency College. |
| Kar, Gourkisor ... | Hugli College. |
| Kasiram ... | Lahore College. |
| Lahiri, Chandrakanta ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Srihari ... | Presidency College. |
| LeFranc, P. B. ... | Doveton College. |
| Madansingh ... | Delhi College. |
| Madhoram ... | Lahore College. |
| Mahavirprasad ... | Canning College. |
| Maitra, Heramvachandra ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Rajendralal ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Majumdar, Bhavanikisor ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Devendranath Mitra ... | Ex-student, Presy. College. |
| ,, Hridaynath ... | Dacca College. |
| ,, Purnachandra ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Musaddar Ali ... | Hugli College. |
| Massa, L. A. ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Mitra, Asutosh ... | Presidency College. |
| ,, Birajcharan ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Chandicharan ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Nagendrachandra ... | Hugli College. |
| ,, Samaldhan ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Muhammad Hanif ... | L. M. High School, Benares |
| Mukhopadhyay, Abhayacharan ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Gangadhar ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Grishchandra ... | Hugli College. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra, 1st | Presidency College. |
| ,, Purnachandra ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Nág, Abhayacharan ... | Presidency College. |
| Páin, Priyalal ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Saratchandra ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Srinath ... | Ditto. |
| Pálit, Jadunath ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ratnaparkhi, Manahar Damodar | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Raushanlal | ... | Agra College. |
| Ray, Atulkrishna | ... | Hugli College. |
| „ Indranarayan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Nandagopal | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Nikunjavihari | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| „ Phatikchandra | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| „ Ramcharan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sasadhar | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Saha, Lalvihari | ... | Hugli College. |
| Sarkar, Jagannmohan | ... | Dacca College. |
| Sen, Chandrakanta | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | Dacca College. |
| Sinha, Jogeschandra | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Nirmalchandra | ... | Presidency College. |
| Tamiz-ud-din | ... | Ditto. |
| Tivari, Chandrasekhar | ... | Hugli College. |
| Wendt, H. L. | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |

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THIRD DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Halim | ... | Presidency College. |
| Acharyya, Panchanan | ... | Hugli College. |
| Anna Ramchandra Gokhle | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Awadhkisor | ... | Patna College. |
| Bajpai, Benimadhao | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli College. |
| „ Avinaschandra, II | | Presidency College. |
| „ Ditto | | Ditto. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Krishnachandra | | Patna College. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Sivchandra | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Hugli College. |
| Baptiste, E. M. | ... | Patna College. |
| Basu, Binadvihari | ... | Ex-student, Presdy. Coll. |
| „ Bijaygopal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Jaygopal | ... | Ex-student, Presdy. Coll. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, | Khirodchandra | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Lalitmohan | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Madhusudan | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, | Bipineshvar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Harinath | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Kumadnath | ... Hugli College. |
| ,, | Mahesvar | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Mohananda | ... Benares College. |
| ,, | Ramgopal | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| Bhaumik, | Devendrachandra | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| Binodelal | | ... Bareilly College. |
| Chaki, | Benimadhav | ... Bauleah High School. |
| Chakravarti, | Bhupatibhusan | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Harakumar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Manmohan | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| Chandra, | Khirodchandra | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Chart | Singh | ... Lahore Govt College. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Basantakumar | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, | Haridas | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Kalachand | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Sadananda | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Chaudhuri, | Jadavchandra | .. General Assembly's Instn. |
| Chunilal | | ... Lahore Govt. College. |
| Das, | Benimadhav | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| ,, | Gangacharan | ... Hugli College. |
| ,, | Govindachandra | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Harkishan C. | ... Delhi College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Taraprasanna | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | ... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Datta, | Chandrakumar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Harimohan | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Jwala | ... Bareilly College. |
| ,, | Kalicharan | ... Presidency College, |
| ,, | Kaliprasanna | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Krishnalal | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Lalvihari | ... Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Napharchandra | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Upendranath | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| De, | Basantakumar | ... Dacca College. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Ramanath | ... Presidency College. |
| ,, | Ramapati | ... Ditto. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... Ditto. |
| ,, | Suryyakumar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| Deviprasad | | ... Agra Govt. College. |
| Erasmus, | J. D | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gangaprasad | ... | Agra Govt. College. |
| Gangopadhyay, Chandicharan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Chandrakisor | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Muir C. Coll., Allahabad. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| Ghatak, Nivaranchandra | ... | L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Ghosh, Amirtachandra | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Krishnalal | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ Parvatinath | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Satya Kumar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Surendranath | ... | Hugli College. |
| Goordayal | ... | St. John's College, Agra. |
| Gosvami, Syamlal | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Govindrao Srikhandi | ... | High School, Jabalpur. |
| Guni, Srinivas | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Gupta, Jaysankar | ... | Dacca College. |
| „ Mahinimohan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Basantakumar | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Gopallal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Pareshnath | ... | L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Hamdr Rohim | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Kshetriya, Srikrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Kundanlal | ... | Delhi College. |
| Labhamal | ... | Lahore Govt. College. |
| Lakshmanprasad | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Lala, Bindheswariprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Mahanti, Anandachandra | ... | Cuttack College. |
| Mahommed, Seddik | ... | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| Maitra, Brajalal | ... | Gen. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Hugli College. |
| Majumdar, Bipinvihari | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jasadanandan | ... | Berhampur College. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Mukand Govind Pavnasker | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Mallik, Nilmadhav | ... | Presidency College. |
| Misra, Dulichand | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Mitra, Adharchandra | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Brajanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mitra, | Hemchandra | ... Ex-stud., G. Assmby'sInstn. |
| „ | Kantichandra | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Kedarnath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ | Navakumar | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Nrityagopal | ... Ditto. |
| „ | Priyanath | ... Presidency College. |
| „ | Purna Chandra | ... Patna College, |
| „ | Saradacharan | ... Berhampur College. |
| „ | Taraknath | ... Canning College, Lucknow. |
| „ | Upendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| Mukhopadhyay, | Amvikacharan | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Benimadhav | ... Muir Central College. |
| „ | Durgadas | ... Berhampur College. |
| „ | Ganeschandra | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ | Jogendranath No. II | Presidency College. |
| „ | Jognesvar | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ | Kalidas | ... Ditto. |
| „ | Kedarnath | ... Hugli College. |
| „ | Phanibhusan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ | Saradaprasad | ... Ditto. |
| „ | Surendranath | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| Munshi, | Jadunath | ... Ex-student, Presy. College. |
| Muthradas | | ... Lahore Govt. College. |
| Nag, | Priyanath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| Nandi, | Gaganchandra | ... Hugli College. |
| Nilkant | Krishnaji Sarvtay | ... Jabalpur High School. |
| Pakrasi, | Gopalchandra | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Pal, | Lakshminarayan | ... Teacher. |
| „ | Manicklal | ... Hugli College. |
| „ | Syamacharan | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ | Umeschandra | ... Presidency College. |
| Pande, | Sivdatta | ... Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad. |
| Qanungo, | Piyarilal | ... Delhi College. |
| Rajaram | Chitamvar | ... Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad. |
| Ray, | Asutosh | ... Cathedral Mission College. |
| „ | Bidhubhusan | ... Presidency College. |
| „ | Bisvambhar | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Durgadas | ... Berhampur College. |
| „ | Gurbakhsh | ... Agra Government College. |
| „ | Harinath | ... Kishnaghur College. |
| „ | Harischandra | ... Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| „ | Jadunath | ... Cuttack College. |
| „ | Jogendranath | ... Patna College. |
| „ | Prasannakumar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ | Rajatsekhar | ... Presidency College. |
| „ | Ramjadu | ... Berhampur College. |
| „ | Upendranath (senior) | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| Sadasiv | Sakaram Gokhle | ... Jabalpur High School. |
| Sahay, | Sivasankar | ... Patna College. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Saligram | ... | Canning College, Lucknow. |
| Sankar Ramchandra Koltay | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Sanyal, Nagendranath | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Sarkar, Annadaprasad | ... | Patna College. |
| „ Bhuvanchandra | ... | Ex-student, Presy. College. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Hugli College. |
| Sen, Basantakumar | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| „ Gostavihari | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | Presidency College. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Hugli College. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| „ Lakshmichandra | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Seneviratne, E. A. | ... | Teacher. |
| Sing, Babu | ... | Muir Cen. Coll., Allahabad. |
| Sinha, Devendranath | ... | Ex-student, Dacca College. |
| Syamprakas | ... | Patna College. |
| Syed Khursed Ali | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Mahommed Ismail | ... | Ditto. |
| Tapadar Dika Bara | ... | Cathedral Mission College. |
| Thomson, C. W. | ... | Hugli College. |
| Vethal Waman Pagay | ... | Jabalpur High School. |
| Wirekoon, J. W. | ... | Kandy Collegiate School. |

## 1876.

### DUFF SCHOLARS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay Krishnadhan | ... | Presidency College. |
| Banerjee, A. M. | ... | Doveton College. |
| French, G. B. | ... | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Rajendralal | ... | Cal. F. C. Institution. |

### ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

## 1875.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adie, J. R. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Arndt, G. A. H. | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Ashe, R. S. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Babaij, Jaykrishna | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Bagchi, Ramaprasad | ... | Bauleah High School |
| Bandyopadhyay, Akshaykumar | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School |
| „ Gagandhandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, | Kanailal | ... L. M S. School, Khagrah. |
| ,, | Kantibhushan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School |
| ,, | Kumadnath | ... Ooterparah School. |
| ,, | Nilmani | ... L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Konnuggur School. |
| Bansidhar | | ... Agra College. |
| Basu, Basantakumar | | ... Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch. |
| ,, | Govindachandra | ... Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Jagadischandra | ... St Xavier's College. |
| ,, | Lalmohan | ... Midnapore High School. |
| Bhattacharyya, | Akshaychandra | ... Santipore Municipal School. |
| ,, | Haridas | ... Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Sivaprasanna | ... Chinsûrah Hindu School. |
| Blewitt, E. | | ... La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Chakravarti, | Durgakanta | ... Serajgunge School. |
| ,, | Dvarkanath | ... Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Gupinath | ... Ditto. |
| ,, | Harischandra | .. Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, | Hridaynath | ... Faridpur School. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... Midnapore High School. |
| ,, | Syamacharan | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Bishnupada | ... Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | ... Hare School. |
| ,, | Kshetraprasad | ... Ooterparah School. |
| ,, | Ramnath | ... Bancoora School. |
| ,, | Saratchundra | ... Hare School. |
| ,, | Sonatan | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| ,, | Sureschandra | ... Baraset School. |
| Chaudhuri, | Dinanath | ... Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Panchkari | ... Baluti School. |
| ,, | Suryyakumar | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| Crawford, W. | | ... La Mart. College, Lucknow |
| Crohan, F. | | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Das, Balaichand | | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Harilal | ... Hindu School. |
| Datta, Hemchandra | | .. Ditto. |
| ,, | Maheschandra | ... Pogose School. |
| Davidson, J. | | ... Doveton College. |
| Dayaram | | ... Lahore Government School. |
| De, Gopalchundra | | ... Midnapur High School. |
| ,, | Jaharlal | ... Hooghly Collegiate School |
| ,, | Nivaranchandra | ... Sanskrit College |
| Doran, E. | | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Dyson, R. C. | | ... Private Student. |
| Farley, F. | | ... Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla. |
| Gangopadhyay, | Haridas | ... Calna Maharajah's School. |
| Ghosh, | Anandaprasad | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Atulchandra | ... Konnuggur School. |

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| Ghosh, Matilal | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Nagendranath | ... | Konnuggur School. |
| „ Sasikumar | ... | Faridpur School. |
| Gibson, W. C. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Goswami, Jadunath | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| Goulding, H. R. | ... | Lahore Government School. |
| Goument, E. C. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Govindaprasad | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Grose, E. F. | ... | Mussoorie School. |
| Grossman, J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Gupta, Rajanikanta | ... | Pogose School. |
| Hati, Banawarilal | ... | Kandi School. |
| Hefferan, J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Hertz, W. | ... | Ditto. |
| Jordan, J. G. | ... | Ditto. |
| „ P. G. | ... | Ditto. |
| Kasipillai, M. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Knight, R. R. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Kutbuddin | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Laha, Sirischandra | ... | Konnuggur School. |
| Lahiri, Jagadischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Pulinvihari | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Rishikes | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Lincoln, F. S. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Mitra, Avinaschandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Bankimchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bhagavaticharan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Kalachand | ... | Noakhali School. |
| „ Rajesvar | ... | Benares College. |
| Mahommed Baqar Ansari | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| „ Hosen | ... | Delhi Govt. School. |
| „ Ismael Khan | ... | Benares College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Gopalchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Matilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| Niblett, R. H. | ... | Boys' High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Panioty, C. D. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Payne, T. W. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Phaggulal | ... | Gya Zillah School. |
| Porter, F. S. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Radharaman | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Ramsingh | ... | Fyzabad High School |
| Rasikvihari | ... | Muttra Zillah School |
| Ray, Kalimohan | ... | Bauleah High School |
| Rogers, L. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sahu, Durgacharan | ... | Balasore School. |
| Saidur Rahman | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Sanyal, Jaychandra | ... | Joynarain's College. |

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|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Biharilal | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Navagopal | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nrisinhachandra | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Sarkies, C. J. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sayyid, Abul Bazl | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Schofield, J. W. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Sen, Chandicharan | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Dakshinacharan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Radhacharan | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| Sheonarain, Pandit | ... | Jalandur Mission School. |
| Singh, Gajaraj | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Sinha, Purnendunarayan | ... | Kandi School. |
| Sivaprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Som, Trailokyanath | ... | Hooghly Collgte. School. |
| Spence, J | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Tait, W. W. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Ten Brœke, J. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Umar Baksh | ... | Hushyarpore School. |
| Umrao Singh | ... | Delhi Govt. School. |
| Wilson, A. H. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Younan, W. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Halim | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Abdussalam, Sayyad | ... | Ditto. |
| Abul Hosen | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Adhikari, Nilratan | ... | Kandi School. |
| Aich, Baradakanta | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Akbar Alam | ... | Bhagulpore H. C.E. School. |
| Ali Ahmad | ... | Ditto. |
| Amir Hasan | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Anlad Ali | ... | St. John's College. |
| Aserkar Moreshwar Ganesh | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Ashraf Ali, Mirza | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Babulal | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Bagchi, Kesavchandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Umaprasad | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Baijnath | ... | Unao High School. |
| Bailey, C.G. | ... | Bishop's School, Nagpore |
| Baipaye, Rambhadra | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Baladeram | ... | Benares College. |
| Balwantkesha Bhowalkar | ... | City School, Nagpore. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal, I. | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| „ Bibhuvilas | ... | General Assembly's I[illegible] |

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|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, | Bepinvihari | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Bepinvihari | ... Gowari Hindu School. |
| ,, | Brajagopal | ... Howrah School. |
| ,, | Brajendranath | ... Hare School. |
| ,, | Charuchandra | ... Jubbulpore High School. |
| ,, | Durgacharan | ... Bogra Zillah School. |
| ,, | Dvarkanath | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Haricharan | ... Berhampore College. |
| ,, | Haridhan | ... Barisa School. |
| ,, | Haripada | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... L M S.Instn.,Bhowanipore. |
| ,, | Kalikumar | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, | Kalipada | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Kamalakanta | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | ... Ditto. |
| ,, | Matilal | ... Kasipur Kasinath School. |
| ,, | Narendranath | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Navagopal | ... Metropolitan Institution |
| ,, | Niradchandra | ... S. Suburban Schl ,Kalighat. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... BurdwanMoharaja's School. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Satyacharan | ... L. M. S. School, Khagrah. |
| ,, | Sirischandra | ... Pandra School. |
| ,, | Surendranath | ... Cutwa School. |
| ,, | Thakurdhan | ... Burranugger Hindu School. |
| ,, | Upendranath | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| Bankelal | | .. Bareilly College. |
| Bankevihari | | ... Jubbulpore High School. |
| Bartholomeusz, J.O. | | ... Kandy Collegiate School. |
| Basak | Bharatchandra | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | ... Pubna School. |
| ,, | Ramankrishna | ... Hare School. |
| Basu, | Aghorchandra | ... Calcutta School. |
| ,, | Amulyacharan | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Anantakumar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Bankavihari | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Chandrakisor | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... Jessore School. |
| ,, | Jugalkisor | ... Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| ,, | Jyotischandra | ... Midnapore High School. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... Burrisal School. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... Calcutta School. |
| ,, | Lalvihari | ... Patna Collegiate School |
| ,, | Mahendrachandra | ... Ditto. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | .. Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Mahimchandra | .. Faridpore School. |
| ,, | Matilal | . Howrah School. |
| ,, | Nagendralal | . L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, | Nagendranath | . Jubbulpore High School. |

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| Basu, Niradvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Satisendranath | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Sitischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Bell, E W. | ... | La Mart. Coll., Lucknow. |
| Bellamy, W. A. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Bhaduri, Haridas | ... | Howrah School. |
| Bhagwanprasad | ... | Gonda High School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Dinanath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Harigopal | ... | Ranaghat English School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | .. | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... | L.M.S Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution |
| „ Nityagopal | ... | SantiporeMunicipalSchool. |
| „ Sarodacharan | ... | L M S.School, Khagrah. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | F. C. Instn., Chinsurah. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Gya Zillah School. |
| Bhawanisankar | ... | St. Stephen's High School. |
| Bholanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Biharilal | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Biswas, Harimohan | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Khursad Ali | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Pramathanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Brahma Anandachandra | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Brindavanprasad | ... | Bhagulpore H. C E. School. |
| Byers, P. W. | ... | St. Thomas' Collegiate Colombo. |
| Campbell, H. A. | ... | St. John's College. |
| Chakravarti, Bhuvanmohan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Gangacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Gungacharan | ... | Bauleah High School |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Kalikrishna | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Madhavchandra | ... | Pubna School |
| „ Nagendranath | ... | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | Midnapore L. M. School. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Saradas | ... | Barripore School. |
| Chandulal | ... | Ludiana Mission High Schl |
| Chattopadhyay, Amvikacharan | ... | B. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Bhudev | ... | Hare School. |

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|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, | Haricharan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Harischandra | ... Bhagulpore H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Karunamay | ... Burdwan Moharaja's School. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | ... Benares College. |
| ,, | Krishnadhan | ... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| ,, | Mahavirpershad | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| ,, | Priyanath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Ramanath | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, | Ramanimohan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Ditto, Shampooker Branch. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | ... Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| ,, | Taraknath | ... Bhagulpore H.C.E School. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | ... Kuchiakole Radhavallabh's Institution. |
| ,, | Upendrachandra | ... Burdwan Moharaja's School |
| ,, | Upendranath | ... L.M.S.Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| Chaudhuri, | Anandachandra | ... Mogultuli School. |
| ,, | Asutosh | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, | Harihoman | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Kamalnarayan | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Mahadev | ... Baluti School. |
| ,, | Suryyanarayan | ... Bankura School. |
| Chhotelal | | ... Sitapur High School. |
| DaCosta, G. | | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Das, | Akshaykumar | ... Howrah School. |
| ,, | Anandakisor | ... Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Bipinvihari | ... Hare School. |
| ,, | Hemantalal | ... Jessore School. |
| ,, | Jadavchandra | ... Naral H. C. E. School |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, | Kalikumar | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Kaminikumar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Krishnalal | ... Benares College. |
| ,, | Nilmani | ... Hare School. |
| ,, | Rajmohan | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, | Taritmohan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Datta, | Bhagavaticharan | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Biharilal | ... Deogurh Zillah School. |
| ,, | Gnanendranath | ... Baraset School. |
| ,, | Govindachandra | ... Sylhet Government School. |
| ,, | Jaharlal | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Jugalkisor | ... Chinsurah Hindu School |
| ,, | Kalikrishna | ... Burranugger Hindu School |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... Hindu School |
| ,, | Mihirchandra | ... Midnapore L. M. School. |
| ,, | Narayanprasad | ... Midnapore High School. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah |

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| Datta, Saratchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| De. Baradakanta | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Grischandra | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| ,, Lalvihari | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Makhangopal | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Sudhanyakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Deviprasad | .. | Delhi Government School. |
| Dhar, Bankulal | ... | Hindu School. |
| Dillon, E. A. | ... | Allahabad Boys' High Schl. |
| Dover, W. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Dube, Gayaprasad | ... | Unao High School. |
| ,, Jognesvar | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Madhoram | ... | Agra College. |
| ,, Raghubardyal | ... | Hardui High School. |
| Durgaprasad | ... | Bhagalpore H. C. E. School. |
| Dwarkadas | | Delhi Government School. |
| Dwarkaprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| Ebell, H. | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Edman, W. M. | ... | Bengal Academy. |
| Evartz, A. C. | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Fazl Azim | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Fernandez, F. | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| Gangaram | ... | Rawul Pindee Mission Schl. |
| Gangopadhyay, Amritalal | ... | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| ,, Dakshinaranjan | .. | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Jogendronath (A) | | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Tamanaschandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Ghatak, Sasibhushan | ... | Goverdangah H. C. E. Schl. |
| Ghosh, Anantaram | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Basantakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bhajahari | ... | Calcutta School. |
| ,, Bisvesvar | .. | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Indrabhushan | ... | Bancoora School. |
| ,, Jivankrishna | ... | S. Subn. School, Kalighat. |
| ,, Kesavchandra | ... | Intally Institution. |
| ,, Kshetramohan | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Kshetranath | ... | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Lalitbhushan | ... | L.M.S.Instn, Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasidhar | ... | Rungpore School. |

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| Ghosh, Sitalprasad | ... | Chundernugger School. |
| „ Sivapada | ... | Bengalitollah Preparatory School |
| „ Sudhirkrishna | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Tarinicharan | ... | Delhi Govt School. |
| „ Tinkari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Umeshchandra. | ... | Konnugger School. |
| „ Umeshchandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| Ghosal, Gayatriprasanna | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Jognesvar | ... | Culna Maharajah's School. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | S. Subn. School, Kalighat. |
| „ Nityagopal | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| Golaknath, C. | ... | Jullundur Mission School. |
| Golam Muhammad | ... | Private Student. |
| Goonewardene, E. G. | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Goonewardene, J. A. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Gopal Anaji Pofali | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Gopal Ramchandra Dongre | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Goswami, Narayanchandra | ... | Howrah School. |
| Gourisankar | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Govind Ramchandra Bobadi | ... | City School, Nagpore. |
| Guha, Srinath | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Gupta, Chandrakanta | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Jogendronath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | .. | Burdwan Moharajah's Schl. |
| Harbhagwan | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Harnarayandas | ... | Jullunder Mission School. |
| Ijaz Nabi | ... | Lahore Govt School. |
| Imtiaz Hosen | ... | Delhi Govt. School. |
| Jagannathprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Jamait Ali | .. | L M High Schl, Benares. |
| Jan Muhammad | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Jivankisan | ... | Goojranwalla Mission Schl.. |
| Johnson, C. N. | ... | Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla |
| Johnson, S. | ... | Ditto. |
| Jwalaprasad, H. | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Kamruddin | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Kanjilal, Upendranath | ... | Hetampore School. |
| Kar, Nrisinhaprasad | ... | Santipore Municipal Schl. |
| Karimbaksh | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| Kasiram | ... | Lahore Govt. School. |
| Kesvavhari Sonvalkar | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Khan, Aulad Muhammad | ... | Roy Bareilly High School. |
| „ Ata Hosen | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Muhammad Baqr | ... | Roy Bareilly High School. |
| „ Rahat Ali | ... | Moradabad Govt. School. |
| Koar, Trailokyanath | ... | L. M. School, Midnapore. |
| Krishnaji Parushram Bai | ... | City School Nagpore. |

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|---|---|---|
| Kumar, Purnachandra | ... | Badla A. V. School. |
| Kunjlal | ... | Hushyarpore School. |
| Kunjvihārilal | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Kutbuddin | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Laghatay, Narayan Rao | ... | Agra College. |
| Laha, Priyanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Umeschandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Lala, Braja Kisor | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Mahadevprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkumar | .. | Ditto |
| Lalchand | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Lalchand | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Laljimal | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Lalluram | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Lalsingh | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Lutfurrahman | ... | Calcutta Mudrassa. |
| McDermott, P. | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| McIntosh, G. H. | ... | LaMart. Coll., Lucknow. |
| McLean, A. J. | ... | Calcutta Boys' School. |
| McPherson, W. M. | ... | Ditto. |
| Madhaprasad | ... | Agra College. |
| Madhaprasad | ... | Mirzapore Zillah School. |
| Mahanti, Madhusudan | ... | Puri School. |
| Maitra, Gopalchandra | ... | Faridpur School. |
| „ Ramgopal | .. | Benares College. |
| Majumdar, Amvikacharn | ... | Bengalitola Prepy. School. |
| „ Binadvihari | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Chandrakanta | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Govindachandra | .. | Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| „ Kalikumar | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Burrisal School. |
| „ Khirodnath | .. | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Murarilal | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| Mallik, Baradaprasad Basu | .. | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Jugalkisor | ... | Serampore College. |
| Manna, Kisarilal | ... | L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| Merces, J. | ... | LaMartiniere Coll., Calcutta. |
| Misra, Haribar | ... | Puri School. |
| Mithanlal | .. | Delhi Government School. |
| Mitra, Akshaykumar | ... | South Subn. Schl., Kalighat. |
| „ Ambikacharan | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Binaychand | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Kalikrasanna | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Rampra... | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Thakurdas | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Midnapore High School. |

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| Mohar Singh | ... | Moradabad Govt. School. |
| Muhammad Abuzafar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ali | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| ,, Ismail | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| ,, Mushin | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| ,, Said | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Zahur Khan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Akshaykumar | ... | Jonye Training School. |
| ,, Akshakumar | ... | Furreedpore School. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | Bancoora School. |
| ,, Dinanath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Durgacharan | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| ,, Gnanabharan | ... | Behala Mission School. |
| ,, Govindaprasad | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Gurudas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Harinath | ... | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra | . | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Kuchinkole Radhabullub's Institution. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kumadvandhu | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Nityagopal | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, Prabodhchandra | ... | Balagur English School. |
| ,, Ramprasanna | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Tarapada | ... | Barripore School. |
| Munsi, Ramchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| Munsiram | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Nag, Akshaykumar | ... | Berhampore College. |
| ,, Harihar | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Nanakchand | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Nandanala, Govinda Rajaulu | ... | F. C. Instn., Nagpore. |
| Nandi, Jagavandhu | ... | Hare School. |
| Narain Mohadaji Agate | ... | C. M. High Schl., Jubbulpore. |
| Narainprasad | ... | Hume's High School. |
| Narainprasad | ... | Allygurh School. |
| Nath, Rajatchandra | ... | L.M S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| Navaswayum, H | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Nayek, Gokulananda | ... | Puri School. |
| Nehalchand | ... | Lahore Govt. School. |
| Neyaz Hasan | ... | Govt. High Schl, Allahabad. |
| Niyogi, Piyarilal | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| O'Brien, M. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| O'Shaughnessy, W. | ... | LaMartiniere Coll., Lucknow. |
| Ojha, Birjmohanlal | ... | Canning College. |
| Pahlad Singh | .. | St. Stephen's High School. |
| Pal, Digendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Harimohan | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Shayachand | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Palit, Kalidas | ... | Hindu School. |

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| Pan, Kalipada | ... | F. C. Mission Schl., Culna. |
| Pande, Hariram | ... | Almorah Mission School. |
| Panre, Dhanaraj | ... | Benares College. |
| Parmanand | ... | Lahore Govt. School. |
| Pathak, Janakinath | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Peter, M. P | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Phakirchand | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Piyarilal, (I.) | ... | Allygurh School. |
| „ (II.) | ... | Ditto. |
| Pogose, C. N. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Pratapnarayan, Pandit | ... | Sitapur High School, [now. |
| Purvis, W. | ... | La Martiniere College, Luck- |
| Radhikaprasad | ... | Agra College. |
| Raghunath Ramchandra Baldeo | .. | F. C. Institution, Nagpore. |
| Raghunandanprasad | ... | Benares College. |
| Raha, Govindachandra | ... | Naral H. C. E. School. |
| Rajbahadur | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Raliaram | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Ramaprasad | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Ramchand | ... | Hushyarpore School [bad |
| Ramesvar Dayal | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allaha- |
| Ramkisan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Ramkrishna Anandrao Dolas | ... | City School, Nagpore. |
| Ramkrishna Gangadhar Nawathe | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Ramnarayan | ... | Unao High School. |
| Ramnath | ... | Umritsur Mission School. |
| Ramratan | ... | Victoria College. |
| Ramsahay | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Raojikasinath Gokhali | ... | City School, Nagpore. |
| Raphi Ulla | ... | Boys' Orphanage, Shahje- hanpur. |
| Ravisankar, Panda | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Ray, Amritalal | ... | Naral H C. E. School. |
| „ Atulchandra | ... | Santipore Municipal School. |
| „ Avinashchandra | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| „ Benibhushan | ... | Taki H. C. E. School. |
| „ Chandrakisor | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Chunilal | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Girijabhushan | ... | Navadwip Hindu School. |
| „ Govindachandra | ... | Genl. Assmy.'s Institution. |
| „ Heramvachandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Lakshmikanta | ... | Taki H. C. E. School. |
| „ Mahesnarayan | ... | Nizamut School. |
| „ Mahimachandra | ... | Teghoria School. |
| „ Nagendrakumar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| „ Nataichand | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Calcutta, F. C. Institution. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | L. M. S. School, Khagrah. |

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| Ray, Rajanikanta | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Satischandra | ... | L. M. S. School, Khagrah. |
| ,, Umapada | ... | Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi. |
| Raychudhuri, Asutosh | .. | Ooterparah School. |
| ,, Bhagavaticharan | ... | Behar English School. |
| Roshanlal | ... | Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl. |
| Rudra, Kaligopal | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Rukuswami | ... | C. M High Schl., Jubbulpore. |
| Saha, Binadvihari | ... | Genl. Assmby.'s Institution. |
| ,, Jaladhar | ... | Hare School. |
| Sankarlal | .. | Muttra Zillah School. |
| Sankarlal | ... | Allygurh School. |
| Sanyal, Akshaykumar | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Sarkar, Ramchandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Sureschandra | ... | Metropolitan Instn., Shampooker branch. |
| Sen, Annadacharan | ... | Burrisal School. |
| ,, Balaramchandra | ... | Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bipinvihari | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Hiralal | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | L. M. S. School, Khagrah. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Upendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| Sengupta, Kunjavihari | ... | Burdwan English School. |
| Seth, Sudarshan Singh | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Shawe, A. | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| Sil, Akshaykumar | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Narendranath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Navagopal | ... | Ditto. |
| Singh, Mukhram | ... | Agra College. |
| ,, Nandkisor | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| Sinha, Hemchandra | ... | Bancoora School. |
| ,, Isanarayan | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Jaynath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Jyotiprasad | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Rameswar | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Sital | ... | Ditto. |
| Sivanand | ... | Goruckpore Mission School. |
| Sivasankarlal | ... | Allygurh School. |
| Smith, B. | ... | La MartiniereColl.Lucknow |
| Sohanlal | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Som, Kumadinikanta | ... | Noakhali School. |
| Sriram | ... | Lahore Oriental College. |
| Stow, J. B. | . | Free School. |
| Sukla, Ramcharan | .. | Cawnpore Zillah School. |
| Sundarlal | . | Bareilly College. |

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| Sunder Singh | ... | Umritsur Mission School. |
| Sur, Akshaykumar | ... | Hindu School. [Branch. |
| „ Biharilal | .. | Metr Instn., Shampooker |
| „ Indrachandra | .. | Jagannath School. |
| Suryyanarayan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Syamkisor | ... | Benares College. |
| Syed Ahmed | ... | Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl. |
| Tansukh Ray | ... | Umritsur District School |
| Tarachand | ... | Goojranwallah Missn. Schl |
| Thomas, M. A. | ... | St. John's College. |
| Tiwari, Biharilal | .. | Bareilly College. |
| Ukiluddin Ahmed | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Upadhya, Srischandra | ... | Pakoor School. |
| Volkers, R. | ... | Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla. |
| Wasudev Bagaji Naudoosker | ... | F. C Institution Nagpore. |
| Woods, B. R. | ... | Bishop's School, Nagpore. |
| Ziya-ulla | ... | Guzrat District School. |

## Third Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adhikari, Akhilchandra | ... | Chundernugger School. |
| Aminuddin Ahmed | ... | Midnapore High School. |
| Armstrong, J. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Ata-ulla | ... | Lahore Govt. School. |
| Azimuddin Ahmed | ... | Goalparah School. |
| Bagchi, Mahendrakumar | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Berhampore College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Arunchandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Bamapada | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Bhutnath | ... | Private Student. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Burranugger Hindu School. |
| „ Dinavandhu | ... | Bhagulpore H. C. E School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Jessore Zillah School. |
| „ Janakinath | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | | Hare School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | Berhampore College. |
| „ Meghnad | ... | Bareilly College |
| „ Nagendrachandra | | F. C. Instn, Chinsurah. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| „ Tinkari | .. | Kasipur Kasinath's School |
| „ Upendranath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares |
| Barai, Kalikisor | ... | Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School |
| Basant Ray | ... | Bareilly College. (demy |
| Basu, Asutosh | ... | Bhowanipore Union Academy |
| „ Chandrabhushan | ... | Kasal's Free College. |
| „ Girindranath | ... | Kanchraparah School. |

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| Basu, Haradhan | ... | Purulia School. |
| „ Jagavandhu | ... | Taki English School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah |
| „ Kalikrishna | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Nagendrakrishna | ... | Metro. Instn., Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Nitaicharan | ... | Private Student. |
| Bhaduri, Ramsankar | ... | Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar. |
| „ Ratnakanta | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Akshaykumar | ... | Mozufferpore School. |
| „ Bidubhushan | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Brajakumar | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Tarapada | ... | Sibpore School. |
| Bisvas, Ramchandra | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Umeshchandra | ... | B. M. School, Monghyr. |
| Chakravarti, Adityachandra | ... | Noakhali School. |
| „ Grischandra | ... | St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad. |
| „ Hridaygovinda | ... | Faridpur School. |
| „ Jagadis | ... | L.M.S. Instn, Bhowanipore. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Faridpur School. |
| Chandra, Biharilal | ... | Konnuggur School. |
| Chattopadahyay, Aghornath | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Aghornath | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Baikantanath | ... | Genl. Assembly's Institution |
| „ Bijayram | ... | Beerbhoom School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar. |
| „ Jaygopal | ... | Teacher. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Burdwan Moharaja's School. |
| „ Kumadnath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | ... | Barrackpore School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Genl. Assembly'sInstitution. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | Dinagepore Zillah School. |
| Chaudhuri, Aghornath | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Iswariprasad | ... | Bhagulpore H. C. E. School. |
| „ Jogendranarayan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| „ Mahendralal | ... | Jessore Zillah School. |
| Chobe, Kishorchandra | ... | Furrackabad Govt. School. |
| Christian, J. | ... | Burrisal School. |
| D'Costa, T. | ... | Free School. |
| Das, Bipinvihari | ... | F. C Instn., Chinsurah. |
| „ Bireswar | ... | Chittagong Pilot School. |
| „ J. Heralal | ... | Mohanad Mission School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | Metro. Instn., Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Sadayacharan | ... | Rashvihari School. |

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| Das, Sarveswar | ... | Culna Moharaja's School. |
| Datta, Adharchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Annadacharan | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Chandicharan | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Dakshinaranjan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Rajkumar | ... | Chittagong High School. |
| De, Natavar | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Sadananda | ... | Puri School. |
| „ Upendrakrishna | ... | Serampore College. |
| DeCastro, C. | ... | Boys' High Schl, Allahabad. |
| DeSouza, L. H. | ... | St Xavier's College. |
| Dev, Anandakisor | ... | Comillah School. |
| Deviprasad | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Dhar, Matilal | ... | Serampore College. |
| Dikshit, Benimadhav | ... | Benares College. |
| Dyar, A. | ... | BishopCotton's Schl., Simla. |
| Gabriel, J. | ... | L M.S Instn., Mirzapore. |
| Gangopadhyay, Gnanadaprasad | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Haridas | .. | Chundernugger School. |
| „ Phatikchandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Ganpatprasad | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Ghosh, Akshaykumar | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Girindragopal | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| „ Jogeshchandra | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Kamalakanta | ... | Sylhet Government School |
| „ Meghnad | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Sidheswar | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| Ghoshal, Kailaschandra | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| Gohani, Krishnananda | ... | Sibsagar Zillah School. |
| Gosvami, Isvarchandra | ... | Pandra School |
| Govinda, Vithal Bhaleroo | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Guha, Bankavihari | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| „ Umeshchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| Gupta Abhaykumar | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Ranjankrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Sitalaprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| Haldar, Gostavihari | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Jagannath | ... | Canning College. |
| Jamayet Ra | ... | Barabanki High School. |
| Jaygopal | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Jaynarayan | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| Jwalaprasad, 1st | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Kalkaprasad | ... | Ditto. |

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| Kalkaprasad | ... | Teacher. |
| Kar, Kunjavihari | ... | Baraset School. |
| Kataki, Jognesvar Sarma | ... | Gowhatty High School. |
| Kesav, Ananta Damodari | ... | C.M.High Schl.,Jubbulpore. |
| Kundu, Bipinchandra | ... | Chatmore School. |
| Lahiri, Manmohan | ... | Faridpore School. |
| „ Purnanath | ... | Bhagulpore H. C. E. School. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| Lal, Brajamohan | ... | Gazeepore Mission School. |
| „ Damodar | ... | Allygurh Zillah School. |
| „ Gopalnarayan | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Krishnadayal | ... | Ranchee School. |
| „ Makhan | ... | Agra College. |
| „ Makunda | ... | L. M. High School,Benares. |
| „ Phundan | ... | Allyghur Zillah School. |
| „ Ram | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sadasuk | ... | Budaon Zillah School. |
| Lawrence, H. C. R. | ... | La Mart. College, Calcutta. |
| LeFeuvre, C. E. | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| Mahanti, Sitanath | ... | Cuttack High School. |
| Maharajnarayan, Pandit | ... | Ludiana Mission School. |
| Maitra, Chandranath | ... | Kasipur Kassinath School. |
| „ Durgadas | ... | Beauleah High School. |
| Majumdar, Basantakumar | ... | Rashvihari School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Kalikrishna | ... | Konnagur School. |
| „ Lakshminath | ... | Sibsagar Zillah School. |
| Mallik, Gokulchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Nagendra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Marik, Pavanchandra | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Misra, Lalitvihari | ... | Bareilly College. |
| „ Ramlagan | ... | Benares College. |
| Mitra, Avinaschandra | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Jaykrishna | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Puresnath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Rameschandra | ... | L. M. S.Instn.,Bhowanipore. |
| „ Ramtaran | ... | Balasore School. |
| Moore, E. | ... | Free School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | Serampore College. |
| „ Bamapada | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | Hazaribagh School. |
| „ Dharmadas | ... | Jonye Training School. |
| „ Haridas | ... | Cawnpur Zillah School. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Jogindramohan | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Jogindranath | ... Jonye Training School. |
| ,, Navagopal | ... Barisa School. |
| ,, Raivihari | ... Pogose School. |
| ,, Sivnarayan | ... Ooterparah School. |
| Mulloomal | ... St. Stephen's High School, Delhi. |
| Murgeish, A. V. | ... St. Francis DeSales' School, Nagpur. |
| Najirul Haq | ... Commillah School. |
| Nandi, Dharendranarayan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rakhaldas | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Sirischandra | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Nayek, Basantakumar | ... Beerbhoom School |
| Niogi, Bamacharan | ... General Assembly's Instn. |
| Nuruddin Ahmed | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| Nurul Hosen, Sayyed | ... Burrisal School. |
| Palit, Priyanidhan | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| Pande, Ramchandra | ... Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| ,, Sudama | ... Teacher. |
| Pathak, Chuni | ... Gya Zillah School. |
| Patra, Nilmadhav | ... Purulia School. |
| Pedris, D. C. | ... St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Pokpal | ... Muttra Zillah School. |
| Pratapnarayan | ... St. John's College. |
| Raghunandanlal | ... Mozufferpore School. |
| Ramcharanlal | ... Bap. MissionSchl., Monghyr. |
| Ramulal | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| Ray, Annadaprasad | ... Saradaprasad Institution, Chukdigi. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... Mymensing School. |
| ,, Gour Sundra | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| ,, Mahimanath | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Rasikchandra | ... C. M. School, Mirzapore. |
| ,, Rudrachandra | ... Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... Ranchee School. |
| ,, Sasikanta | ... Burrisal School. |
| ,, Sitansubhushan | ... Bengalitola Prep. School. |
| Sahay, Baldeo | ... Bareilly College. |
| ,, Bhola | ... Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl. |
| Jadunandan | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, [illegible]nbak | ... Ranchee School. |
| ,, Raghuvans | ... Sarun School. |
| Sarkar, Jadunath | ... Hooghly Collegiate School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... Shambazar H. C. E. School. |
| Sarma, Gadadhar | ... Gauhati High School. |

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| Sen, Bhuvanananda | ... | Mogultuli School. |
| ,, Bishnuchandra | ... | Faridpur School. |
| ,, Chintaharan | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Durgacharan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Ganganarayan | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Faridpur School. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Gauhati High School. |
| Shavoy, Krishnachandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Shimbhunath | ... | Agra College. |
| Singh, Janakiprasad | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| ,, Rambaksh | ... | Mogultuli School. |
| Sinha, Akshaykumar | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Gangeshchandra | ... | Nizamut School. |
| ,, Harendranarayan | ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Hiralal | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Pasupati Saran | ... | Joynarayan's College. |
| ,, Sirischandra | ... | Useful Arts School. |
| Som, Mohendrachandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| ,, Navinchandra | ... | Rashvihari School. |
| Srimani, Bipinvihari | ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| Sujajprasad | ... | Joynarayan's College. |
| Suratram | ... | Delhi Government School. |
| Syamnarayan Pandit | ... | St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad. |
| Thakurprasad | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Totaram | ... | Shahjehanpore Zillah Schl. |
| Venktesh Ramchandra Banday | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Waman Balkrishna Parkhay | ... | C.M. High Schl., Jubbulpur. |
| Yadava Rao | ... | Jubbulpur High School. |

## 1876.

### First Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Jawad | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Abdus Salam | ... | Ditto. |
| Adhya, Bipinvihari | ... | Hindu School. |
| Amjad Ali | ... | Gya School. |
| Asirkar, Laxuman Mahipat | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Bacon, J. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Adharchandra | ... | Navadwip Hindu School. |
| ,, Asutosh | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Bansidhar | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | Calcutta School. |
| ,, Harilal | ... | Barisal School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Baral, Asutosh | ... | Private Student. |

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|---|---|---|
| Baretto, J. | ... | St. Francis DeSale's School. |
| Barman, Bipinvihari | ... | South Surbn.Schl., Kalighat. |
| Basak, Harimohan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Kalikrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Basu, Annadaprasad | .. | Sarodaprasad Institution, Chakdigi. |
| „ Atulchandra | ... | South Surbn. Schl.,Kalighat. |
| „ Basantakrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch. |
| „ Jogendranath (Junior) | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Khulna School. |
| „ Kalipada | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Manindranath | ... | SouthSubrn.Schl., Kalighat. |
| „ Nivaranchadra | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rajaninath | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Rajkrishna | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Sirischandra | ... | Lahore District School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| Bhar, Nityananda | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Bhattacharyya, Devendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Kalidas | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Sitapur High School. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Bhavanidas | ... | Delhi Upper School. |
| Bisvas, Harischandra | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Jognesvar | .. | Kishnaghur Colgte. School. |
| Blunt, H. | ... | Mussooree School. |
| Bodhankar, Jognesvar Bapaji | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Budhsen | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Cable, E. | ... | Private Student. |
| Chakravarti, Akshaykumar | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Kshetrapal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Khulna School. |
| „ Lalitmohan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Mohinimohan | ... | Rungpur School. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Rameśvar | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Chandra, Aghornath | ... | Hindu School. |
| Chattopadhyay, Baradakanta | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Gangacharan | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Haripada | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Narayandas | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Ratinath | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Barrackpur School. |

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| Chattopadhyay, Upendranath | ... | Horinavi A. S. School. |
| Chaudhuri, Prasannanath | ... | L M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Kishnaghur Colgte. School. |
| ,, Satischandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Satyendrakumar | ... | Navadwip Hindu School. |
| ,, Tripurakanta | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Chowdry, H. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Corrigan, J. | ... | La M. College, Lucknow. |
| Das, Gangadhar | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Haripada | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch. |
| Datta, Amirtalal | ... | Ch. Mission Schl., Calcutta. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Digendranath | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Kedaresvar | .. | Kishnaghur Colgte. School. |
| ,, Sirischandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| De, Joygopal | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Upendralal | ... | Hare School. |
| Dev, Jogendrachandra | ... | Konnugger School. |
| ,, Nagendrachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Sivchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| Euda, Ishanchandra | ... | Silchar School. |
| Fatehchand | ... | Gujrat School. |
| Ganeshdas | ... | Lahore District School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Bhudarchandra | ... | L. M. S. Ins., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Biharilal, II | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Kunjavihari | ... | L. M. S. Ins., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Berhampur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Radhikanath | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| Ghuttewar, Ramchandranarayan | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Ghosh, Anandachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Annadaprasad | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bipinvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Ishanchandra | ... | Faridpur School. |
| ,, Jogendrachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Kantibhushan | ... | Cutwa School. |
| ,, Mahendrakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Nilprasanna | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Prankumar | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| ,, Rajendrakumar | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Rasiklal | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| ,, Saradacharan | ... | Joydebpur Schl. |
| ,, Sukhmay | ... | Jessore School. |
| Guha, Mathuranath | ... | Teghoria School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Gupta, Akhilchandra | ... | Hindu School. |

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| Gupta, Nagendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Upendrakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Gurdyal Sing | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Harris, G. R. | ... | Private Student. |
| Healy, E. F. | ... | Mussooree School. |
| Heard, H. H. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Henderson, J. J. | ... | La Mart. College, Lucknow. |
| Horst, G. P. | ... | Mussooree School. |
| Jagannathprasad | .. | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Kanjilal Jadunath | ... | Hetampur School. |
| Kedarnath | ... | St. Stephen's High School, Delhi. |
| Kelker, Vinayek Moreshwar | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Kelly, W. A. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Lackersteen, M. | ... | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Haribar | ... | Hare School. |
| MacLeod, H. A. | ... | Diocesan High Schl., Allahabad. |
| Maelzer, H. G. V. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Maitra, Kalikanta | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Majumdar, Adharchandra | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Krishnasundar | ... | Dalal Bazar School. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| Mallik, Hemchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| Mandal, Jadunath | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| Martin, M. S. | ... | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| McGuire, P. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| Meudies, D. A. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Mir Aftab Ali | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Mitra, Asutosh | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Baradacharan | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Birendralal | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Daivacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Haridas | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Lalvihari | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Noakhali School. |
| „ Sarasicharan | ... | M. I., Shampuker Branch. |
| „ Saratchandra | .. | Hare School. |
| „ Satischandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sureschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| Moharir, Balaji Gangadhar | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Mozuffer Hosen, Syed | ... | Sitapur High School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Asutosh | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Bhavacharan | ... | Mozufferpur School. |
| „ Brajalal | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, Gangeschandra ... | Kishnaghur A. V. Sch. |
| ,, Govindachandra .. | Midnapur High School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, Krishnadhan ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Krishnakali ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Monmathanath ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Nandalal ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Nityalal ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Phanibhushan ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Priyanath ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| ,, Priyanath ... | Canning College. |
| ,, Rajendranath ... | Bhagulpur School. |
| Mukhyodi, Binadvihari ... | Ooterparah School. |
| Naylor, A. G. E. ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| Niogi, Surendranath ... | Hindu School. |
| Paiṛá Ram ... | Teacher. |
| Pál, Bhutnath ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Devendranath ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Lolitmohan ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Pálit, Devendranath .. | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| Pramanik, Krishnadayal ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Phakirchand ... | Bareilly College. [now. |
| Purves, R. E. ... | La Martiniere College, Luck- |
| Ray, Gopalchandra ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Guruprasanna ... | F. C. Instn., Chinsurah. |
| ,, Purnachandra ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Ramsankar ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| ,, Surendranath ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Sitaprasanna ... | Serajgunge School. |
| Raychaudhuri, Prabhatchandra ... | Barisal School. |
| ,, Priyanath ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Saratchandra ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Suratkumar ... | Baripur School. |
| Samiruddin Ahmed ... | Rungpur School. |
| Sarkar, Annadaprasad ... | Barrackpur School. |
| ,, Charuchandra ... | South Boharo School. |
| ,, Kesavlal ... | Khulna School. |
| Sarma, Chandulal ... | Ajmere College. |
| Sarvate, Sriram Bhaskar ... | Jabulpur High School. |
| Schorn, A. O. ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Sen, Annadakumar ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Asutosh ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Chandrakanta ... | Chittagong School. |
| ,, Hiralal ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Mohinimohan ... | Bauleah School. |
| ,, Pramadacharan ... | Hare School. |
| Rajmohan ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Ramlal ... | Hindu School. |

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| Sen, Sirischandra | ... | Noakhali School. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Barisal School. |
| Senior, R. | ... | Bishop Cotton Schl., Simla. |
| Shá, Jivankrishna | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| Sil, Basantakumar | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| Sinha, Binodvihari | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Manindrachandra | ... | Bhaugulpur School. |
| Siret, E R. | ... | Bengal Academy. |
| Som. Ratanchandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| Sunder, C. E. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Sur, Haridhan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| Thakurdas | ... | Private Student. [now. |
| Toozs, J. | ... | La Martiniere College, Luck- |
| Vyall, F. | ... | Ditto. |
| Warwick, F. T. | ... | Mussooree School. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abdul Hosen | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Khaliq | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| „ Mojidul Hanifi | ... | Intally Institution |
| Abdur Rahim | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Abul Futtah, Syed | . . | Private Student. |
| Achalvihari | ... | St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad. |
| Adhikari, Sasibhushan | ... | Bengal Institution. |
| Ahmad Hosen | ... | Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Hosen Khan | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| „ Quarban | ... | Sultanpur School. |
| Aich, Haribar | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| Ala Nabi | ... | Almorah Mission School |
| Amarnath | ... | Hushyarpur District Schl. |
| Anderson, J. H. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Askari, Syed Hasan | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| Augustine, H. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Avetoom, T. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Awasti, Lakshmanprasad | ... | Roy Bareilly High School. |
| Azid Buksh | ... | Canning College. |
| Aziz-ud-din Ahmed | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Badrinath | ... | Guzrat School. |
| Badriprasad | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Bagchi, Nrisinhaprasad | ... | Navadwip Hindu School. |
| Bagly, A. H. | ... | Diocesan High School, Allahabad. |
| Baker, J. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |

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| Baksi, | Haridas | ... Berhampur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | ... Bankura School. |
| Bál, | Harischandra | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Balmakund | | ... Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| Bandyopadhyay, | Anathnath | ... Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Anandaprasad | ... Ootterparah School. |
| ,, | Asutosh | ... Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Atulchandra | ... Hindu School. |
| ,, | Bamandas | ... Konnoger Aided School. |
| ,, | Beninath | ... St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad |
| ,, | Biharilal | ... Baluti School. |
| ,, | Chandrabhushan | , Government High School, Allahabad. |
| ,, | Chandrakumar | ... Mogultuli School. |
| ,, | Dharanidhar | ... Burdwan Moharaja's Schl. |
| ,, | Dwarkanath | ... Pogose School. |
| ,, | Golaknath | ... F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | ... Cawnpur Zillah School. |
| ,, | Haradhan | ... Cossipur Kasinath School. |
| ,, | Haridas | ... Ootterparah School. |
| ,, | Haripada | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Hiranyakumar | .. Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... Monghyr School. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... Sultangacha School. |
| ,, | Jogneswar | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Jyotischandra | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Kalipada | ... Badla A. V. School. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | ... Konnoger Aided School. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | ... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, | Kshetrapada | ... South Suburban School, Kalighat. |
| ,, | Kunjavihari | ... Ariadaha Association Schl. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... Boluti School. |
| ,, | Mahimachandra | .. Pogose School. |
| ,, | Manilal | ... Sibpur Institution. |
| ,, | Nagendranath | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Nandakisor | .. Barrackpur School. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Hindu School |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Hazaribagh School. |
| ,, | Sirischandra | ... Burdwan Moharajah's Schl. |
| ,, | Sirischandra | ... Furreedpur Zillah School. |
| ,, | Syamacharan | ... Benares College. |
| Bansidhar | | ... Bareilly College. |
| Banwarilal | | ... Shahjehanpur Missn. Schl. |
| Baral, | Thakurlal | .. Calcutta F. C. Institution. |

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| Barári, Akshaykumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Barma, Ramnarayan | .. | Agra College. |
| Basak, Bipinvihari | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| Basak, Jagadananda | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Syamsundar | ... | Pogose School. |
| Basu, Amritalal | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampuker Branch. |
| „ Bhuvunesvar | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Bishnucharan | ... | Berhampur Colgte. School. |
| „ Brajasyam | ... | Birbhum School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| „ Gangacharan | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Gnanendranath | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Haridas | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Haridas | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch. |
| „ Jadavkrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kalicharan | ... | Gonda High School. |
| „ Kumadvandhu | ... | Mudressa-i-Unwariah. |
| „ Lalitmohan | ... | Jenkin's School. |
| „ Loknath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Manahar | ... | Private Student. |
| „ Manaranjan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Nakurchandra | ... | Agurparah C. M. S. Instn. |
| „ Nityagopal | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Calcutta F. C. Instn. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Pulinvihari | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Radhikaprasad | .. | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Saratkisor | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Sureschandra | ... | Delhi Upper School. |
| „ Taraknath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Tejchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Upendrakumar | ... | L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Bhagalpur School. |
| Basudevprasad | ... | Shahjahanpur Mission Schl. |
| Bazl-ul-Huq | ... | Commillah School. |
| Bechulal | ... | Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad. |
| Beechey, G. | ... | Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla. |
| Bhaduri, Chandrabhushan | ... | Kishnaghur A. V School. |
| „ Krishnavandhu | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Rajaninath | ... | Pubna School. |
| „ Srikrishna | .. | Jessore School. [Instn. |
| Bhandári, Bipinvihari | ... | Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's |
| Bhaiani, Sitanath | .. | Santipur Municipal Schl. |
| Bhatt, Krishna Rao | ... | Benares College. |

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| Bhatta, | Tridharacharan | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Bhattacharyya, | Basantakumar | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, | Bhupati | Santipur Municipal School. |
| ,, | Biharilal | Ditto. |
| ,, | Bimalaprasad | Sitapur High School. |
| ,, | Devendranath | Satkhira P. N. School. |
| ,, | Gurudas | Faridpur School. |
| ,, | Heramvachandra | Serajgunge School. |
| ,, | Jagadis | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | Barrackpur School. |
| ,, | Saradaprasad | South Baharoo School. |
| ,, | Sambhunath | Culna Moharajah's School. |
| ,, | Sasadhar | Benares College. |
| ,, | Sasibhushan | Metropolitian Institution, Shampukur Branch. |
| ,, | Srinath | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Upendrachandra | Ditto. |
| Bhaumik, | Tarinicharan | Faridpur School. |
| Bhide, | Vinayak Bhikaji | City School, Nagpur. |
| Bishnuprasad | | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Biswas, | Apurvachandra | Hindu School. |
| ,, | Banwarilal | Burdwan Moharajah's Schl. |
| ,, | Bipinvihari | Mahespur School. |
| ,, | Goursundar | Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Haramohan | Barisal School |
| ,, | Kesavnath | Serajgunge School. |
| ,, | Nivaranchandra | Baraset School. |
| ,, | Sirischandra | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, | Sitanath | Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Taraknath | Barisal School. |
| Bose, | Josiah | Jessore School. |
| Brahma, | Upendranath | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Bray, | A. J. | Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla. |
| Briant, | C. | Ditto. |
| Brijmohanlal | | Agra College. |
| Budr-ud-duja | | Doveton College. |
| Burward, | J. H. | Bishop Cotton's Schl. Simla. |
| Campion, | J. | LaMartiniereCol.,Lucknow. |
| Chakravarti, | Abhayacharan | Pogose School. |
| ,, | Baikantachandra | Commillah School. |
| ,, | Bhuvanmohan | Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Bishnuram | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, | Durgasundar | Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Girishchandra | Konnugger Aided School |
| ,, | Harischandra | Nizamut School. |
| ,, | Kaliprasnana | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Kedarnath | Noral School. |
| ,, | Kumadnath | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Rakhaldas | Noral School. |

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| Chakravarti, | Sirischandra | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Tarakchandra | ... Dacca School. |
| ,, | Thakurdas | ... Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Udaynaryan | ... Andul School. |
| Chandra, | Akshaykumar | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, | Haridas | ... Cal. F. C. Institution |
| ,, | Jognesvar | ... Ooterparah School. |
| ,, | Ramanath | ... Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Adharchandra | ... Kuchiakole Radhabullabh's Institution. |
| | Akshaykumar | ... Hare School. |
| | Amvikacharan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Asutosh | ... Berhampur Collegiate Schl. |
| | Bisvanath | ... Bankura School. |
| | Chandrakumar | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| | Devendranath | ... Ooterparah School. |
| | Ganeschandra | ... Hare School. |
| | Girindranarayan | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| | Gokulchandra | .. Cal. F. C. Institution. |
| | Harranchandra | ... Harinavi A. S. School. |
| | Haripada | ... Oriental Seminary. |
| | Jagatvandu | ... Nawab Abdool Gunny's Free School. |
| | Janakinath | ... General Assembly's Instn |
| | Jogendranath | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| | Kalaschandra | ... Pakur School. |
| | Kaliprasanna | ... Balagarh English School. |
| | Krishnadhan | ... L. M. S. Instn. Bhowanipur. |
| | Krishnadhan | ... Ooterparah School. |
| | Mahendranath | ... Birbhum School. |
| | Narayanchandra | ... Calcutta C. M. School. |
| | Nilamvar | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| | Nivaranchandra | ... Bagnan School. |
| ,, | Prabhatchandra | ... Commillah School. |
| ,, | Purnachandra | ... Calcutta School. |
| ,, | Rajanikanta | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, | Sankuvihari | .., Useful Arts School. |
| Chaudhuri, | Bijaygovinda | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, | Durgagovinda | ... Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | ... Serajgunge School. |
| ,, | Jagatchandra | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Janmajay | ... Howrah School. |
| ,, | Jogendralal | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, | Mathuranath | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, | Navanigopal | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Srikanta | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| Chhannulal | | ... Canning College. |

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| Chimote, Balkrishna Nilkanta | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Churiyamal | ... | Loodiana Mission School. |
| Claudius, J. E. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Collins, W. C. | ... | Wood's Academy. |
| Craymer, S. | ... | La Martiniere College, Lucknow. |
| Daniel Singh | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Das, Adharchandra | ... | Serajgunge School. |
| ,, Akshaykumar | ... | Noral School. |
| ,, Baikantanath | ... | Comuillah School. |
| ,, Baranasi | ... | St. John's College. |
| ,, Bhavanisankar | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Bipinvihari | ... | Noakhali School. |
| ,, Bisvambhar | .. | Umritsur District School. |
| ,, Bisvambhar | ... | Lahore District School. |
| ,, Chandrakanta | ... | Goalparah School. |
| ,, Damodar | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Devendranath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Gangakasi | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Ghanasyam | ... | Allygurh Govt. School. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Silchar School. |
| ,, Gopal | ... | Lahore District School, |
| ,, Gourmohan | ... | Calcutta, F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Gurucharan | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| ,, Harinath | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Janakinath | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Kasikanta | ... | Bauleah School. |
| ,, Lachman, I | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| ,, Lakshminath | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| ,, Manahar | ... | Azimgurh School. |
| ,, Manaranjan | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| ,, Mandirdhar | ... | Puri School. |
| ,, Mohinimohan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| ,, Piyarimohan | ... | Faridpur School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Bogra School. |
| ,, Rajkumar | ... | Barisal School. |
| ,, Rohinikumar | ... | Navadwip A. S. School. |
| ,, Sitanath | ... | Commillah School. |
| ,, Sivchandra | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Sivesvar | ... | Barisal School. |
| ,, Sundar | ... | Lahore District School. |
| ,, Trigunacharan | ... | Bengal Institution. |
| Datta, Amvikacharan | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Arunchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | Noral School. |
| ,, Devendranath | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |

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| Datta, Haramohan | ... | Silchar School. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | Debrugarh School. |
| ,, Jankinath | ... | Faridpur School. |
| ,, Makhanlal | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | L.M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Jessore School. |
| ,, Piyarilal | ... | Jabalpur School. |
| ,, Rajkrishna | ... | Calcutta F. C. Instn. |
| ,, Rasvihari | ... | Piljung School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Midnapur School. |
| Davies, G. C | ... | Doveton College. |
| De, Adharlal | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Annadacharan | ... | Silchar School. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Bisvesvar | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Jaychandra | ... | Gouhati School. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Priyanath | ... | Cossipur Kassinath School. |
| ,, Radhikaprasad | ... | Badla A. V. School. |
| ,, Ramanimohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Rammohan | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| ,, Run, G.W. | .. | St. Thomas' College. |
| Dev, Haridas | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, Radhanath | ... | Harinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Dewanchand | ... | Umritsur District School. |
| Dewanchand | ... | Gujrat Govt. School. |
| Dhar, Batavihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Maniklal | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Murli | ... | Arrah School. |
| ,, Rajanibhushan | ... | Nizamut School. |
| Dhol, Amritalal | ... | Hindu School. |
| D'Silva, J. W. | ... | Wesley College, Colombo. |
| Dube, Mannulal | ... | Cawnpur Zillah School. |
| ,, Ravisankar | ... | Jubbulpore School. |
| ,, Ramprasad | ... | Hurdui School. |
| Dushotar, Ramchandra Govind | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Evans, G. | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| FitzGerald, P. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Flynn, D. J. | ... | La MartiniereCollege,Lucknow. |
| Foley, C. N. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Forsyth, E. F. | ... | St. Paul's School, Darjeeling. |
| Gadgil, Anantramchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Gajadharprasad | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Gangaprasad | ... | Allahabad Govt. High Schl. |
| Gangaram | ... | Roy Bareilly School. |
| Gangopadhyay, Amvikacharan | ... | Rowile H. C. E. School. |
| Nagendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |

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| Gangopadhyay, Satyaprasad | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Gasper, S. G. | ... | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| Ghasiram | ... | Hume's High Schl, Etawah. |
| Ghatak, Kaminikumar | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Sasimohan | ... | Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| Ghate, Jogneswar Ganesh | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Gholam Azam | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| Ghosh, Akshykumar | ... | Ranaghat School. |
| „ Ashutosh | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Bholanath | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Brajanath | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Devendranath | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Dhirajkirshna | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Gnanendramohan | ... | Faridpur School. |
| „ Haridas | ... | Sibpur H. C. E. School. |
| „ Jagatvandhu | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Janakivalhav | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Jaygopal | ... | S. Suburban Schl., Kalighat. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Kalidayal | ... | Teghoria School. |
| „ Kalikumar | ... | Pakur School. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | Faridpur Zillah School. |
| „ Kániálal | ... | Burdwan Moharajah's Schl. |
| „ Kapilchandra | ... | Allahabad Govt. High Schl. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | Konnugger Aided School. |
| „ Kesavchandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Sampooker Branch. |
| „ Khirodchandra | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Madanmohan | .. | Commillah School. |
| „ Mohendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Mahitchandra | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| „ Mathuranath | ... | L. M. S Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Narendrakrishna | ... | Doveton College. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Nripendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Panchanan | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| „ Prakaschandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Ramananda | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| „ Ramanimohan | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Sagarchandra | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Sasinath | ... | Sanskrit College. |

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| Ghosh, Satischandra | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore |
| ,, Tarakanath | ... | Bhaugulpore H. C. E. Schl. |
| ,, Tinkari | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| Ghoshal, Anangamohan | ... | Horinavi A. S. School. |
| ,, Harinath | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Hariprasad | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| Gill, A. B. | ... | Doveton College. |
| Girdhar Lall | ... | Lahore District School. |
| Giridharilal | ... | Upper School, Delhi. |
| Gosvami, Satkari | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| Govind Balwant Pandhripande | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| Gregory, S. | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| Guha, Dvarkanath | ... | Jenkin's School. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Noakhali School. |
| ,, Haladhar | ... | Pogose School. |
| ,, Janakinath | ... | Faridpur Zillah School. |
| ,, Kasichandra | ... | Noakhali School. |
| Gupta, Asutosh | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Bamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Calcutta, F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Kunjalal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| ,, Kunjavihari | ... | Andul School. |
| ,, Sivendranath | ... | Barisal School. |
| Gurandit | ... | Teacher. |
| Haldar, Haricharan | ... | Deogurh Zillah School. |
| ,, Satkari | ... | Hare School. |
| Harnarayan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Lakhimpur High School. |
| Hidayet-ullah | ... | Gujrat Govt. School. |
| Higgs, J. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Hiranand | ... | Teacher. |
| Housden, F. G. | ... | Mussooree School. |
| Huku, Niranjannath | ... | Victoria School. |
| Hushmat Ulla | ... | C. M. School, Gorakhpur. |
| Indurkar, Balwant Khanda | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| ,, Hari Lakshman | ... | Ditto. |
| Jagannai Kulu, C. | ... | Jubbulpore High School. |
| Jagannath | ... | Hushyarpur District School. |
| Jagannath | ... | Jeypur Maharaja's College. |
| Jana, Ajodhyalal | ... | L. M. School, Midnapur. |
| Jayram | ... | Gujranwallah Mission School. |
| Jebb, N. J. | ... | St. Xaver's College. |
| Jha, Ramanath | ... | Benares College. |
| Jitanprasad | ... | Arrah School. |
| Jitraj | ... | Rawulpindee Mission Schl. |
| Joakim, C. V. | ... | Doveton College. |

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| Joshi, Lakshman Vithal | ... | Private Student. |
| Kabir-ullah | ... | Barisal School. |
| Kamptaprasad | ... | Balrampur Aided School. |
| Kamptaprasad | ... | Gonda High School. |
| Karamchand | ... | Rawulpindee Mission Schl. |
| Karmakar, Baikantanath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Khanna, Narottamdas | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Kumar, Gajeddranarayan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| Kundu, Gopalchandra | ... | Calcutta School. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Nilmani | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| ,, Prannath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Kushari, Chandkisor | ... | Comnillah School. |
| Laha, Saratchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| Lahiri, Bipinchandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalitmohan | ... | Bauleah High School. |
| ,, Mahendrachandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| ,, Satyajivan | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| Lajjaram | ... | Hurdui School. |
| Lala, Baldeo | ... | Gya School. |
| ,, Baniprasad | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| ,, Hari | ... | Budaon School. |
| ,, Syamsundar | ... | Ditto. |
| LeBlanc, W. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| MacCrea, J. | ... | Ditto. |
| Madak, Ramchandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| Madangopal | ... | Hushyarpur District Schl. |
| Madhavprasad | .. | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| Mahadevprasad | ... | Gonda High School |
| Mahesprasad | ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpur. |
| Maitra, Dvarkanath | ... | Chatmohar School |
| ,, Kaliprasad | ... | Berhampur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| ,, Sureschandra | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Majumdar, Akshaykumar | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| ,, Amvikacharan | ... | London M.Socy.'sInstitution, Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Durgacharan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Jogeschandra | ... | Rungpur School. |
| ,, Khemacharan | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Maheschandra | .. | Mogultuli School. |
| ,, Mathuranath | ... | Santosh Johnavi School. |
| ,, Parikshitchandra | ... | Joynarain's College. |

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| Majumdar, Rakhavesvar | ... | Birbhum School. |
| „ Rohinikumar | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Srikrishna | ... | Behar English School. |
| Mallik, Bhagavicharan | ... | St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad. |
| „ Lalitmadhav | ... | South Suburban School. |
| Mandal, Girishchandra | ... | Birbhum School. |
| Manilal | ... | Furruckabad Zillah School. |
| Manook, G. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |
| Manik, Akhilchandra | ... | Barrackpur School. |
| Martin, P. Z. | ... | Armenian Phil. Academy. |
| Masad Ali | ... | Sylhet Government School. |
| Mathur, Kedarnath | ... | Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Matilal | ... | Cawnpur Zillah School. |
| Maulik, Jadavchandra | ... | Rungpur School. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | ... | Sarodaprosad Instn., Chuk-[digi. |
| Mayes, J. C. | ... | La Marti. Coll., Lucknow. |
| Mayz-ud-din | ... | Rungpur School. |
| Misra, Baldeoprasad | ... | Hurdui School. |
| „ Brahmasankar | .. | Benares College. |
| „ Harinarayan | ... | Birbhum School. |
| „ Ishanchandra | ... | Pandra School. |
| „ Sukhmangal | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Surajnarayan | ... | Hurdui School. |
| Mitra, Abhayacharan | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| „ Anandakumar | .. | St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad. |
| „ Bhavatosh | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Charuchandra | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| „ Harendranath | ... | F. C. Institution, Chinsurah. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Kiransasi | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Lakshminarayan | ... | L. M. School, Midnapur |
| „ Lalchand | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| „ Netramohan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Nimaicharan | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Piyarilal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Raicharan | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Rajvallabh | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Srinath | ... | Sibpur Institution. |
| „ Sureshchandra | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Sureshchandra | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Sureshchandra | ... | Ranchi Government School. |
| „ Suryyakumar | ... | Jessore School. |
| „ Upendrachandra | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Upendragopal | ... | L. M. S. Instn, Bhowanipore. |
| Mohanlal | ... | Shahjehanpur Mission Schl. |
| Mohanty, C. | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| Moohta, Premraj | ... | Durbar School, Jodhpur. |

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| Muhammad Abul Majid | ... | Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad. |
| „ Amjad | ... | Calcutta Madrassa. |
| „ Ata | ... | Govt. H. School, Allahabad |
| „ Hafizuddin | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Adhyanath | ... | Gossi Durgapur School. |
| „ Akshaykumar | ... | Kuchiakole Radhabhallab Institution |
| „ Akshaykumar | ... | St. Joseph's School. |
| „ Anangamohan | ... | South Baharoo School. |
| „ Asutosh | ... | Ranchi Government School. |
| „ Bankavihari | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... | L M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| „ Bhagavaticharan | ... | Ooterparah School. |
| „ Bharatchandra | ... | Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| „ Bhavanath | ... | Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| „ Bhushanchandra | .. | Goveidangah School. |
| „ Biharilal | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Chandrakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Dineschandra | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Durgaprasanna | ... | Kalipara H. C. E. School. |
| „ Haragovinda | ... | Behar English School. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | F. C. Branch School, Culna. |
| „ Haridas | ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| „ Harilal | ... | Barisa School. |
| „ Harinath | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Harischandra | ... | Pakoor School. |
| „ Indubhushan | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| „ Jagadiskumar | ... | Mozufferpore School. |
| „ Jayhari | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Jogendrachandra | . | Bankura School. |
| „ Jogendranath | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Krishnajivan | ... | Calcutta C. Mission School. |
| „ Nagendranath | ... | Bhagulpur School. |
| „ Nivaranchandra | ... | Jonye Training School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... | Santipur Municipal School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | F. C. Institution, Calcutta. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | Konnugger Aided School. |
| „ Ramsaday | ... | Burdwan Moharajah's Schl. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | Bhagulpur School. |
| „ Sasibhushan | ... | Burranugger Hindu School. |
| „ Satischandra | ... | Birbhum School. |
| „ Satischandra | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Useful Arts School. |
| „ Srischandra | ... | Bhagulpur School. |
| „ Susilendra | ... | Faridpur School. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Baraset School. |
| „ Upendrachandra | . | Bauleah School |

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| Mulraj | ... | Jullundur Mission School. |
| Munasingha, S. | ... | Private Student. |
| Nafre, Makund Rao | ... | Jubbulpur High School. |
| Nag, Bijaykrishna | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Chandrakesor | ... | Silchar Government School. |
| „ Ramcharan | ... | Doulatpur H. C. E. School |
| Nandi, Asutosh | .. | Hindu School. |
| „ Hridaychandra | ... | Calcutta Training Academy. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Nathulal | ... | Loodiannah Mission School. |
| Neal, F. | ... | Allahabad Diocesan High School. |
| Niogi, Batavihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Kailaschandra | ... | Mymensing School. |
| Nursimooloo | ... | High School, Rangoon. |
| O'Brien, S. C. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Ollenbach, D. S. | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Parhi, Damodar | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| Pakrasi, Devendranath | ... | Howrah School. |
| Pal, Baishnavcharan | .. | Rungpur School. |
| „ Haranchandra | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| „ Satkari | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | Hare School. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| Panchbhai, Govinda Sitaram | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| „ Madhao Sitaram | ... | Ditto. |
| Pande, Beniram | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Rajaram | ... | Jubbulpur High School. |
| Pandit, Govinda Lakshman | ... | F. C. Institution, Nagpur. |
| „ Navadwipchandra | ... | Dalal Bazar School. |
| „ Sankarnath | ... | Hare School. |
| Pant, Gupinath | ... | Hindu School |
| „ Harkishan | ... | Almorah Mission School. |
| „ Ramlal | .. | Ranaghat School |
| „ Sastidas | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Patnaik, Krishnamohan | ... | Puri School. |
| Patton, L. | ... | La Martiniere College, Calcutta. |
| Peter, D. A. | ... | C. M. School, Gorakhpur. |
| Phadnavis, Rajaram Yeshwant | ... | City School, Nagpur. |
| Pirchand | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Piyarelal | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Puranmal | ... | Allyghur Govt. School. |
| Purnachandra | ... | Benares College. |
| Rabbani, Golam | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Racburne, H. | ... | St. Xavier's College. |

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| Radharaman | ... | Government High School, Allahabad. |
| Raghuvar Dyal | ... | Christ Church School, Cawnpore. |
| Raha, Amritlal | ... | Khulna School. |
| Rajbahadur | ... | Fyzabad High School. |
| Rajnarayan | ... | Victoria High School. |
| Rakshit, Sridharchandra | ... | Hare School. |
| Rambahadur, Rai | ... | Sarun School. |
| Ramchand | ... | Upper School, Delhi. |
| Rameswarnath | ... | Canning College. |
| Ramkrishna | ... | Hushyarpur Dist. School. |
| Ramkumar | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| Ramprasad | ... | L. M High Schl., Benares. |
| Raoji Navlekar | ... | C. M. School, Jubbulpur. |
| Ray, Asutosh | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Biharilall | ... | Kandi School. |
| ,, Chandramohan | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Charuchandra | ... | Barrackpur Wesleyan Mission School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Girindrachandra | ... | Birbhoom School. |
| ,, Govindacharan | ... | South Subn. Schl, Kalighat. |
| ,, Haridas | ... | Kishnaghur Collgte. School. |
| ,, Harinarayan | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Harinath | ... | Kishnaghur Collgte. School. |
| ,, Jagatchandra, I | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Jogatchandra, II | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogendranath | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Jageschandra | ... | Tumluk Hamilton English School. |
| ,, Jogesvar | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Kshetranath | . | Kustia School. |
| ,, Kunjamohan | ... | Mymensing School. |
| ,, Kunjavihari | ... | Garden Reach School. |
| ,, Lalvihari | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, Lavanchandra | .. | L. M. School, Midnapur. |
| ,, Naphardas | ... | Berhampur Collgte School. |
| ,, Navakrishna | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| ,, Phakirchandra | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Prankrishna | ... | Purulia School. |
| ,, Prasannakumar | ... | Bankura School. |
| ,, Radhavalhav | .. | Bogra School. |
| ,, Radhikanath | ... | Calcutta F. C Institution |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| ,, Rajkumar | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Rasvihari | ... | E. M. S Ins., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Rasvihari | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | .. | Rungpur School. |

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| Ray, Sasibhusan | ... Midnapur High School. |
| „ Satyanath | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Sivgovinda | ... Genl. Asemby.'s Institution. |
| „ Sureshchandra | ... Kishnaghur Colgte. School. |
| „ Syamaprasad | ... Cal. Training Academy. |
| „ Taruknath | ... Serajgunge School. |
| „ Upendranarayan | ... Kandi School. |
| Raychaudhuri, Jogendranath | ... Sibpur Institution. |
| „ Lalitkisor | ... South S. School, Kalighat. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... Harinavi A. S. School. |
| Reilly, E. W. | ... Doveton College. |
| Rostan, J. F. | ... St. Xavier's College. |
| Routh, Krishnachandra | Santosh Jahnavi School. |
| Rudra, Kaminibhushan | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| Ruplal | ... Umritsur District School. |
| Sadhu, Kunjavihari | ... Chundernugger School. |
| Saha, Ramlal | ... Pakoor School. |
| Sahây, Baijnath | ... Govt. High School, Allahabad. |
| „ Bhavani | ... Ulwar High School. |
| „ Chandranath | ... Bhagulpur School. |
| „ Ganga | ... Futtehgurh High School. |
| „ Jagannath (junior) | ... Bhagulpore School. |
| „ Mahadev | ... Ranchi School. |
| „ Nilkanta | ... Purnea College. |
| „ Ram | ... Canning College. |
| Samanta, Brajanath | ... Burdwan E. School. |
| „ Kalitaran | ... Searsole School. |
| Sandel, A. L. | ... Doveton College. |
| Sankarlal | ... Sultanpur School. |
| Santram | ... Gujrat School. |
| Sanyal, Bamacharan | ... Metropolitan Institution, Shampukur Branch. |
| „ Janakinath | ... Govt. H. Schl., Allahabad. |
| „ Kasikanta | ... Serajgunge School. |
| „ Radhanath | ... Santipur Muncpl. School. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... Midnapur High School. |
| Sarkar, Amarnath | ... Jessore School. |
| „ Baradakanta | ... Gossydurgapur School. |
| „ Basantakumar | ... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| „ Ganeschandra | ... Culna Moharaja's School. |
| „ Haricharan | .. Metropolitan Institution, Shampooker Branch. |
| „ Harimadhav | ... Bauleah School. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... Maldah School. |
| „ Paresnath | ... Calcutta F. C. Instn. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Sirischandra | ... Dacca Collegte. School. |
| „ Sureschandra | ... Ilsoba Mondlye School. |

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| Sarkar, Tinkari | ... | Metropolitan Instn., Sampookur Branch. |
| Sarkhel, Gopallal | ... | Howrah School. |
| Sarma, Srinarayan | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Sarvanlal | ... | Agra College. |
| Sekandarkhan | ... | Ajmere College. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Amritalal | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Amritalal | ... | Jeypur Moharaja's College. |
| „ Amvicacharan | ... | Jenkin's School. |
| „ Avinaschandra | ... | Bauleah School. |
| „ Bhuvanmohan | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Bidhubhusan | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Bireshvar | ... | Patna Collegte. School. |
| „ Bisveswar | ... | Barisal School |
| „ Girischandra (junior) | ... | Rungpur School. |
| „ Girischandra (senior) | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Haralal | ... | Bankura School. |
| „ Jogeschandra | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | L. M. S Instn, Bhowanipur. |
| „ Nagendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Parvaticharan | ... | Kishnaghur Collegte. Schl. |
| „ Pratapchandra | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Purnakam | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| „ Ramchandra | ... | Calcutta Training Academy |
| „ Ramcharan | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Rishikes | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| „ Sasikumar | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Satischandra | ... | Chittagong School. |
| „ Sivesvar | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Metropolitan Instn., Shampuker Branch. |
| „ Taraprasanna | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Upenchandra | .. | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| Sengupta, Girijananda | ... | Daulatpur H. C. E. School. |
| Seth, E. | ... | Diocesan High School Allahabad. |
| Sewaram | ... | Lahore District School. |
| Shaik Muhammad Ahmed | ... | Canning College. |
| Shio Baksh | .. | Jeypul Moharaja's College. |
| Shionarayanlal | .. | Gazipur Mission School. |
| Sikdar, Ramkalpa | ... | Private student. |
| Singh, Gouriprasad | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| „ Manghar | ... | Baptist Mission School, Monghyr. |
| Sinha, Adhar Chandra | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Midnapur High School. |
| „ Gosaindas | ... | Genl. Assembly's Instn. |

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|---|---|---|
| Sinha, Harinath | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Jagannath | .. | Birbhum School. |
| „ Janajitlal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| „ Krishnakumar | ... | Mymensing School. |
| „ Radhikaprasad | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Ramanimohan | ... | Calcutta School. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Teacher |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Chingurah Hindu School. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Sitalprasad | ... | Furruckabad Zillah School. |
| Sivadayal | ... | Lahore District School. |
| Sivaprasad | .. | Jubbulpur High School. |
| Som, Madanmohan | ... | Sylhet Govt. School. |
| Sripet, Ramchandra | ... | C. M. School, Jubbulpur. |
| Sujjad Hosen | ... | Canning College. |
| Sur, Makundlal | ... | Metropolitan Instn., Sampooker Branch. |
| Surajbhan | ... | A. P. Mission Schl., Saharunpur. |
| Suriarachchi, A | ... | Kandy Collegte. School. |
| Syed Ahmed Hosen | ... | Sitapur High School. |
| „ Wajah Ullah | ... | Calcutta Mudrassa. |
| Tarachand | ... | St. John's College. |
| Temarnika, Govind Setaram | ... | Jubbulpur High School. |
| Tiernan, E. | ... | Bishop Cotton's School. |
| Tiwari, Avadhanarayan | ... | C M. School, Gorakhpur. |
| Trikha, Rambhaj | ... | Lahore District School. |
| Twidale, B. | .. | St. Xavier's College. |
| Uhdadar, Narendranath | ... | Benares College. |
| Upadhya, Girischandra | ... | Pakoor School. |
| Valuppillai, C | ... | Wesleyan Central Instn |
| Wahaj, Abdool | ... | Moradabad Missn. HighSchl. |
| Wazir Mahommed Khan | ... | Gonda High School. |
| Wazul Haq | ... | Patna Collegiate School |
| Weeresekere, R. | ... | St. Thomas' Coll., Colombo. |
| Wilson, H. E. | .. | La Martiniere College' Lucknow. |
| Younan, A.C. | ... | St. Xavier s College. |

## Third Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
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| Abdul Aziz | | Shahjahanpur Zillah Schl. |
| „ Hamid | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| Acharyya, Kaliprasanna | ... | Bauleah School. |
| „ Nilratan | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Ajcodhyaprasad | ... | Banda Zillah School. |
| Ali Hasan | . | Benares College. |
| | ... | Hume's High Schl., Etaw |

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|---|---|---|
| Anantaram | ... | Bengalitollah Preparatory School. |
| Bajpeyi, Basudev | ... | Joynarayan's College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Bamandas | ... | Balagar English School. |
| ,, Banawarilal | ... | Navadwipa A. S. School. |
| ,, Baradadas | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Bhudevcharan | ... | Puri Zillah School. |
| ,, Bidhubhushan | ... | Hare School. |
| ,, Bipinchandra | ... | Faridpur School. |
| ,, Bishnuchandra | ... | Gonda High School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Chinsurah F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Girischandra | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh's Institution. |
| ,, Haricharan | ... | Chinsurah F. C. Institution. |
| ,, Harikishen | .. | Maldah School. |
| ,, Kailaspati | ... | Seebpur Institution. |
| ,, Kalipada | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Pramathanath | .. | Berhampur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Rajendranath | ... | Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| ,, Ramnath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, Saratchandra | .. | Mirzapur Zillah School. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | Hazaribagh School. |
| ,, Sureschandra | ... | L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | ... | Purulia School. |
| Baral, Nilratan | ... | Berhampur Collegiate Schl. |
| Barkatram | ... | Lahore Mission School. |
| Barua, Muktaram | ... | Sibsagar Zillah School. |
| Basak, Anathvandhu | ... | Nawab Abdul Gunny's Free School. |
| ,, Devendranath | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jagadananda | ... | Dighapatia School. |
| Basu, Batakrishna | ... | Seebpur Institution. |
| ,, Bibhubhusan | ... | Daulatpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Haranath | ... | Barisal School. |
| ,, Kalinath | ... | Private Student. |
| ,, Lalitkrishna | ... | Pogose School. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, Nirodvihari | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Nrityagopal | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipore. |
| ,, Priyagopal | ... | Burdwan Moharaja's Schl. |
| ,, Rajanikanta | ... | Muragacha School. |
| ,, Rasiklal | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, Sadhuprasad | ... | Puri Zillah School. |
| ,, Saratchandra | ... | Upper School, Delhi. |
| ,, Syamaprasanna | ... | Dacca Collegiate School. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | Behar English School. |
| Bhandari, Mangalchand | ... | Jodhpur Durbar School. |
| Bhattacharyya, Aghornath | ... | Benares College. |
| ,, Amritalal | ... | Agarpara C. M. S. Instn. |

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| Bhattacharyya, | Binodilal | ... Navadwipa A. S. School. |
| ,, | Haranchandra | ... Joynarayan's College. |
| ,, | Hemchandra | ... Santipur Municipal School. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, | Kalicharan | ... Barabanki High School. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... Baranagar Hindu School. |
| ,, | Ramchandra | ... Chinsurah F. C. Instn. |
| Bhaumik, | Arjunchandra | ... Serajgunge School. |
| ,, | Bamacharan | ... Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Sasibhusan | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| Bhavaniprasad | | ... Bareilly College. |
| Bishenlal | | ... Ajmere College. |
| Bisvas, | Bipradás | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| ,, | Bisvanath | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, | Gopalchandra | ... Bauleah School. |
| Bisvesvarprasad | | ... Teacher. |
| Brijpaldas | | ... Moradabad Zillah School. |
| Busaid | | ... Calcutta Mudressa. |
| Chakravarti, | Autulchandra | ... Sylhet Govt. School. |
| ,, | Chandrakanta | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| ,, | Dayalchandra | ... L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, | Harilal | ... Culna F. C. Branch School. |
| ,, | Isánchandra | ... Banda Zillah School. |
| ,, | Madanmohan | ... Calcutta School. |
| ,, | Navinchandra | ... Commillah School. |
| ,, | Phakirchandra | ... P. Gupinathpur School. |
| ,, | Saradacharan | ... Mymensing School. |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Suryyakanta | ... Serajgunge School |
| Chandra, | Avinasdas | ... St. Peter's Coll., Allahabad. |
| Chandragir, | Ghanasyam | ... Dinagepore School. |
| Chattopadhyay, | Atulchandra | ... Jubblupur High School. |
| ,, | Benimadhav | ... Doulatpur H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Girischandra | ... Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, | Jadunath | ... Bankura School. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... Genl. Assembly's Instn. |
| ,, | Mahendranath | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, | Navinchandra | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, | Nemaichandra | ... L.M.S. Instn., Mirzapur |
| ,, | Panchanan | ... Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Phanindrabhushan | Hindu School. |
| ,, | Priyanath | ... Hetampur School. |
| ,, | Siddhesvar | ... L.M.S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, | Trailokyanath | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| Chaudhuri, | Amvikacharan | ... Putia School. |
| ,, | Bipinvihari | ... Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Devendranath | ... Taki School. |
| ,, | Gyanananda | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| ,, | Manmathanath | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |

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| Chaudhuri, Pratapchandra | ... Bauleah School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... Barisal School. |
| „ Syamsundar | ... Burdwan English School. |
| „ Tarakchandra | ... Bauleah School. |
| Chhotelal | ... Bareilly College. |
| Cleophas, C. D. | ... L. M. S. Instn., Mirzapur. |
| D'Abreu, W. F. | ... Patna Collegiate School. |
| Damodarcharan | ... Moradpur School, Bankipur. |
| Das Bhagwan | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| „ Dvarkanath | ... Dacca Collegiate School. |
| „ Harinath | ... Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| „ Hridaychandra | ... Ananda School, Brahmanbaria. |
| „ Jaynarayan | ... Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Kalikamal | ... Mufti School, Sylhet. |
| „ Khagendranarayan | ... Tushbunder English School. |
| „ Krishachandra | ... Pogose School. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | ... Sridharpur School. |
| „ Ramcharan | ... Jagannath School. |
| „ Ramkrishna | ... Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| Datta, Annadaprasad | ... Ranchi Govt. School. |
| „ Dakshinaranjan | Metropolitan School. |
| „ Durlabhchandra | ... Chundernagar School. |
| „ Jadunath | ... Shampooker Preparatory School. |
| „ Jaykisor | ... Mufti School, Sylhet. |
| „ Kaminikumar | ... Dacca School. |
| „ Nagendrachandra | ... Hare School. |
| „ Panchkari | ... Jehanabad School. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... Chittagong School. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... Pogose School. |
| „ Srinath | ... Barisal School. |
| De, Bhagavaticharan | ... Church Mission Schl., Cal. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| „ Gopinath | ... Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Jaduprasad | ... Debrugarh School. |
| „ Piyarimohan | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... Commillah School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... Bauleah School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... Sylhet Govt. School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... Hare School. |
| Deviprasad | ... L. M. High Schl., Benares. |
| Dhanpatlal | ... Cawnpur Zillah School. |
| Durgaprasad | ... Banda Zillah School. |
| Durgaprasad | ... Cawnpur Zillah School. |
| Dvarkuprasad | ... L. M. High School, Benares. |
| Gajadharprasad | ... Ray Bareilly High School. |
| Ganes Madho Rao Katesthani | ... Jubbulpur High School. |

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| Gangadhar, Sadashiv Gokhale | ... | City School, Nagpur, |
| Gangopadhyay, Biharilal, I | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Shambazar H. G. E. School. |
| „ Kaminikumar | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| Gaurisankar | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| Ghatak, Rajkumar | ... | Pogose School. |
| Ghosh, Anujcharan | ... | Chinsurah Free Church In. |
| „ Bidhubhusan | ... | Dacca School. |
| „ Dvarikanath | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Girischandra | .. | Bhagalpur School. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Salkea A. S. School. |
| „ Jogendrakumar | ... | Piljung School. |
| „ Khudiram | ... | Nizamat School. |
| „ Mahendrachandra | ... | Jounpur C. M. School. |
| „ Nepalchandra | ... | General Assembly's Instn. |
| „ Rajendralal | ... | Biljung School. |
| „ Rakhaldas | ... | Ilsoba Mondlye School. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | Howrah School. |
| „ Tarapada | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| Ghoshal, Avinaschandra | ... | Sodepur H. C. E. School. |
| „ Bipinvihari | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| „ Rādhikapada | ... | Metropolitan Instn., Shampooker Branch. |
| Gokulchand | ... | Guzrat Government School. |
| Gokulprasad | ... | Canning College. |
| Gopallal | ... | Allygurh Govt. School. |
| Gosvami, Rajendranath | ... | Chinsurah Hindu School. |
| Greson, J. | ... | St. Peter's College, Agra. |
| Guha, Chandrakumar | ... | Pogose School. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Jenkin's Schl., Cooch Behar. |
| Gupta, Gopalchandra | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Gourgopal | ... | Kandi School. |
| Hajra, Mihirchandra | ... | Metropolitan Instn., Shampooker Branch. |
| Haldar, Rajendranath | ... | Calcutta School. |
| Harikrisna Kharabi | ... | Nagpur Free Church Instn. |
| Harprasad | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Hpo Myah | ... | Govt. High School, Rangoon. |
| Hazarilal | ... | Sarun School. |
| Janginath | ... | St. John's College. |
| Jaykaranlal | ... | Benares College. |
| Josi, Jaidatta | ... | Almorah Mission School. |
| Jugalkishore | ... | Hushiarpur Dist. School. |
| Kashiram | ... | Umritsar Mission School. |
| Khalilur Rahman | ... | Dighapatia School. |
| Khan, Haridas | ... | Kuchiakole Radhaballabh's Institution. |
| „ Hariprasanna | ... | Canning College. |
| Khudi Rai | ... | Gazipur Mission School. |

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| Krishnananda | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Kukriti, Bala Datta | ... | Ditto. |
| Kunjavihari | ... | Hume's High Schl., Etawah. |
| Lahiri, Gopalchandra | ... | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| ,, Prasannanath | ... | Nizamat School. |
| Lala, Ramananda | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| Liladhar | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Loorindamal | ... | Peshawar Mission School. |
| Madak, Avinaschandra | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| Madanmohanlal | ... | Bareilly College. |
| Madanvihariilal | ... | Bhagalpur School. |
| Mahanti, Bansidhar | ... | Puri Zillah School. |
| Mahomed Faseeh | ... | L. M. High School, Benares |
| ,, Ibrahim Khan | ... | Bareilly College. |
| ,, Isa | ... | Mirzapur Zillah School. |
| ,, Ismail | ... | Nizamat School. |
| ,, Nesarul Haq | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| ,, Shamsul Haq | ... | Private Student. |
| Majumdar, Kunjavihari | ... | Gauhati School. |
| ,, Manindramohan | ... | Hindu School. |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | Harinavi A. S. School |
| ,, Srischandra | ... | Bauleah School. |
| Mallik, Bamacharan | ... | Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | Ariadaha Association Schl. |
| ,, Devendranath | ... | Hooghly Branch School. |
| ,, Navagopal | ... | Sanskrit College. |
| Mataprasad | ... | Allygurh Govt. School. |
| Miah, Khairati | ... | Chittagong School. |
| Misra, Hariprasad | ... | Monghyr Zillah School. |
| ,, Kashinath | ... | Benares College. [Schl. |
| ,, Mahendranath | ... | Tumlook Hamilton's Eng. |
| ,, Murlidhar | ... | Govt. High Schl., Allahabad. |
| ,, Sivaprasad | ... | Roy Bareilly High School. |
| Mitra, Baninath | ... | Noral H. C. E. School. |
| ,, Ganeschandra | ... | Gya School. |
| ,, Gopallal | ... | Calcutta Institution. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | Patna Collegiate School. |
| ,, Jogendranarayan | ... | Berhampore Collgte. Schl. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| ,, Rajkumar | ... | Campbell Medical School. |
| ,, Tulsicharan | ... | Seal's Free College. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | Culna Moharaja's School. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amirtalal | ... | L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipur. |
| ,, Avilashchandra | ... | Gossaidurgapur School. |
| ,, Bankavihari | ... | Chybassa Govt. School |
| ,, Bijaykhrishna | ... | Oriental Seminary. |
| ,, Devendranath | ... | Behala Mission School. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | Joynarain's College. |
| ,, Harihar | ... | Ooterparah School. |

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| Mukhopadhyay, | Kaliprasanna | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| ,, | Lalgopal | ... Fyzabad High School. |
| ,, | Prasannakumar | ... Borah H. C. E. School. |
| Mulchand Badkur | | ... Jubbulpur High School. |
| Munshar Ali, Shakh | | ... Benares College. |
| Nageshvarprasad | | .. Gorakpur C. M. School. |
| Nainsookh | | ... Christ Ch. Schl., Cawnpur. |
| Nandanprasad | | ... Arrah School. |
| Nandi, Bamacharan | | ... Burdwan Moharaja's Schl. |
| Narayanprasad | | .. Allahabad Govt. High Schl. |
| Narayan Rao | | .... Jubbulpur High School. |
| Narvadaprasad | | ... Ditto. |
| Niogi, Trailokyanath | | ... Bauleah School. |
| Pohlo Mal | | ... Ludiana Mission School. |
| Pain, Brajanath | | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, | Kailaschandra | ... Dighapatia School. |
| Pál, Binadvihari | | ... Hugli Branch School. |
| ,, | Khirodchandra | ... Dacca School. |
| ,, | Navadwipachandra | ... Chittagong School. |
| ,, | Ramgopal | ... Dighapatia School. |
| Pandit, Kanwarkrishna | | ... Hushiarpur District Schl. |
| Pánja, Banawarilal | | ... Private Student. |
| ,, | Dvarkanath | ... Howrah School. |
| Parsottam Atmaram Kahte | | ... Jubbulpur High School. |
| Patnaik, Udaynath | | ... Cuttack A. V. School. |
| Pramanik, Gopivallabh | | ... Kandi School. |
| Prayagdatt | | ... Hurdui High School. |
| Pribhudyal | | ... Gonda High School. |
| Price, E. A. | | ... Diocesan High School, Allahabad. |
| Priestley, N. G. | | ... Bishop Cotton's Schl., Simla. |
| Rabisankar Mahata | | ... Jubbulpur High School. |
| Raghuvansnarayan | | ... Bareilly College. |
| Raghunandan | | ... L. M. High Schl., Benares. |
| Rai, Badriprasad | | ... Agra College. |
| ,, | Dewanganput | .. Lahore District School. |
| ,, | Salamut | ... Ditto. |
| Rajkumarlal | | ... Victoria School, Gazipur. |
| Ramcharan | | ... Bareilly College. |
| Ramkumar | | ... Arrah School. |
| Ramnath | | ... Canning College. |
| Rashid Uddin | | ... Beerbhoom School. |
| Ray, Bhuvanchandra | | ... Pogose School. |
| ,, | Binaychandra | ... Santipur Municipal School. |
| ,, | Biswatosh | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Ganesh | ... Bareilly College. |
| ,, | Govindavandhu | .. Bogra Zillah School. |
| ,, | Kisarilal | ... Chinsurah F. C. Instn. |
| ,, | Paranchandra | ... Bankurah School. |

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| Ray, | Pramathanath | ... Culna Moharajah's School. |
| ,, | Prasannanath | ... Dinagepur School. |
| ,, | Priyanath | ... Church M. Schl., Calcutta. |
| ,, | Rajaninath | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, | Ramanimohan | ... Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Ramgopal | ... Ula H. C. E. School. |
| ,, | Ratikanta | ... Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl |
| ,, | Saratchandra | ... Barisal School. |
| ,, | Srischandra | ... Mahespur H. C. E. School |
| ,, | Udhavchandra | ... Sylhet Govt. School. |
| ,, | Umeschandra | ... Searsole H. C. E. School. |
| Raychaudhuri, | Bishnupada | ... Private Student. |
| ,, | Prasannachandra | ... Chinsurah F. C. Institution |
| Riazuddin | | ... Chittagong School. |
| Riyasat Ullah | | ... Seebpur Institution. |
| Rudraprasad | | ... Gorakpur Govt. Zillah Schl |
| Saha, | Baikuntanath | ... Bogra Zillah School. |
| ,, | Hiralal | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, | Srikrishna | ... Kustea School. |
| Sahay, | Baldeo | ... Moradpore Schl.,Bankipore |
| ,, | Jaduvans | ... Arrah School. |
| ,, | Jagannath (sr.) | ... Bhagalpur School. |
| ,, | Kuldip | ... Mozufferpur School. |
| ,, | Lachmi | ... Unao High School. |
| ,, | Ram | ... Ditto |
| Sankarlal | | ... Allygurh Govt. School. |
| Santram | | ... Umritsur District School. |
| Sanyal, | Bhushanchandra | ... Bareilly College. |
| ,, | Sureschandra | ... Culna Moharajah's School. |
| ,, | Suryyakanta | ... Kishnaghur A. V. School. |
| Sarkar, | Brindavanchandra | .. Commillah School. |
| ,, | Brindavanchandra | ... L. M. School, Khagra. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... St. John's College. |
| ,, | Nilratan | ... South Baharoo School. |
| Sarma, | Badan Singh | ... Allyghur Govt. School. |
| ,, | Rajchandra | ... Sylhet Govt. School. |
| Sattar Bux | | ... L. M. S. Instn., Bhowanipu |
| Sayyad Sadaddin | | ... Commillah School. |
| Sen, | Avinaschandra | ... Howrah School. |
| ,, | Baikantanath | ... Bagnan School. |
| ,, | Bijaykanta | ... Bauleah School. |
| ,, | Chandrakumar | ... Commillah School. |
| ,, | Durgacharan | ... Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Harakisar | ... Mymensing Zillah School. |
| ,, | Harischandra | ... Jagannath School. |
| ,, | Jogendranath | ... Monghyr Zilla. School. |
| ,, | Kalidas | ... Jaynarain's College. |
| ,, | Kantichandra | ... Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| ,, | Kshetramohan | ... Hugli Collegiate School. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Maheschandra | ... | Cuttack Collegiate School. |
| „ Manmohan | ... | Hugli Collegiate School. |
| „ Prasannakumar | ... | Commillah School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Kishnaghur College. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Chittagong School. |
| „ Rajanikanta | ... | Jagannath School. |
| „ Saradaprasad | ... | Barisal School. |
| „ Saratchandra | ... | Konnagur Aided School. |
| „ Satischandra | ... | Hazaribagh School. |
| Seth, Bisvesvarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Shigogal | ... | Upper School, Delhi. |
| Singh, Chhedi | ... | Gonda High School. |
| „ Gurdatt | ... | Sitapur High School. |
| „ Ram | ... | Azimghur Mission School |
| „ Udaybhan Narayan | . | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Devendranarayan | ... | Hindu School. |
| „ Jagrup | ... | Benares College. |
| „ Janakinath | ... | Kishnaghur Collegiate Schl. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | Hugli Branch School. |
| „ Pratapchandra | .. | Bhagalpur School. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | Bhastara School. |
| „ Ramraj | .. | L. M. High School, Benares. |
| „ Sasibhusan | ... | Pogose School. |
| Sobharam | ... | Upper School, Delhi. |
| Som, Manmathanath | ... | Metropolitan Institution. |
| „ Saradacharan | ... | Pogose School. |
| Somadhar, Gurucharan | ... | Teacher. |
| Sukul, Girijadatta | ... | Canning College. |
| „ Jagatnarayan | ... | Hurdui High School. |
| Surajmal | ... | Upper School, Delhi. |
| Surui, Umeschandra | ... | Calcutta F. C. Institution. |
| Syam Sujah | ... | Seebpore Institution. |
| Tivari, Mulraj | ... | Jodhpur Durbar School. |
| „ Tulsiram | ... | Bhagalpore School. |
| Wilson, L. | ... | St. Joseph's School. |

# Graduates—Medicine.

## M. D

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, Jagavandhu | ... | 1863 | Medical College. |
| Carter, R. W. | ... | 1865 | Asst. Surgn., H.M.'s 82nd Regiment. |
| De, Chandrakumar | ... | 1862 | Medical College. |
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |

## HONORS IN MEDICINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rudra, Bhagavat Chandra | ... | 1877 | Medical College. |

## M. B.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, Biharilal | ... | 1873 | Medical College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Navakumar | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Hemchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nagendranath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Srinath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Purnachandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Gopalchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilmadhav | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Das, Pramathanath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| De, Nandalal | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandramohan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Phakirchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radharaman | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Bankavihari | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalipada | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Bankavihari | .. | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeshchandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Gangaprasad | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Peters, C. E. | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Isanchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Krishnagopal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Som, Dayalchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |

## L. M. S.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Abdul Russaq | ... | 1874 | Medical College. |
| Acharyya, Kamikhyanath | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Akbar Khan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Bakchi, Abhaycharan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Harakanta | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Harinarayan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Harischandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Kisarilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Nakurchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Nandalal | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Purnachandra | .. | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajmohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramlal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Sivchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Bara, Sivram | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Basak, Amulyaratana | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Sonatan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Aghornath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Amritakrishna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Benimadhav | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Binadakrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Chandrabhushan | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ Dharmadas | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Dharmadas | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Dinanath | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Harimohan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Hiralal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadavchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Jadunath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Kesav Chandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto, |
| „ Khargeswar | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Krishnachandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Laksminarayan | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendralal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Prabodh Chandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyanath | ... | 1867 | Ditto |
| „ Radhanath | ... | 1868 | Ditto |
| „ Sivchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto |
| „ Tarini Charan | ... | 1874 | Ditto |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | 1872 | Ditto |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Basu, Upendrachandra | ... | 1867 | Medical College. |
| Bhaduri, Biharilal | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Bhar, Grish Chandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Amirtalal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilmadhav | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sivchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Bijay Kumar | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Navinchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramlal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyakumar | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Chambers, E. W. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bamacharan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Govindachandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kedarnath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilkanta | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nimai Chandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityananda | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Phakirchandra | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhikaprasad | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Bijaygovinda | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto, |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kapileswar | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nilmani | .. | 1867 | Ditto: |
| Crump, H. W. | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Das, Adharchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Benimadhav | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Binadvihari | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Chunilal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalikumar | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kesavchandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto, |
| ,, Purnachandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Ramkumar | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sivkrishna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Dasgupta, Gurudayal | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Batakrishna | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajendrakumar | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Girishchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Govardhan | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haralal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haralal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Datta, | Hiralal | 1875 | Medical College. |
| „ | Krishnalal | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ | Manahar | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ | Manilal | 1862 | Ditto, |
| „ | Navinchandra | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Umeschandra | 1763 | Ditto. |
| De, | Akshaykumar | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ | Girish Chandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopalchandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ | Gopalchandra | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ | Haranchandra | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jadunath | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kalachand | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Rajendranath | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ | Ramankrishna | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Ramlal | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ | Upendranath | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Dev, | Amritalal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Dhol, | Bipinvihari | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Nandalal | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, | Anandalal | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ | Harischandra | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ | Taraknath | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, | Avinaschandra | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ | Biharilal | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Binadvihari | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Dayalkisan | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ | Dukari | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ | Hiralal | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jadavkisan | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Judunath | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ | Jogindranath | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kalikrishna | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kisarimohan | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Krishnadhan | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Madhavchandra | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ | Nandalal | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Navinchandra | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Parvatichandra | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ | Rakhaldas | 1875 | Ditto. |
| „ | Ramlal | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ | Ratikanta | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Sures Chandra | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ | Trailokyanath | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Ghosal, | Kaliprasanna | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Goswami, | Gopalchandra | 1869 | Ditto. |
| Guha, | Devendra Nath | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, | Avinaschandra | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Chandrakumar | 1873 | Ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Devendranath | ... | 1875 | Medical College. |
| „ Dwarikanath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Madhusudan | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramcharan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Ramkali | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| „ Sambhuchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Kalachand | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Nidhulal | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ Prisitosh | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Keyt, F. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Koch, E. L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Bipin Krishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Kundu, Rajkumar | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Laha, Asutosh | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Bhushanchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Lutful, Khabir | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Amritalal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhupal Krishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Kailas Chandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendra Nath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Kanailal | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Jogendra Nath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendranath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamlal | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| McReddie, G. D. | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Dinanath | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| „ Girischandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| „ Haridas | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatvandhu | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Kalikumar | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| „ Kaliprasanna | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Kasikinkar | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| „ Navinchandra | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Priyamvarnath | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ Rajendrachandra | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| „ Syamchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Umacharan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| „ Bhagavaticharan | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mukhopadhyay, Bholanath | ... | 1874 | Medical College. |
| ,, Hemchandra | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadubhushan | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadunath | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kalidas | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kaliprasanna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Kesavchandra | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Lalmadhav | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| ,, Matilal | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Prakaschandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rajkisar | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Munsi, Amritlal | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Nandi, Kunjavihari | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nityananda | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Pain, Akshaykumar | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Akhilnath | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Banamali | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |
| ,, Bholanath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Biharilal | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Janaranjan | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| ,, Tarinicharan | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Palit, Bireswar | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| ,, Devendranath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| Raha, Kamalkrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Gopalchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Gopalchandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Haranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jogneswar | .. | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahimachandra | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| ,, Navagopal | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| ,, Radhanath | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Rammay | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Taraprasanna | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |
| ,, Umeschandra | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Sadhu, Ramanchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Saha, Asokkrishna | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajanath | ... | 1873 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Bhuvanmohan | ... | 1861 | Ditto. |
| ,, Jadavkrishna | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Nandalal | ... | 1871 | Ditto. |
| ,, Sasibhushan | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| ,, Surcschandra | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Sen, Akshaykumar | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Balaichandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajendranath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| ,, Durgadas | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| ,, Dvarkanath | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sen, | Jadavkrishna | ... 1872 | Medical College. |
| „ | Kedarnath | ... 1869 | Ditto. |
| „ | Kisarimohan | ... 1868 | Ditto. |
| „ | Krishnadas | ... 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Mathuranath | ... 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Piyarilal | ... 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Rakhalchandra | ... 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Umeschandra | ... 1873 | Ditto. |
| „ | Upendranath | ... 1865 | Ditto. |
| Set, | Rajanilal | ... 1872 | Ditto. |
| Sikdar, | Srinath | ... 1869 | Ditto. |
| Sinha, | Durgacharan | ... 1872 | Ditto. |
| „ | Purnachandra | ... 1871 | Ditto. |
| „ | Suryyanarayan | ... 1865 | Ditto. |
| Ulla, | Adid | ... 1868 | Ditto. |
| Zalnur | Ali Ahmed | ... 1871 | Ditto. |
| Zuhur | Uddin | ... 1871 | Ditto. |

# Under-Graduates.

## 1876.

### FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Order of Merit.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sadukhan, Khiradchandra | ... | Medical College. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Amarchand | ... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Durgadas | ... | Ditto. |
| Syed Hossen | ... | Ditto. |

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chakravarti, Biharilal | ... | Medical College. |
| De, Rajendralal | ... | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Bipinvihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sil, Kanailal | ... | Ditto. |

### FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Asdar Ali Khan | ... | Medical College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Avinaschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Baneswar | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Madhavchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Suryyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Adyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Anandacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Kisarimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Mahendramohan | .. | Ditto. |
| ,, Suratlal | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Upendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Bhaduri, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Benimadhav | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Durganath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Syamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Anandaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Brajanath | ... | Ditto. |
| ,, Dandiraj | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Priyanath | ... | Medical College. |
| Chaudhuri, Chandranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Anandaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Apurvakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Madhavkrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Srinarayan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Gostavihari | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Matilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Nilmadhav | ... | Ditto. |
| Davidson, W. H. | ... | Ditto. |
| Fuzlur Rahman | ... | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Heramvachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kamakshyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kasinath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Umeschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Gurucharan Das | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Piyarisankar Das | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Purnachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Kar, Amritlal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Nagendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Karmakar, Chandranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Kumar, Sasibhusan | ... | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Durgadas | ... | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Baradaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Gopalchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kailasnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Avinaschandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Chintamani | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Heramvanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Khelaram | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Nripendrachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Nan, Hiralal | ... | Ditto. |
| Pal, Sitalachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Palit, Khirodchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Gangadhar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jagatchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Saha, Gopivallabh | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kunjavihari | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Achyutananda | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Haricharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Hemchandra | ... | Ditto. |

Sen, Kaliprasanna ... Medical College.
Srimani, Sasibhusan ... Ditto.

## 1877.

### SECOND M. B. EXAMINATION.

FIRST DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

Rudra, Bhagavatchandra ... Medical College.
Sarkar, Natavar ... Ditto.

SECOND DIVISION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal ... Medical College.
Dás, Manmohan ... Ditto.
De, Devendranath ... Ditto.
Mitra, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Kailaschandra ... Ditto.

### SECOND L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

Basu, Chandrabhusan ... Medical College.
„ Suryyanarayan ... Ditto.
Bisvas, Mahendranath ... Ditto.
Chakravarti, Harinath ... Ditto.
Champati, Amulyachandra ... Ditto.
Chattopadhyay, Anukulchandra ... Ditto.
Das, Amarnath ... Ditto.
„ Amritalal ... Ditto.
„ Hiralal (1st) ... Ditto.
De, Prasannakumar ... Ditto.
Evart, Tillaimuttu, J. C. ... Ditto.
Ghosh, Jogendranath ... Ditto.
„ Syamapada ... Ditto.
Gupta, Bipinvihari ... Ditto.
„ Narendranath ... Ditto.
Haldar, Nityacharan ... Ditto.
Mitra, Nrityagopal ... Ditto.
Mukhopadhyay, Amritalal ... Ditto.
„ Pramathanath ... Ditto.
„ Priyanath ... Ditto.
Ray, Lalvihari ... Ditto.
„ Sastivar ... Ditto.
Sanyal, Kunjalal ... Ditto.
Sarkar, Gangagovinda ... Ditto.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sen, Basantakumar | ... | Medical College. |
| „ Durgananda | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Kedarnath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Sasibhusan | ... | Ditto. |

## FIRST M. B. EXAMINATION.

### First Division.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Girijapada | ... | Medical College. |

### Second Division.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Basu, Prandhan | ... | Medical College. |
| Chattopadhyay, Bagalacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Bamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Bibhutibhusan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Háridas | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Khirodkumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Jadunath | ... | Ditto. |
| Mallik, Kunjalal | ... | Ditto. |

## FIRST L. M. S. EXAMINATION.

*In Alphabetical Order.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Athur Ali | ... | Medical College. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Aghornath (1st) | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Isanchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Basak, Nrityalal | ... | Ditto. |
| Basu, Biharilal | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Manmathanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Suryyakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Bhattacharyya, Jogendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Brittain, James | ... | Ditto. |
| Chakravarti, Bamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Bhuyanmohan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sitalprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Aghorchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Chaudhuri, Apurvakrishna | ... | Ditto. |
| Das, Brajanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Indrakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| Datta, Akshaykumar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Annadaprasad | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Jogindranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Revatimohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Dhar, Rasiklal | ... | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Lalvihari | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Rajkrishna | ... | Ditto. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ghosh, Ramchandra | ... | Medical College. |
| „ Suryyakumar | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Syamacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Priyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Sivchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Lahiri, Dharanidhar | ... | Ditto. |
| Maitra, Madhusudan | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Trailokyanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Majumdar, Durgacharan | ... | Ditto. |
| Mukhopadhyay, Tinkari | ... | Ditto |
| „ Badrikanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Purkaith, Purnachandra | ... | Ditto. |
| Ray, Gopikananda | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Khirodchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Mahendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Atulchandra | ... | Ditto. |
| „ Dvarkanath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sen, Upendranath | ... | Ditto. |
| Sil, Kshetramohan | ... | Ditto. |
| Sinha, Narendraprasanna | .. | Ditto. |
| Pratapnarayan | ... | Ditto. |

## SCHOLARSHIPS.

*At Second M. B. Examination, Rs. 60 per month, tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan | ... | 1867 | Medical College. |
| Gupta, Kalipada | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |

IN MEDICINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ray, Isanchandra | ... | 1869 | Medical College. |
| Gupta, Bankavihari | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Nilmadhav | ... | 1872 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Radharaman | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

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*At Second L. M. S. Examination, Rs. 40 per month, tenable for two years.*

IN MIDWIFERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | ... | 1861 | Medical College. |
| Nandi, Nityananda | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |

IN SURGERY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna | ... | 1861 | Medical College. |
| Koch, E. L. | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Keyt, F. | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandramohan | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Gopalchandra | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Govindachandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Gupta, Mahendranath | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Goswami, Gopalchandra | ... | 1869 | Ditto. |

IN MEDICINE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | ... | 1861 | Medical College. |
| Nandi, Nityananda | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Kalachand | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Mitra, Kasikinker | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Haranchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Ray, Taraprasanna | ... | 1867 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |

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IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chattopadhyay, Syamacharan | ... | 1865 | Medical College. |
| Ray, Isanchandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |
| Sarkar, Natavar | ... | 1875 | Ditto. |
| Sadukhan Khirodchandra | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

IN MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peters, C. T. | ... | 1866 | Medical College. |
| Das, Pramathanath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Radharaman | ... | 1874 | Ditto. |
| Syed Hosen | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

IN BOTANY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gupta, Kalipada | ... | 1866 | Medical College. |

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Das, Manmohan | ... | 1875 | Medical College. |
| Mukopadhyay, Amarchand | ... | 1876 | Ditto. |

*At First L. M. S. Examination, Rs.* 16 *per month, tenable for two years.*

IN DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajkrishna | ... | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Bandeirnaike, A. W. D. | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Ghosh, Chandramohan | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| De, Akshaykumar | ... | 1868 | Ditto. |
| Chattopadhyay, Govindchandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |

IN CHEMISTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Navinchandra | ... | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Koch, E. L. | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Rudra, Radharaman | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Som, Dayalchandra | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Pal, Janaranjan | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Haranchandra | ... | 1864 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Rajmohan | ... | 1866 | Ditto |

IN MATERIA MEDICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| McReddie, G. D. | ... | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Acharyya, Kanikshyanath | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Haldar, Kalachand | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Benimadhav | ... | 1862 | Ditto. |
| Bandyopadhyay, Jadavchandra | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Saha, Brijanath | ... | 1870 | Ditto. |

IN BOTANY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sarkar, Mahendralal | ... | 1858 | Medical College. |
| Nandi, Nityananda | ... | 1859 | Ditto. |
| Carbery, Joseph | ... | 1860 | Ditto. |
| Datta, Kedarnath | ... | 1863 | Ditto. |
| Basu, Priyanath | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |

IN PHYSIOLOGY AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mitra, Matilal | ... | 1864 | Medical College |
| Roy, Taraprasanna | ... | 1865 | Ditto. |
| Gangopadhyay, Harischandra | ... | 1866 | Ditto. |

# VI.

# EXAMINATION PAPERS.

—:o:—

## Entrance Examination, 1876.

### ENGLISH.

*Examiners*— { Mr. M. White, M.A.
Mr. J. Van Someren Pope, B.A.

[*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*]

1. (*a.*) In what sense are the following words used when they do not admit of a plural:—*Foot, horse, powder, light?*

(*b.*) What are the two meanings of the plural forms:—*Pains, customs, letters?*

(*c.*) Give the different meanings of the singular and plural forms:— *Compass, compasses; corn, corns; iron, irons; good, goods; circumstance, circumstances.*

2. (*a.*) Write out the Indicative Mood, Active Voice, of the verb *speak*, according to the following table:—

| Forms. | Present Tense. | Past Tense. | Future Tense. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Indefinite | | | |
| Progressive | | | |
| Perfect | | | |
| Perfect Progressive | | | |

Give only the first person singular.

(*b.*) What are *strong* and *weak* verbs? Give the past tense and past participle of *hang*, *show*, *lay*, *wake* (trans and intrans.), and say whether each verb is *weak* or *strong*.

3. "The faculty of speech was bestowed on man for great and important purposes; but, alas! we frequently pervert it to the worst purposes."

(*a.*) Indicate the parts of speech in the above passage by placing the words in separate columns.

(*b.*) Analyse the whole passage.

4. Distinguish between—*Artist* and *artisan*; *a schemer* and *a scheme*; *exposition* and *exposure*; *practical* and *practicable*; *noxious* and *obnoxious*; *stationary* and *stationery*; *booted*, *bootless*, and *to boot*; *to give way* and *to give away*; *to knock up* and *to knock down*.

5. (*a.*) "If I had thought thou could'st have died,
I might not weep for thee;
But I forgot when by thy side,
That thou could'st mortal be.
It never through my mind had pass'd
That time would e'er be o'er,
And I on thee should look my last,
And thou should'st smile no more."

(*b.*) "Our bugle sang truce; for the night-cloud had lower'd,
And the sentinel stars set their watch in the sky:
And thousands had sunk on the ground overpower'd,
The weary to sleep, and the wounded to die.
When reposing, that night, on my pallet of straw.
By the wolf-scaring fagot, that guarded the slain,
At the dead of the night a sweet vision I saw;
And thrice ere the morning I dreamed it again."

Give the substance of the above passages in prose. No words or expressions are to be altered, except such as are not suitable in prose composition.

6. (*a.*) What two parts of the verb in English are generally preceded by the preposition *to*, and what two parts end in *-ing*? Give sentences to illustrate the difference in meaning between the similar forms.

(*b.*) Give examples of the objective case—
(1.) after a transitive verb in the passive voice,
(2.) after an intransitive verb,
(3.) denoting point of time.

7. Correct—

(*a.*) If I had known you needed money, it would be a pleasure to me to give it you.

(*b.*) He is much the cleverest boy of all the others in his class

(*c.*) Such students will be allowed to compete who shall have passed the test examination.

(*d.*) He promised that he will be here to-day.

(*e.*) Will we have to go to-morrow? Yes, you will.

(*f.*) He will likely arrive after few days.

8. (*a.*) Give the force of the prefix or affix in each of the follow-

ing words: — *Trustee, Peasantry, Particle, Bepraise, Behalf, Thievish, Turkish, Outrun.*

Give also one other example of the prefix or affix.

(*b.*) Write down all the words formed from the Latin root *ced*, go

9. Write a letter, about 30 lines in length, congratulating a friend on his recovery from a serious illness.

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## ENGLISH.

*Examiners*— { Rev. W. Johnson. Rev. C. Jordan.

[*Candidates are recommended to pay particular attention to neat writing and correct expression.*]

1. (*a.*) Form English words in common use by adding as many as possible of the affixes: *-able, -al, -er, -ing, -ly, -ous,* to the following words:—

*Lonely, colloquy, trouble, try, blame, full, love, whole, sole, ease, plenty, thin.*

(*b.*) What is the rule about doubling the final consonant of a word before an affix beginning with a vowel? Mention any words that are exceptions to the rule.

2. Derive the words in italics in the following expressions, and give the exact meaning of each expression:—

An *engine* of oppression, *sedulous* attention, a *polemic* treatise, *mortal* remains, the *main* chance, a *posthumous* child, a *standard* work, an *axiomatic* truth, *mosaic* work, the *livelong* day, *headlong* folly.

Illustrate each phrase in a sentence of your own composing.

3. (*a.*) The Ranee's horsemen *pitched by themselves* and close to the town. I had found them during the march civil and *communicative,* but *so ill-mounted* that they could hardly *keep up with* us.

(*b.*) His aquiline nose and dark eyes *set off to some advantage* a countenance *otherwise irregular.*

(*c.*) The Nawab soon *sank into a mere pensionary,* and the Company's new province was *roughly but efficiently organized.*

(*d.*) *Grave as was the crisis,* the general in *the teeth of* all opposition determined to *act on the defensive,* till *by and by* he should be *in a fair way* to *turn the tables on* his foe.

Explain clearly the meaning of the expressions in italics.

4. Correct:

(*a.*) Since last two years I much prefer riding than walking.

(*b.*) Having several business and a great many works to do, the first and important subject to consider are that how should we arrange that everything may progress on rapidly.

(*c.*) No sooner his family members heard his purpose to go to abroad, than they desired to accompany with him.

(*d.*) I am so much sorry to learn that the furnitures of your elder's house are drowned in the river. I will recommend on your

behalf to the magistrate, and I hope he shall direct for searching of them by divers.

5. Give the meaning of each of the following idiomatic expressions when used metaphorically :—

To nip in the bud, to be taken aback, to beat about the bush, to turn the scale, to take time by the forelock, to put a good face on a misfortune, to pocket an affront, to seek high and low, to run to seed

6. Change the following reported speech into the indirect form of narration :

" Prisoner at the bar, during the whole course of my experience " as a magistrate I have never met with a worse case than yours, " and I shall inflict on you the heaviest penalty that the law " empowers me to inflict. May the example of severity that I " shall to-day show be a warning to others who might otherwise " be imitators of your crime. You are sentenced to transportation " for 10 years. Jailor, remove the prisoner."

7. Substitute simple Saxon phrases for each of the following :—

To commence litigation, to vacate a residence, to discipline the mental faculties, to comprehend an author's intention, to experience a reverse of fortune, to elicit a response, to be derogatory to one's dignity.

8. With what different prepositions may each of the following words be used :—

*Familiar, trespass, consist, confide, attend, confer, to have a taste?*

Illustrate by sentences the two different meanings in each case.

9. Write a short essay describing either a visit to any city or town, or a journey taken in your neighbourhood by road, rail, or river.

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## LATIN POETRY.

*Examiner*—Rev. J. Hector.

1. Translate :—

(*a.*) Me miserum, quanti montes volvuntur aquarum !
Jam jam tacturos sidera summa putes.
Quantæ diducto subsidunt æquore valles !
Jam jam tacturas *Tartara* nigra putes.
Quocunque adspicias, nihil est nisi pontus et aer ;
Fluctibus hic tumidus, nubibus ille minax.
Inter utrumque fremunt immani turbine venti,
Nescit, cui domino *pareat*, unda maris
Nam modo purpureo *vires capit* Eurus ab Ortu :
Nunc Zephyrus sero Vespere missus adest.
Nunc gelidus sicca Boreas bacchatur ab Arcto :
Nunc Notus adversa prælia fronte gerit.
Rector in incerto est, nec quid *fugiatve* petatve
Invenit ; ambiguis ars stupet ipsa malis.

(*b.*) *Singula* dum miror, video fulgentibus armis
Conspicuos postes, tectaque digna deo.
An Jovis hæc, dixi, domus est? Quod ut esse putarem,
Augurium menti querna corona dabat.
Cujus ut accepi dominum: non fallimur, *inquam:*
Et magni verum est hanc Jovis esse domum.
Cur tamen apposita velatur janua lauro,
Cingit et augustas arbor opaca fores?
Num quia perpetuos meruit domus ista triumphos?
An quia Leucadio semper amata deo?
Ipsane quod festa est, an quod facit omnia festa?
Quam tribuit terris, Pacis an ista *nota est?*
Utque viret semper laurus, nec fronde caduca
Carpitur; æternum sic habet illa decus?

2. (*a.*) Parse Tartara, pareat, vires, capit, fugiat, singula, inquam, nota est.
(*b*) Decline in full ego, hic, miser, minax, fluctus, and vis.
(*c.*) Compare miser, malus, magnus. What are the other forms of summus? Give the positive and the comparative.
(*d.*) Give all the parts of "inquam" in use.
(*e.*) Distinguish between pareat, pariat. and parat; fugiat, fugat, and fugitat; cepit and cœpit; invenit, invenit inveniunt. invenient, and inveniant; vires and vires.
(*f.*) Me miserum; æquore diducto; immani turbine; cui domino; æternum decus. Explain the case in each of these phrases.
(*g.*) Tacturos—tacturas. Explain the change of gender.
(*h.*) Hic—ille Explain the use of these.

3. Translate and explain:—
(*a.*) Si tibi tale fretum quondam, Leandre, fuisset,
Non foret angustæ mors tua crimen aquæ.
(*b.*) Tempora Phœbea lauro cingetur, Ioque,
Miles, Io, magna voce, Triumphe, canet.

Give an account of a Roman Triumph. How did the Triumphus differ from the Ovatio?

(*c.*) Nec peto, quas quondam petii studiosus, Athenas.
(*d.*) Grave balistæ mœnia pulsat onus.

Mention any other machines, similar to the balista, used in Roman warfare.

4. Scan the following:—
(*a.*) Nunc gelidus sicca Boreas bacchatur ab Arcto
Nunc Notus adversa prœlia fronte gerit.
(*b.*) Ipsane quod festa est, an quod facit omnia festa?
Quam tribuit terris, Pacis an ista nota est?

5. Describe shortly the various poetical compositions of Ovid in chronological order.

6. Give a full account of the period of Ovid's life referred to in the Tristia.

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## LATIN PROSE.

*Examiner*—MR. G. BELLETT, M.A.

1. Translate accurately :—

Sub vesperum Cæsar portas claudi militesque ex oppido exire jussit, ne quam noctu oppidani ab militibus injuriam acciperent. Illi, ante inito, ut intellectum est, consilio, quod, deditione facta, nostros præsidia deducturos aut denique indiligentius servaturos crediderant, partim cum his, quæ retinuerant et celaverant, armis, partim scutis ex cortice factis aut viminibus intextis, quæ subito, ut temporis exiguitas postulabat, pellibus induxerant, tertia vigilia, quæ minime arduus ad nostras munitiones ascensus videbatur, omnibus copiis repentino ex oppido eruptionem fecerunt.

2. What account does Cæsar give of the character and customs of the Nervii? Describe the position in the modern map of the country occupied by them.

3 Explain :—

A. Flumen Axonam exercitum traducere maturavit.

B. Quam quisque ab opere in partem casu devenit, quæque prima signa conspexit, ad hæc constitit.

C. Romanos pulsos superatosque, castris impedimentisque eorum hostes potitos civitati renuntiaverunt.

D. Ut in miseros ac supplices usus misericordia videretur.

E. Ab millibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt

F. Frontem leniter fastigatus paulatim ad planitiem redibat.

G. Quid hostis virtute posset, et quid nostri auderent, periclitabatur.

4. Give the exact meanings of vexillum, vineas, calones, æstuaria, supplicatio, populari, funditores, tormenta, agmen, sepes, pilis, castellum.

5. What part of speech is "antiquitus"? Give other instances of this part of speech thus formed.

6. Translate :—

Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda: vexillum proponendum, quod erat insigne, cum ad arma concurri opporteret; signum tuba dandum; ab opere revocandi milites; qui paulo longius, aggeris petendi causa, processerant, arcessendi; acies instruenda; milites cohortandi; signum dandum. What different meanings do you know for the word "signum"?

7. Give the perfects of fleo, jungo, flecto, pasco, sono, spondeo, haurio, salio. Name any verbs which have two forms of the perfect.

8. Translate into Latin :—

Pyrrhus appointed him guardian of his kingdom in his absence; lest on carrying the flower of his army into Italy, he should leave his dominions a prey to his enemies.

*b*. He saw that, unless he persuaded the rest to follow his example, the whole army would be lost through the incautiousness and ignorance of its leaders.

*c*. Being displeased with the senate on this account, Scipio, after his consulship was ended, remained in the city as a private person.

## SANSKRIT.

*Examiners*— { BABU RAJKRISHNA BANDYOPADHYAY,
BABU NOBINCHUNDRA CHATTOPADHYAY.

1. Explain the following verses in Sanskrit in the Tíká form.

स राजा सिंहविक्रान्तो युवा विषयगोचरः।
अविरोधेन धर्म्मस्य चचार सुखमुत्तमम् ॥
स सम्प्राप्य शुभान् कामांस्तृप्तः खिन्नश्च पार्थिव।
कालं वर्षसहस्राणां ससार मनुजाधिपः ॥
यदा स पश्यते काल धर्म्मात्मा तं महीपतिः।
पूर्णं मत्वा तत. कालं पूरं पुत्रमुवाच ह ॥

2. Comment grammatically on the word पश्यते, and say in what case is ततः

न हि तं राजशार्दूलं चमाशीलो महामुनिः।
स्वधर्म्मनिरतं भूपं समाक्षिपोऽप्यधर्षयत् ॥
न हि तं राजशार्दूलस्वाधर्म्मपरायणम्।
जानाति भरतश्रेष्ठस्तत एनमधर्षयत् ॥

3. Explain in easy Sanskrit the underlined words in the preceding passage. In what tense is जानाति used, and what form should it assume to be in agreement with अधर्षयत् ?

4 Expound the *samásas* in the following passage:

मघेन्द्रो वारणस्कन्धादवतीर्य्य त्वरान्वितः।
प्रसादयामास तदा दुर्व्वाससमकल्मषम् ॥
प्रसाद्यमानः स तदा प्रणिपातपुरःसरम्।
प्रत्युवाच सहस्राक्षं दुर्व्वासा मुनिसत्तमः ॥

5 Give the feminine of सहस्राक्ष, and the second preterite, third person, singular, dual, and plural of the roots from which अवतीर्य्य and अन्वित are derived.

उत्सृज्य पितरं बालस्तच्छ्रुत्वा मातृभाषितम्।
जगाम कुपितो मातुर्निजार्था द्विज मन्दिरम् ॥

तं दृष्ट्वा कुपितं पुत्रमीषत्स्फुरिताधरम् ।
सुनीतिरङ्कमारोप्य मैत्रेयैतदभाषत ॥
वत्स कः कोपहेतुस्ते कश्च त्वां नाभिनन्दति ।
सोऽवजानाति पितरं तव यस्येऽपराध्यति ॥

6. Give the infinitive of उत्सृज्य, the etymology of द्विज, पुत्र, and आरोप्य, and the accusative plural of पितृ and मातृ. In what case is ते in the last line?

यदाश्रौषं जातुषाद्वेश्मनस्थान्
मुक्तान पार्थान् पञ्च कुन्त्या समेतान् ।
युक्तञ्चैषां विदुरं स्वार्थसिद्धौ
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥
यदाश्रौषं द्रौपदीं रङ्गमध्ये
लक्ष्यं भित्त्वा निर्जितामर्जुनेन ।
शूरान् पाञ्चालान् पाण्डवेयांश्च युक्तान्
तदा नाशंसे विजयाय सञ्जय ॥

7. Describe how Vidura assisted the Pándavas in their difficulties, and give the meanings of युक्तम् and युक्तान.

8. Translate the following passage into English:

प्राणा यथात्मनोऽभीष्टा भूतानामपि ते तथा ।
आत्मोपम्येन भूतानां दयां कुर्वन्ति साधवः ॥
दरिद्रान् भर कौन्तेय मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनम् ।
व्याधितस्यौषधं पथ्यं नीरुजस्य किमौषधैः ॥

तदेव सरसि स्नात्वा सुवर्णकङ्कणं गृहाण ।

ततो यावदसौ तद्वचःप्रतीतो लोभात् सरः स्नातुं प्रविशति तावन्महापङ्के निमग्नः पलायितुमक्षमः । तं पङ्के पतितं दृष्ट्वा व्याघ्रोऽवदत् अरे रे महापङ्के पतितोऽसि अतस्त्वामहमद्य भक्षयामि,—इत्युक्त्वा शनैः शनैरुपगम्य तेन व्याघ्रेण धृतः स पान्थश्चिन्तयत् ।

9. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

(*a.*) He is everywhere respected.
(*b.*) We should not forsake our friends in their distress.
(*c*) Knowledge is more precious than jewels.
(*d.*) It is better to possess wisdom than gold.

## BENGALI.

*Examiners*— { Babu Rajkrishna Bandyopadhyay.
Babu Nobin Chandra Chattopadhyay.

1. Give a short biographical sketch of Hannibal and Chánakya in Bengali.

2. Explain and illustrate the following extracts :—

*a.* পরকে ধর্ম্ম শুনাইতে অনেক লোক আছে, কিন্তু আপনি ধর্ম্মশাস্ত্র শ্রবণ করিয়া স্বয়ং যথাশাস্ত্র তদনুষ্ঠানকারী হওয়া অতি বিরল। কেননা ইদানীন্তন মানবেরা প্রায় ভূলিঙ্গ শকুনি ন্যায় দৃষ্ট হইতেছে।

*b.* কাতর হইয়া যেবা লইল শরণ।
পরলোকে নষ্ট যদি না করে পালন॥

*c.* সামান্য উপকরণে রাজপুতজাতির প্রেতকার্য্য সমাহিত হইবার নহে।

*d.* অতএব প্রতীপ রাজা ক্ষত্রিয়কুল-সংহারক পরশুরামের তীক্ষ্ণধার কুঠারকে উৎপলপত্রবৎ গণ্য করেন।

3. Derive স্বয়ংবর, সভাসদ্, অগ্নিসাৎ, রাজস্বতী, দ্বিপ, and বসুন্ধরা।

4. Give the feminine forms of ষট্‌পদ, নায়ক, বিদ্যাবান্, বিদ্বান্ গুরু and গরীয়ান্।

5. Explain the *samásas* in the underlined words in the following passage :

অহরহ যজ্ঞক্রিয়ার বিস্তার হয় তাহাতে সহস্রনেত্র সুবরাজ অজস্র আহূত হওয়াতে ইন্দ্রাণী দেবী দীর্ঘকাল ব্যাপিয়া প্রোষিত-ভর্ত্তৃকা হইয়া মন্দার পুষ্পযুক্ত কেশ বিন্যাসে বঞ্চিত হইয়া থাকেন।

6. Give the etymology of যজ্ঞ, ক্রিয়া, বিন্যাস, and আহূত।

7. Give the abstract noun of প্রোষিত and the past passive participle of যজ্ঞ.

8. Translate the following passage into English :—

বনবাসকালে একদিন যুধিষ্ঠিরাদি পঞ্চভ্রাতা দ্রৌপদীকে একাকিনী আশ্রমে রাখিয়া মৃগয়া করিতে গিয়াছিলেন। ইত্যবসরে দুর্যোধনের ভগিনীপতি সিন্ধুরাজ জয়দ্রথ কতিপয় সৈন্য সমভিব্যাহারে কপট আত্মীয় ভাবে তথায় উপস্থিত হইয়া বলপূর্ব্বক দ্রৌপদীর হস্তধারণ করিল, এবং বনবাসী নৃপাত্মজেরা যদি পশ্চাৎ ধাবমান হইয়া বিরোধ উপস্থিত করে এই শঙ্কায় শীঘ্র রথে আরোহণ করাইয়া খরতর বেগে প্রস্থান করিল। পাণ্ডবেরা মৃগয়া করিতে করিতে শঙ্কটাপন্না দ্রৌপদীর আর্ত্তনাদ ও রোদন শব্দ শুনিতে পাইয়া বেগে গমন করত ঐ দুরাত্মার রথের নিকটবর্ত্তী হইয়া যুদ্ধারম্ভ করিলেন; তাহাতে জয়দ্রথ ভীত হইয়া দ্রৌপদীকে পরিত্যাগ পূর্ব্বক আত্ম প্রাণ রক্ষার্থ পলায়ন করিল।

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## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

قال حدثني رجل من قريش قال خرجت حاجا مع رفقة لي فعرجنا عن الطريق لنصلي فجاءنا غلام فقال هل فيكم احد من اهل البصرة فقلنا كلنا من اهل البصرة فقال ان مولاى من اهلها و يدعوكم اليه فقمنا اليه فاذا هو نازل على عين ماء فجلسنا حوله فاحس بنا فرفع طرفه و هو لا يكاد يرفعه ضعفا و انشأ يقول

يا بعيد الدار عن وطنه * مفردا يبكي علي شجنه
كلما جد الرحيل به * زادت الاسقام في بدنه

ثم اغمي عليه طويلا و نحن جلوس حوله اذ اقبال طائر فوقع علي اعالي شجرة كان تحتها و جعل يغرد ففتح عينيه و جعل يسمع تغريد الطاءر ثم انشأ يقول ـ

و لقد زاد الفؤاد شجي * طائر بكي علي فدنه
شقه ما شقني فبكي * كلنا يبكي علي سكنه
ثم تنفس نفسا فاضت معه نفسه غلم نبرح عنه حتى غسلناه
و كفناه و توليدا الصلوة عليه ||

2. Parse fully the forms جلوس - اغمي - مفردا - يدعوكم - لنصلي - حاجا - يغرد, and write down the first persons plural of the *Mází* and the Muzára' of the corresponding *báb* of each form, with all the vowel-points.

3. Inflect the Mází, the Muzára', and the Muzára' with لن and لم of صلي, with all the vowel-points.

4. Write out the first *four* lines of the above passage with the vowel-points.

5. Translate into English—

خليلي اني مغرم القلب هائم * و وجدي مقيم والغرام ملازم
الوح كما الذئلان اسهرة الاسي * اذا جن ليلي ليس في العشق راحم
وان هبت الارياح من نحو ارضكم * وجدت لها بردا علي القلب قادم
و تنهل اجفاني كسحب مواطر * وفي بحر ادمعها فوادي عائم
باحيوة النفوس جودي بوصل * لمحب اذابـــــه الهجران

6. Explain fully the forms خليلي - اسهرة - مواطر - اجفاني - جودي.

7. Write down the plurals of خليل - قلب - ملازم, and give the singulars of all the plurals that occur in question (5).

8. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points.—I found no one at home. He said there was a man travelling on the road to Mecca. He gave me the dirham The jackal and the raven objected. He used to give him a dínár every day. The great door of the house. The door of the great house. The door of my great house. Did you strike her? He did not strike him. They will strike us.

## PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

مرا حاجتے شاہۂ عاج داد * کہ رحمت بر اخلاق حجاج باد
شنیدم کہ بارے سگم خوابدہ بود * کہ از من بنوعے دلش ماندہ بود
بیندا حتم شانہ کاہن استخوان * نمي بایدم دیگرم سگ مخوان
مپندار چون سرکۂ خود خورم * کہ جور خوداوند حلوا برم
قناعت کن اي نفس بر اندکي * کہ سلطان ودرویش یابي یکي
چرا پیش خسرو نخواهش روی * چو بکسو نهادي طمع خسروي
وگر خود پرستي شکم طبلہ کن * در خانۂ این و آن قبلہ کن

2. Explain the final ی in خسروی.یکي- اندکي- بدوے (*b*) Are there any *baits* in the above passage that contain no Arabic words? (*c*) Explain in Persian the purport ( مطلب ) of *baits* 4 and 7

3. Write down the 3*rd* person singular of the future (مستقبل), active voice, of every verb that occurs in the first four *baits*.

4. Translate into English—

کاروانے را در رمین بونان زدند و نعمت بیقیاس بردند - بازرگانان گریہ و زاري آغاز نهادند - خدا و رسول را شفیع آوردند سود نداشت * بیت *

چو پیروز شد دزد تیرہ روان * چہ غم دارد از گریۂ کاروان

لقمان حکیم دران کاروان بود - بکي گفتش کلمۂ چند از حکمت بگوي مگر از مال ما دست دارند دریغ باشد کہ چندین نعمت ضایع شود - گفت دریغ باشد کلمۂ حکمت بایثار گفتن * قطعہ *

آهے را کہ مور چارہ نخورد * نتوان برد ازو بصیقل رنگ
با سیہ دل چہ سود گفتن وعظ * نرود میخ آهنین در سنگ
بروزگار سلامت شکستگان دریاب * کہ جبر خاطر مسکین بلا بگرداند
چوسایل از تو بزاري طلب کند چیزے -
بدہ و گرہ ستمگر بزور بستاند *

5. Write down the *2nd* Person Sing. of the *Muzara'*, the *Mází Qaríb*, and the *Imperative* of غریدن - سپوختن - شستن گرائیدن - گردیدن - گرفتن - گروبدن - گریستن - افزودن - فشردن, and write down the English meanings of these infinitives.

6. How is the plural formed in Persian? Mention exceptions.

(*b.*) Write down the word خانه with all pronominal affixes (ضمیر متصل).

(*c.*) Write down the Persian for *the first, the third, the thirtieth*, sixty, three hundred, seven hundred, nine hundred and eighteen.

7. Form Persian sentences with جستن-رستن-برداشتن-پرسیدن - خرسند - پر - سزاوار - درآوردن . توانستن . شایستن.

8. Translate into Persian—The Persian poet Auhad-uddín Alír, who wrote under the assumed name of Anwarí, was born in the district of Abíward (ابیورد). He was very poor, and studied Arabic literature and law in the Mansúrí Madrasah at Túss (طوس). One day, while sitting at the entrance of the Madrasah, he saw a man passing by, mounted on a richly caparisoned horse and accompanied by numerous slaves. Anwarí asked who the rich man was, and was told in reply that he was a poet. He therefore wrote that very night an ode in praise of Sultán Sanjar, and presented it the following morning. The Sultán, who was a man of taste, recognized the abilities of the young poet and took him into his service. Anwarí died at Balkh in 586 H. His Díwán contains more than 12.000 verses. There exists a commentary on his Díwán by Mír Abul Hasan of Shíráz.

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## HINDUSTANI.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English—

ایک روز بہرام گور گرمی کے دنون مین کہ نہایت لوہ چل رہی تھی اور زمین و آسمان تپتا تھا اکیلا کسو باغ کے دروازے پر پہنچا ایک پیر مرد جو وہان کا مالی تھا بیٹھا تھا بہرام نے کہا

اي بوڑھے تیرے باغ مین انار هی بولا هان هی کہا ایک پیالہ اسکے شربت کا پیا چاهتا هون وہ باغ مین گهسا اور شتابي قدح مهامنہ بهرکر لي آیا بهرام نے پي لیا اور پوچها کہ اس باغ سے تمام سال مین تجهے کیا حاصل هوتا هی اسنے جواب دیا کہ تین سو دینار مجهے مل رهتي هین تب پوچها کہ بادشاہ کے یهان کیا مالگذاري کرتا هی بولا کہ بادشاہ میوہ‌دار درختون کا محصول همسے کچهہ نهین لیتا مگر جو زمین جوتتے بوتے هین اسمین سے عشر سرکار مین داخل کرتے هین بهرام نے دل مین کہا اور سوچ کیا کہ همارے ملك مین ایسے بہت باغ هین اور هر باڑي مین درخت بیشمار اگر باغون کے پهلون سے بهي دہ‌یکي مقرر کرون تو بہت روپی خزانے مین داخل هوا کرین اور رعیت پر چندان ظلم و نقصان نهو آج کے دن سے مقرر باغون کا بهي محصول مقرر کرونگا

2. Inflect the past, perfect, future, and imperative, active and passive, of بیٹھانا.

3. Write down in words and figures, and by *abjad* and *siyák* ( سیاق و ابجد ) the Hindústání numerals from 58 to 72. Express 12 *per cent.*, 50 *per cent.*

4. Correct the mistakes in the following passage, and translate it into English.

سرهند سے بیس کوس کا فرق پر بهونا گهاٹ ایك معبد هی پیشتر لوگ اسکو مهادیو کهتے هین هندون کا قدیم پرستشگاہ هی لیکن فدایي خان کوکہ کہ امراء عظیم سے تهے اُسنے آلمگیر کے سن چار جلوس مین وهین رهنا اختیار کي وهان کے راجا کو کئی پشت سے راج کرتا تها هسب الحکم پادشاہ کا نکال دیا اور ایك باغیچہ نهایت مبتوع خوش قطا پانچ درجہ کا بنایا *

5. Give the etymology and explain the meanings of the following words:

دجال - ذو المنن - عزرائل - مصطفی - شکسته - نستعلیق - تاریخ - تخلص.

6. Translate into English—

رہ کے دنیا میں کیجئے وہ فکر
بعد کوئي کرے بخوبي ذکر *
یہہ لباس حیات فاني ہی -
نقش بر آب زندگاني ہی *
آگے کرتے تھے آدمي وہ کام -
جسکے باعث رہے ہمیشہ نام *
کرتے تعمیر اہل مکنت و جاہ -
پل و مہمانسرای و مسجد و چاہ *
اب نہ وہ دن ہین اور نہ وہ راتین -
رہ گئین یادگار وہ باتین *
وہ جوتھا ایك شخص مومن خان -
غور کر کیجئے تو اب ہی کہان *
لیك وہ کر گیا ہی ایسا کام -
کہ سدا باجتا ہی اوسکا نام *
نزد اہل خرد کبھي نہ موا *
جسکا نکلا ہی اسطرح کا کوا *
کیا کوا ہي کہ جسکے منکے بنا -
چھپ کے آوے ہي دیکھنے دریا *
نالے آنکھہ آنسوؤن سے روتي ہین -
شرم سے ڈوبے آب ہوتي ہین *

7. Describe, in Hindústání, the interior of a mosque or of a Hindu temple.

8. Give the rules of gender, with examples.

## HINDI.

*Examiner*—Rev. Dr. Banerjea.

कहँ कोसलाधीस दोउ भ्राता। धन्वी सकल लोक बिख्याता॥
कह नल नील दिबिद सुग्रीवा। अंगद हनुमंत बलसींवा॥
कहां बिभीषन भ्राताद्रोही। आजु सठहिं हठ मारउं ओही॥
अस कहि कठिन बान संधाने। अतिसय क्रोध स्रवन लगि ताने॥
सरसमूह सो छाड़ै लागा। जनु सपच्छ धावहिं बहु नागा॥
जहं तहं परत देखि कपि बानर। सनमुख होइ न सकै तेहि अवसर।
जहं तहं भागि चले कपि रीछा। बिसरी सबहिं जुद्ध कै ईछा॥
सो कपि भालु न रन महं देखा। कीन्हेसि जेहि न प्रान अवसेषा॥

1. Translate the above extract into English.

2. Point out all the proper names in the above extract, and give a brief account of them.

3. What is the meaning of the phrase स्रवन लगि ताने?

4. Is the word देषा spelt right? Can you give any reasen why the letter ष is often pronounced like ख (*kha*).

5. Explain the following lines in English:

बहु बिधि खल सीतहिं समुझावा।
साम दान भय भेद दिखावा॥

6. Explain the following lines in ordinary Khariboli:

मोहमूल बहुसूलप्रद त्यागहु तम अभिमान।
भजहु राम रघुनायक कृपासिंधु भगवान॥ २३॥

यद्यपि कही कपि अति हितबानी। भक्ति बिबेक बिरति नय सानी॥
बोला बिहंसि महा अभिमानी। मिला हमहिं कपि गुरु बड़ ज्ञानी॥
मृत्यु निकट आई खल तोही। लागेसि अधम सिखावन मोही॥
उलटा होइहि कह हनुमाना। मतिभ्रम तोहि प्रगट मैं जाना॥
सुनि कपिबचन बहुत खिसिआना। बेगिन हरहु मूढ़ कर प्राना॥
सुनत निसाचर मारन धाये। सचिवन्ह सहित बिभीषन आये॥
नाइ सीस करि बिनय बहूता। नीति बिरोध न मारिय दूता॥
आन दंड कछु करिअ गोसाईं। सबहीं कहा मंत्र भल भाई॥
सुनत बिहसि बोला दसकंधर। अंग भंग करि पठइय बंदर॥

7. What noun does मोहमूल qualify? In what case is अधम?

8. Give the meanings of the following words :

प्रनतपाल रघुनायक करुनासिन्धु खरारि ।

9. Translate the following lines into English :

सुख में सज्जन बहुत हे दुख में लीने छीन ।
सोंना सज्जन कसन कौं बिपत कसौटी कीन ॥

आगै मंथरक कौं बभ्यौ देखि वे तीनौं चिंता करनि लाग । तद मूसा नें हिरन सों कह्यौ मित्र तुम पङ्गु बनि बधिक कें आगै कै कढ़ौ । जब यह बधिक मंथरक कौं त्यागि तिहारे पाछै भजिहै तब हौं याके बधन काटिहौं । काग बोले बहुरि तुम पराइयौ । यह बात मूषक तें सुनि कुरंग नें त्यौं हीं करी । बधिक नें देख्यौ कि मृग लंगरातु जातु है । याहि दौरिकै पकरि लेउं । यौं बिचारि व्याधी आपनौ सरबसु जल के तीर रूख तरै राखि हिरन के पाछै दौर्‍यौ । त्यौं मूसा नें मंथरक कछुआ के बंधन काटे । वह नीर मांहिं गिर्‍यौ । काग पुकार्‍यौ भाई भागौ । परमेश्वर नें काज सुधार्‍यौ । यह सुनत ही मृग चौकरी मारि परायौ ।

10 Derive सरबसु परायौ तरै हिरन.

11 Write out the following passage in Khariboli :

इतनी कथा कथ काग नें कागली तें कह्यौ कि हे प्रिये तू देखि जो काम बुद्धि तें भयौ सो बल तें कबहू न होतौ । पुनि कागली बोली स्वामी जा में भलो होय सो उपाय करौ । तद वायस ह्यां तें उड़ि आगै जाय देखै तौ एक राजपत्र काहू सरोवर के तीर पै बस्त्र शस्त्र आभूषन राखि वा में स्नान करतु है । ताकी मोतिन की माला यह लौ उड्यौ अरु आपने खौंदा पै जाय वह माल सांप के कंठ में डारि अलग होय बैठ्यौ । याक पाछै लागे वा राजा के सेवक हू देखतु चले आये हे । तिननि जब काग की चौंच में हार न देख्यौ तब विन में ते एक रूख पर चढ़्यौ । ता नें देख्यौ कि खोडर मे कारौ नाग वह माला पहर बैठ्यौ है । यह देखि राजा के वा किंकर नें निज मन मांहिं बिचारै कि माला तौ देखि पर अब कछु बिन उपाय हाथ न ऐहै । यासां कछु यत्न कीजै । इतनौ कहि वा नें सर्प कौं तीरनि तें मारि माला राजपुत्र कौं ल्याय दई ।

12. What is the meaning of कारा? Can you give some other instances of the interchange of letters indicated by this word ?

## TRANSLATION.

*Examiners*— Babu Nrisinha Ch. Mukhopadhyay, M.A.
Babu Brahma Mohan Mallik.
Mr H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate the following into an Indian Vernacular :—

(*a.*) Jehángir's arms were attended with better fortune in his war with the Rána of Udaipúr; and his success was the more welcome, as the fruit of the abilities of his favourite son. Mahábat Khán, when first sent on that service, had gained a victory over the Rána, but was unable to do anything decisive from the strength of the country into which he, as usual, retreated. The same fortune attended Abdullah Khán, afterwards appointed to succeed Mahábat; but Prince Khurram (Sháh Jehán), who was now sent with an army of 20,000 men, evinced so much spirit in his attack on the Rájpút troops, and so much perseverance in bearing up against the strength of the country and the unhealthiness of the climate, that the Rána was at length induced to sue for peace; and his offer being readily accepted, he waited on Sháh Jehán in person, made offerings in token of submission, and sent his son to accompany the prince to Delhi. Sháh Jehán, on this occasion, did not forget the policy of Akber. The moment the Rána's homage was paid, he raised him in his arms, seated him by his side, and treated him with every form of respect and attention.

(*b.*) Without the pervading genius of Sivají, the Marhattas would never have been formed into a nation; but now, when all were animated by one spirit, the nature of the people, and their mode of war, required that it should be left to operate by individual exertions The plan best adapted to them was, to bend before a blow, to offer nothing tangible for the enemy to attack, and to return to the charge with undiminished vigour whenever it suited them to take the part of assailants.

(*c.*) The imperial household consisted of about fifty persons,—a number not greater than belonged to the family of many a private gentleman. But the titles of some of the officials intimated the state maintained in the establishment. There were the physician, the apothecary, the secretary, four gentlemen of the chamber, the keeper of the wardrobe, and the like. There were also cooks, confectioners, fruiterers, bakers, brewers, gamekeepers, and a number of menials for the inferior offices. Charles, as we have seen, had been disappointed in not being able to retain the services of some of the more distinguished Flemings in his monastic retreat Their attachment to their master was not strong enough to make them renounce the world, and bury themselves in the solitudes of Yuste. With the exception, therefore, of a few men of family and education, who filled the higher posts, the establishment was made up of illiterate persons, suited to the humblest station. Even one of the chamberlains, as we gather from the Emperor's will, was unable either to read or write

2. Translate the following, idiomatically, into an Indian Vernacular:—

(*a*) The Lahore of to-day is a mere shadow of its former self

(*b.*) We pushed on through a country cut to pieces by the rains, a perfect labyrinth of ravines and clay banks

(*c.*) Ah! that's more than I can say

(*d.*) Well it's just close upon twelve now, and I don't exactly feel it convenient to go home, and therefore I want you to run down and tell my brother that he must come up and see me at once.

(*e.*) There is no room here for anybody else.

(*f*) By this time they are far away.

(*g.*) The vessel anchored off Madras, rather later than I had at first expected.

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## HISTORY.

*Examiners*— { Rev. Dr. Baumann. / Mr. J. Bruce.

1. Who were the Saxons? When and under what circumstances did they become possessed of the greater part of England? How did their language come by the name of English? Give reasons why it is important to remember the reigns of Egbert and of Alfred.

2. Had William of Normandy any right to the English throne? Describe briefly that System called Feudal, the nature of the Domesday Book, and the condition of England during the entire Norman Dynasty. How did the Dynasty come to an end?

3. What were the claims of Edward III. to the crown of France? Show that, though his reign stands very prominently out because of the brilliant successes on fields of battle, yet there are other points in which that reign stands much higher on the pages of English History.

4. What is meant by the "Great Revolution"? By the passing of the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, what transfer of power took place? Show the effect of this during the reign of Queen Anne. Why is this reign often called the Augustan period of English Literature?

5. State the efforts made by Great Britain during the present century to suppress the slave trade.

6. Name the principal aboriginal races of India, and give the localities where they still exist What religions prevailed in India before the advent of the Muhammadans? Who were the chief Sanscrit dramatists, and what were their most important works?

7. India was at different periods invaded from the North-west Give a short account of these invasions, with results. Who was Sultan Mahmud? What vow did he make? Give, with dates, a short notice of the 12th and 16th of his expeditions.

8. Who was Timur? Notice his doings in India Show, by a genealogical tree, his connection with the Mughul Emperors Name, with dates, the first five of them, and describe the extent of the Mughul Empire in the time of Akbar.

9. Who were Sir Thomas Roe, Ahalya Bai, Mir Jumlah, Malik Ambar, Raghoba, Paradis, Boughton, Sir Eyre Coote, Ranjit Singh, Chitu?

10. What was the general character and what were the principal measures of Lord William Bentinck's administration?

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## GENERAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Examiners*— { MR. J. K. ROGERS. MR. J. WILSON.

1. Draw an outline map of England, showing the following places:—London, Manchester, Liverpool, Newcastle, Birmingham, Thames, Severn, Trent, Tyne, Cardiff, Southampton, Bristol, The Wash, Start Point, Spurn Head.

2. Describe the course of a steamer from Calcutta to London, through the Suez canal.

3. What and where are the following places, and for what are any of them noted:—Austerlitz, Aboukir, Runnimede St Helena, Moscow, Hastings, Navarino, Marston Moor, Malta, Quito, Glasgow, Saragossa?

4. State the political divisions of British India; and name those places which belong to other European powers.

5. Describe the course of the Ganges, and name in their order the tributaries which it receives on both sides.

6. Describe as exactly as you can the position of the following places, and state for what each of them is noted:—Assai, Mandalay, Salsette, Sobráon, Baroda, Mysor, Kandy, Mauritius, Singapore, Perak, Khelat, Kúrg.

7 Explain what is meant by Gravitation. How far does its force extend? Describe the *two* motions of the earth. What is the Solar System?

8. The lower layers of the Atmosphere are more dense than the upper layers: by what two facts can we account for this? What is Vapour? Describe the experiment by which it may be proved that cold brings back vapour to the state of water. What is Snow?

9. What is it that sets the Winds in motion? Explain how the changes of the seasons are produced. When it is Spring in China, what season is it in England and at the Cape of Good Hope respectively?

10. How have the Maldives and Laccadives been formed? Describe the cause, course, and effects of the Gulf Stream.

11. Contrast the form of a river-valley in a hilly country with that in a more level country.

Show how forests are very important with reference to the supply of subsoil water.

12. How have the Gangetic plains been formed? Name some of the most noted Waterfalls in India. Describe the way in which the Chilka lake has been formed.

## ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Examiners*— { Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A.
Rev. G. Rouse, B.A.

1. Simplify $\dfrac{5\frac{5}{7} - 3\frac{3}{8} + 4\frac{1}{14}}{3\frac{1}{3} + \dfrac{1 + \frac{4}{5}}{2 - \frac{6}{7}}}$

Find the value of $\frac{5}{3\frac{1}{3}}$ of 16 Rs. 14 as. — 1 $1\dot{4}$ of 5 Rs. 0 as. 3 p + $1\frac{4}{7}$ of 9 Rs. 6 as 6p.

Reduce (16 $0\dot{5}$ — 6 25) of a rupee to the decimal of 22 Rs 1 a.

2. An equal number of men, women, and boys earned 39 Rs 6 as. in seven days. Each boy received 2 as a day, each woman 3 as. 6 p, and each man 4 as. 6 p. How many were there of each?

Find the square root of 531 065 to five places of decimals.

3. How many yards of matting 2 ft 4 in. wide will be required for a square room, whose side is 9 ft. 4 in.? And what will be the price of it at 2 as 3 p. per yard?

Find the value of 33 cwt. 3 qrs. 7 lbs. at £6 7*s* 8*d*. per cwt

4. If 4,000 men have provisions for 190 days, and if after 30 days 800 men go away, find how long the remaining provisions will serve the number left?

5. At what rate per cent., simple interest, will 1,462 Rs. 8 as amount to 1,725 Rs 12 as. in 4 years?

6. Simplify the following expressions :—

(1.) $3a - \Big[a + b - 2\Big\{a + b + c - (a - b + c - d)\Big\} + a\Big]$

(2.) $(x - y)^3 - (x + y)^3 + 3(x - y)^2(x + y) + 3(x + y)^2(x - y)$.

(3.) $\dfrac{\dfrac{a}{a-b} - \dfrac{a}{a+b}}{\dfrac{b}{a-b} - \dfrac{b}{a+b}} \div \dfrac{\dfrac{a+b}{a-b} + \dfrac{a-b}{a+b}}{\dfrac{a+b}{a-b} - \dfrac{a-b}{a+b}} \times \dfrac{a^2}{a^2+b^2}$.

7. Find the Greatest Common Measure of $(2x^3 + 3x^2 + 2x - 2)$ and $(4x^4 - 2x^3 + 2x - 1)$.

Multiply $\left(x^2 - x + 1\right)$ by $\left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} + 1\right)$.

Find the square root of $\left(4 - 4c + 2b + c^2 - bc + \frac{b^2}{4}\right)$.

8. Solve the equations :—

(1.) $\dfrac{2x - 13}{9} - \dfrac{x - 1}{11} = \dfrac{x}{8} + \dfrac{x}{7} - 9$.

(2.) $\left.\begin{aligned} \dfrac{x + y}{2} + \dfrac{3x - 5y}{4} &= 2 \\ \dfrac{x}{14} + \dfrac{y}{18} &= 1 \end{aligned}\right\}$

9. If $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, show that:

(1.) $\frac{ma + nb}{mc + nd} = \frac{b^2c}{d^2a}$.

(2.) $a^2 + c^2 + e^2 : b^2 + d^2 + f^2 :: ce : df$.

10. A can do a piece of work in 9 days, B in twice that time, C can only do $\frac{1}{4}$ as much as A in a day; how long would A, B, and C, working together, require to do the same piece of work?

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## GEOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

*Examiners*— { MR. M. MOWAT, M. A.
MR. E. D. ARCHIBALD, B.A.

1 Describe a parallelogram that shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

2 In obtuse-angled triangles, if a perpendicular be drawn from either of the acute angles to the opposite side produced, the square on the side subtending the obtuse angle is greater than the squares on the sides containing the obtuse angle, by twice the rectangle contained by the side upon which, when produced, the perpendicular falls, and the straight line intercepted without the triangle between the perpendicular and the obtuse angle.

3. Draw a straight line from a given point, either without or in the circumference, which shall touch a given circle.

4. If two straight lines cut one another within a circle, the rectangle contained by the segments of one of them, is equal to the rectangle contained by the segments of the other. Prove this *only in the case in which one of the straight lines passes through the centre and cuts the other which does not pass through the centre but not at right angles.*

5. Describe a circle about a given square.

6. AB and CD are two straight lines intersecting at O, CA and DB are perpendicular to AB, OB is double of OA. Prove, without making use of the properties of similar triangles, that OD is double of OC.

7. C is the centre of a given circle, A any other point within it, AB is drawn at right angles to AC and meets the circumference in B. Prove that the circle described about the triangle ABC touches the given circle, and that ABC is the greatest angle subtended by AC at any point in the circumference of the given circle.

8. Give the construction given in your text book for dividing a straight line into any number of equal parts, and *prove* that the line is equally divided.

9. AB and AC are chords of a circle at right angles to one another, their lengths are 30 feet and 40 feet respectively. Find the height of the arc AC and the diameter of the circle.

Explain how men measuring with a chain ascertain that they are walking in a straight line.

10. From the notes given--

(1.) Draw a plan of the field.

(2.) Find in poles the area of the triangle ABC.

(3.) Find by similar triangles the length of the perpendicular from B on AC, and test the accuracy of the result by finding it in some other way

The lengths are expressed in links.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | ⊙ A | |
| 0 | 500 | |
| 50 | 400 | |
| | 300 | 0 |
| | 100 | 50 |
| | 0 | 0 |
| | ⊙ C | |
| | ⊙ C | |
| | 400 | 0 |
| | 300 | 50 |
| | 100 | 25 |
| | 0 | 0 |
| | ⊙ B | |
| turn | to the | left |
| | ⊙ B | |
| | 300 | 0 |
| | 150 | 50 |
| | 0 | 0 |
| | ⊙ A | |

# First Examination in Arts, 1876.

## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. State and criticize the political theory which Goldsmith in the *Traveller* endeavours to establish. Indicate briefly the evidence of the truth of this theory which he adduces from an examination of the condition of (i) Italy and (ii) Holland.

2. Relate in simple prose and in *Indirect Narration* the tale of the "Battle of Blenheim."

3. Crabbe writes—

"I paint the cot,
As Truth will paint it, and as Bards will not."

Describe the fault of which poets are alleged to be guilty, and justify, by a sketch of the leading features of *The Village*, Crabbe's assertion of his freedom from it.

4. "The schools became a scene
Of solemn farce, where ignorance in stilts,
His cap well lined with logic not his own,
With parrot tongue performed the scholar's part,
Proceeding soon a graduated dunce."

What is the allusion? Express the meaning in your own words free from metaphor. What case is *cap?* Write notes on *proceeding* and *dunce*.

5. "There are those
Who deem these thoughts the fancies of a mind
Strict beyond measure, and who were content,
If I should soften down my rigid nature
Even to inglorious ease to honour me.
But pure of heart and high of self-esteem
I must be honour'd by myself: all else,
The breath of fame, is as the unsteady wind,
Worthless."

Scan the fifth line. Parse *fancies*, *were*, and *else*. What does *strict* qualify? What does *inglorious* mean? Compare "Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest." State the purport of the passage in your own words.

6. Explain the following passages:—

(*a*.) "Great skill have they in palmistry, and more
To conjure clean away the gold they touch,
Conveying worthless dross into its place;
Loud when they beg, dumb only when they steal."

Complete in your own words the description which the author gives of the class of people referred to. What part of speech is *clean?* What does it mean?

(*b.*) "Dames of ancient days
Have led their children through the mirthful maze;
And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has frisked beneath the burthen of threescore."

What is *gestic lore?* Expand the metaphor in the last line.

7. Explain the following lines, and comment on the words italicized:—

(*a.*) His legs *depending* at the open door.
(*b.*) Sleep of lazy Nurse, who *snores the sick man dead.*
(*c.*) Kites that swim *sublime* in still repeated circles.
(*d.*) Whose notes *nice*-finger'd art must emulate in vain.
(*e.*) Eternity for bubbles *proves* at last
A senseless bargain.
(*f.*) Each nobler aim, represt by long control,
Now sinks at last, or feebly *mans* the soul.

8. Express in simple language the meaning of the following passages:—

(*a.*) "Or, yielding part (which equal knaves demand),
To gain a lawless passport through the land."

What does *lawless passport* mean here?

(*b.*) "Who, only skill'd to take the finny tribe,
The yearly dinner, or septennial bribe."

Explain the allusions in the second line

(*c.*) "When the sad tenant weeps from door to door,
And begs a poor protection from the poor."

What illustration of a peculiar feature of Crabbe's style do these lines contain?

(*d.*) "See them alternate suns and showers engage,
And hoard up aches and anguish for their age."

Illustrate the distinction between *alternate* and *successive.*

(*e.*) "There lie the happy dead, from trouble free,
And the glad parish pays the frugal fee."

Why *glad?*

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## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. What were the chief parties into which the English nation was divided at the time of the Battle of Worcester, (1) with regard to politics, (2) with regard to religion? Point out the leading characteristics of each party, and illustrate them by references to *Woodstock.*

2. Explain the following passages, with notes on the italicised words:—

(*a.*) What had the Guardian of the Lizards to do with *clubs* of tall or of little men, with nests of ants, or with Strada's *prolusions?*

(*b.*) Such an author is humbly contented to raise men's passions by a *plot without doors*, since he despairs of doing it by that which he brings upon the stage.

(*c.*) They lay their heads together with their snuff-boxes in their hands, as *Mr. Bayes* has *it*, and *feague it* away.

(*d.*) *Sauntering* along in the *twilight*.

(*e.*) From his half *itinerant* life he was a kind of travelling *gazette*, carrying the whole *budget* of local *gossip* from house to house.

(*f.*) Some think that his *gifts* have the better of his *grace*.

3. Mention two of Gay's most popular works. How does Johnson describe a genuine *Fable?* Wherein do many of Gay's *Fables* differ from this pattern?

4. Explain the following sentences, and re-write each of them in simple modern English:—

(*a.*) Sir Henry Lee, says I, your nephew is a piece of a Puritan, it won't deny; but I'll uphold him a gentleman and a pretty fellow, for all that

(*b.*) In Heaven's name, what make you in that fool's jacket, and playing the pranks of a jack-pudding?

(*c.*) Eminent for curiosity and literature.

What is the grammatical construction of the phrases *says I*, *it won't deny?* Whence comes the *o* in *won't?*

5. Write out in few words the story of Rip Van Winkle. What incidents in the history of the State of New York are referred to in the course of the story?

6. Write down in a tabular form the adverbs that are derived from the pronominal stems *who*, *the*, *he*, to indicate (1) *place where*, (2) *motion to*, (3) *motion from*, (4) *time when*, (5) *manner*, (6) *cause*.

Construct short sentences to exemplify their uses.

7. In what senses are the following words and phrases used in your text-books?—*wittingly*, *to wit*, *I wot*, *uncouth*, *whilom*, *oriel*, *jovial*, *disaster*. Illustrate your answer by reference to their history or derivation.

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## LATIN POETRY.

*Examiner*—REV. J. HECTOR.

1. Translate:—

(*a.*) Quandocunque autem vitam mea fata *reposcent*,
Et *breve* in exiguo marmore nomen ero,
Mæcenas, nostræ pars invidiosa juventæ,
Et vitæ et morti gloria justa meæ,
Si te forte meo ducet via proxima busto,
Esseda cælatis siste Britanna jugis,
*Taliaque* illacrimans mutæ jace verba favillæ:
"Ergo mihi diræ te rapuere deæ!"

(*b.*) Venit odoratos Ægeia nexa capillos,
Et, puto, pes illi longior alter erat.
Forma decens, vestis tenuissima, vultus amantis
In pedibus vitium causa decoris erat

Venit et ingenti *violenta* Tragœdia passu;
Fronte comæ torva; palla jacebat *humi*.
Læva manus sceptrum late regale tenebat,
Lydius alta pedum vincla cothurnus erat;
Et prior: "Ullane erit tenuis tibi meta laboris?
O, argumenti lente poeta tui!
Nequitiam vinosa tuam convivia narrant;
Narrant in multas *compita secta* vias.
Fabula, nec sentis, toto jactaris in urbe;
Dum tua præterito facta pudore refers.
Tempus erat thyrso pulsum graviore moveri.
Cessatum satis est: incipe majus opus.
Materia premis ingenium, cane facta virorum:
Hæc animo, dices, area digna meo est.
Nunc habeam per te Romana Tragœdia nomen:
Implebit leges spiritus iste meas"

2. (*a.*) Parse reposcent, breve, talia, violenta, humi, compita secta. What is violentia? Conjugate cesso, cedo, cædo, cado, sido, sedo, sedeo, incido, incido, and incedo.

(*b.*) Ullane, &c. Explain the use of the interrogatives num, an, ne, nonne, and give sentences in illustration.

(*c.*) Derive Elegeia. Mark the length of the various syllables. What other ways are there of writing this word? To what species of poetry was the name elegeia applied? Who was the first Latin elegiac poet? Mention his successors.

(*d.*) Give some account of the "Romana Tragœdia." Did Ovid ever write Tragedy?

(*e.*) Distinguish between caveo tibi and caveo te or a te; metuo tibi and metuo te; cupio tibi and cupio te; consulo tibi and consulo te; tempero with the accusative and tempero with the dative. Give sentences in illustration of the last.

3. Translate and explain:—

(*a.*) Nondum etiam Ascræos norunt mea carmina fontes,
Callimachi lymphis sed maduere modo.

(*b.*) Quid pater Ismario, quid mater profuit Orpheo?

(*c.*) Tristia Phylacidæ Thersites funera vidit.

(*d.*) Ossa tegit tellus, æquora nomen habent.

(*e.*) Hospitis effugio præcluserat omnia Minos;
Audacem pennis reperit ille viam

4. Write down the scheme of the elegiac couplet, and the rules which guide its composition.

Scan the following:—

(*a.*) Proxima supposito contingens Umbria Campo
Me genuit, terris fertilis uberibus.

Remark on uberibus.

(*b.*) Vivit edax vultur, ducensque per aera gyros
Miluus, et pluviæ graculus auctor aquæ.

Arrange in an elegiac couplet:—

(*c.*) Obsta principiis, quum mala per moras longas convaluere, medicina sero paratur.

5. Write the life of Propertius. Compare him as a poet with Ovid.

6. Translate:—

Nam neque pyramidum sumptus ad sidera ducti,
Nec Jovis Elei cœlum imitata domus,
Nec Mausolei dives fortuna sepulcri
Mortis ab extrema conditione vacat.
Aut illis flamma aut imber subducet honores,
Annorum aut ictu pondera victa ruent;
At non ingenio quæsitum nomen ab ævo
Excidet: ingenio stat sine morte decus.

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## LATIN PROSE.

*Examiner*—Mr. G. Bellett, M.A.

1. Before what tribunal, on what charge, with what result, and in what year was Milo tried? What is the principal argument of Cicero in his defence?

2. What date and what hour are indicated by ante diem xiii Kalendas Feb., and hora fere undecima?

3. Translate—

A. Quem igitur cum omnium gratia noluit, hunc voluit cum aliquorum querela? Quem jure, quem loco, quem tempore, quem impune non est ausus, hunc injuria, iniquo loco, alieno tempore, periculo capitis non dubitavit occidere.

B. Nec vero non eadem ira deorum hanc ejus satellitibus injecit amentiam, ut sine imaginibus, sine cantu atque ludis, sine exsequiis, sine lamentis, sine laudationibus, sine funere, oblitus cruore et luto, spoliatus illius supremi diei celebritate, cui cedere etiam inimici solent, amburetur abjectus. Non fuisse credo fas, clarissimorum virorum formas illi teterrimo parricidæ aliquid decoris afferre, neque ullo in loco potius mortem ejus lacerari, quam in quo esset vita damnata.

C. Est igitur hæc, judices, non scripta, sed nata, lex, quam non didicimus, accepimus, legimus, verum ex natura ipsa arripuimus, hausimus, expressimus, ad quam non docti, sed facti, non instituti, sed imbuti sumus, ut, si vita nostra in aliquas insidias, si in vim et in tela aut latronum aut inimicorum incidisset, omnis honesta ratio esset expediendæ salutis.

4. Give the full meanings of the words falx, calceus, ustor, excubiæ, antestaretur, propugnator, tergiversatio, flaminem.

5. Explain fully the following passages and phrases:

A. Quo uno versiculo satis armati consules semper fuerunt.
B. In comitatu nugarum nihil.
C. Defensores necis.
D. Crimen judicio reservavi; rem notavi.
E. Medius fidius.
F. Dederas documenta maxima.
G. Si in me aliquid offendistis.

H. Martem communem.
I. Vitam suam maximis præmis propositam et pæne addictam sciebat.

6. Give the distinctive meanings of quicumque, quidam, quis, quispiam, quisquam, quisnam, quisque, quivis, quilibet, quisquis.

7. In defining time, what cases are used in answer to the questions "At what time?" "How long?" "How old?" Illustrate the different uses of the dative in Latin.

8. Translate into Latin--

During the course of these transactions ambassadors came to him from the Athenians to ask for peace. Having listened to their request, he despatched ambassadors to Athens with terms, and a peace was concluded there to the advantage of both parties. Embassies came to him also from other states of Greece, not from inclination for peace, but for fear of war; for the Thessalians and Bœotians, with reviving wrath, entreated that he would prove himself the leader of Greece, as he had professed to be, against the Phocians.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESCHUNDRA NYAYARUTNA.

1. यं सर्व्वशैलाः परिकल्प्य वत्सं
मेरौ स्थिते दोग्धरि दोहदक्षे।
भास्वन्ति रत्नानि महौषधीश्च
पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीम्॥

(*a.*) Turn the above into the passive form.

(*b.*) Explain the allusion contained in the *s'loka*:

(*c.*) Are the mountains the real agents here? If so, give your reasons. If not, point out the real agent, and explain also why सर्व्वशैलाः stands as the nominative to the verb दुदुहुः.

(*d.*) Parse मेरौ.

2. Explain in Sanskrit, the following *s'lokas*:

(1.) उद्गातः प्रणवो यासां न्यग्भिरुदीरणम्।
कर्म यज्ञः फलं स्वर्गस्तासां त्वं प्रभवो गिराम्॥

(2.) तस्मिन् सुराणां विजयाभ्युपाये
तवैव नामाखगतिः क्षती त्वम्।
अप्यप्रसिद्धं यशसे हि पुंसा-
मनन्यसाधारणमेव कर्म्म॥

(3.) अथाङ्गुलिभ्यां हरितालमार्द्रं
माङ्गल्यमादाय मनःशिलाञ्च ।
कर्णावसक्तामलदन्तपत्रं
माता तदीयं मुखमुन्नमय्य ॥

(4.) उमास्तनोद्भेदमनुप्रवृद्धो
मनोरथो यः प्रथमं बभूव ।
तमेव मेना दुहितुः कथञ्चि-
द्विवाहदीक्षातिलकञ्चकार ॥

3. Parse the following *s'loka :*

स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलम्ब्य वः ।
युगपद्युगबाहुभ्यः प्राप्तेभ्यः प्राज्यविक्रमाः ॥

4. क्व नु मां त्वदधीनजीवितां
विनिकीर्य्य क्षणभिन्नसौहृदः ।
नलिनीं क्षतसेतुबन्धनो
जलसंघात इवासि विद्रुतः ॥

(*a.*) Give the root of विनिकीर्य्य, and also its past participle.

(*b*) Explain the *samásas* that occur in the *s'loka,*

(*c.*) Is the word सौहृद grammatically as correct as सौहार्द्द ?

(*d.*) Explain clearly the comparisons here made.

(*e.*) Does the want of an epithet to नलिनी give rise to any defect ?

5. शिलाशयान्तामनिकेतवासिनीं
निरन्तरास्वन्तरवातवृष्टिषु ।
व्यलोकयन्नुन्मिषितैस्तडिन्मय-
र्म्महातपःसाक्ष्य इव स्थिताः क्षपाः ॥

(*a.*) Render the above *s'loka* into prose order.

(*b*) What is meant by the words इव and उन्मिषितैः ?

(*c.*) Justify the tautologous expression उन्मिषितैः as h in connection with व्यलोकयन्.

(*d.*) Give the nominative and locative forms of the wor make up the compound महातपः.

(6.) विदितं वो यथा स्वार्था न मे काश्चित् प्रवृत्तयः ।
ननु मूर्त्तिभिरष्टाभिरित्थम्भूतोऽस्मि सूचितः ॥

(*a.*) Write grammatical notes on the words विदितम् and वः.

(*b.*) What is the object to the verb विदितम्?

(*c.*) Explain the *samása* in स्वार्था.

(*d.*) Give the etymology of इत्थम्.

(*e.*) Give the purport of the second line.

7. Translate the following into Sanskrit:

We rob the bees of their honey, the cattle of their lives, the horse and the ass of their liberty. We kill the wild animals that they may not interfere with our pleasures. There is but one law in the world. The weakest must yield. The men are sharper-witted than the creatures, and so they get the better of them and use them. They may call it just, if they like; but when a tiger eats a man I guess he has just as much justice on his side as the man when he eats a sheep.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—REV. DR. BANERJEA.

नेपथ्ये

इत इतो भगवतीमहादेव्यौ

जनकः दृष्ट्वा । अये गृष्टिनोपदिश्यमानमार्गा भगवत्यरुन्धती ।

उत्थाय । कां पुनर्महादेवीत्याह ।

निरूप्य । हा. कथं महाराजदशरथस्य धर्म्मदाराः प्रियसखी म कौशल्या, क एतत् प्रत्येति सैवेयमिति ।

आसीदियं दशरथस्य गृहे यथा श्रीः
श्रीरेव वा किमुपमानपदेन सैषा ।
कष्टं वतान्यदिव दैववशेन जाता
दुःखात्मकं किमपि भूतमहो विपाकः ॥

अयमपरः पापो दशाविपर्य्यासः

य एव मे जनः पूर्व्वमासीन्मूर्त्ता महात्सवः ।
क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनम् ॥

1. Translate the above passage into English.

(*a.*) Parse भगवतीमरुन्धतीं.

(*b.*) What is nominative to the verb आह (third line)?

(*c.*) Write separately the component words in सैनेयं.

(*d.*) Explain exactly the sense of उपमानपद् and of पाप.

लवः। अज्ञातनामक्रमाभिजनान् पूज्यानपि नः खतः कथमभिवादयिष्ये। विचिन्त्य। अयं पुनरविरुद्धः प्रकार इति वृद्धेभ्यः श्रूयते। सविनयमुपसृत्य। एष वो लवस्य मूर्द्धा प्रणामपर्य्यायः।

अरुन्धतीजनकौ। कल्याणिन्नायुष्मान् भूयाः।

2. (*a*) Translate this passage into English.

(*b.*) Why does *Lava* hesitate in saluting the company before him?

(*c.*) What is meant by खतः and प्रणामपर्य्यायः?

(*d.*) Parse the words in कल्याणिन्नायुष्मान् भूयाः.

सुमन्त्रः। कुमार पश्य पश्य

अपवर्त्तन एष बालवीरः पृतनानिर्मथनात् श्रमोपकृतः।
स्तनयित्नुरवादिभावलीनामवमर्दादिव दृप्तसिंहशावः॥

ततः प्रविशति त्वरितोद्धतक्रमो लवः।

लवः। साधु राजपुत्र साधु सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वसि तदयं परागत एवास्मि।

नेपथ्ये

महान् कलकलः।

लवः। सावेगं परिक्रम्य। आः कथमिदानीं भग्ना अपि प्रतिनिवृत्य युद्धाभिसारिणः पर्य्यवस्थ्य निघ्नन्ति मां चमूपतयः। धिग्जाल्मान्!

अयं शैलाघातक्षुभितवडवावक्त्रजतभुक्-
प्रचण्डक्रोधार्चिर्निचयकवलं व्रजतु मे।
समन्तादुत्सर्पन् घनतुमुलसेनाकलकलः
पयोराशेरोघः प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव॥

त परिक्रामति।

चन्द्रकेतुः। भो भोः कुमार,

अत्यद्भुनादसि गुणातिशयात्प्रियो मे
तस्मात् सखा त्वमसि यन्मम तत्तवैव।
तत् किं निजे परिजने कदनं करोषि
नन्वेष दर्पनिकषस्तव चन्द्रकेतुः॥

लवः। सहर्षसम्भ्रमम् पराहत्य। अहो महानुभावस्य प्रसन्नकर्कशा वीरवचनप्रयुक्तिर्विकर्त्तनकुलकुमारस्य, तत् किमेभिः, एनमेव तावत सम्भावयामि।

3. Translate the above passage into your own vernacular.

(*a.*) Is the verb in उपहृतः from the same root as the first word in क्षतभुक्? If not, give the third singular, Aorist (लुङ् or टी) of both.

(*b*) Give the root of the second word in क्षतभुक्, and its third singular *present*, Aorist (लङ्) and perfect (लिट् or टी).

4. Translate the following sentences into Sanskrit:

There was once a king, strong and brave, residing in Avanti and honoured as the emperor of all India.

Hunting is not forbidden to kings and princes.

Yudhisthira fell, because he had once deliberately uttered a *quasi* lie.

Truth always prevails.

Hermits consider ascetic exercises as their treasure, but to kings honour is wealth.

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## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English with explanatory notes where necessary—

من لم تكن حلل التقوى ملابسه
عار وإن كان مغمورا من الحلل *
من ام تفده صروف الدهر تجربة -
فيما يحاول قطيرعى مع الهمل *

من سالمته الليالي فليثف عجـــلا ـ
منها بحرب عدو غير ذي مهـــل *
من كان همته و الشمس في قرن
كانت منيته فـــي دارة الحمـــل *
من ضبع الحزم لم يظفر بحاجتـــه ـ
و من رمي بسهام العجب لم ينل *
من جالس الفاغة النوكى جنى ندما ـ
لنفسه و رمي بالحادث الجلـــل *
من جاد ساد و امسى العالمون له ـ
رقا و حالة اهل الكف لم تحـــل *
ن لم يصن عزه ساءت خليقتـــه ـ
بكل طبـــع لئيـــم غير منتقـــل *
من رام نيل العلى بالمال يجمعـــه ـ
من غير حل بلي من جهله و بلي *
من حاش عاش و خير العيش اشرفه ـ
و شره عيش اهل الجبن و البخل *

2. Write out the first four *baits* with all the vowel points.

3. Parse fully the forms لم نحل ـ لم ينل ـ فليرعى ـ لم يفده and write down the corresponding persons of the *Mází*, with the vowel points.

4. Inflect the *Muzára'* and the *Imperative* of امسى ـ جالس ساءت, with the vowel points.

5. Translate into English—

و في قوله عز و جل و في الارض آيات للمتقن و في انفسكم افلا تبصرون دلالة على هذا المدعى ـ و في قوله سبحانه سنريهم آياتنا فى الآفاق و فى انفسهم بينة على هذه الدعوى ـ و قال المؤمنين و امام المتقين اسد الله الغالب علي بن ابى طالب له وجهه ||

* شعر *

دواؤک فیک و ما تشعر *
و داؤک منك و ما تبصر -
و تزعم انک جرم صغیر *
و فیك انطوی العالم الاکبر -
و انت الکتاب المبین الذي *
باحرفه یظهر المضمـــر -

و توضیح هذا المقال و تفصیل هذا الاجمال یطلب من طیف الخیال لمؤلف هذه الاقوال ۱۱

6. Explain the forms المضمر - المؤمنین - للمتقین - سنریهم .

7. Show by examples the use of the particle ( الا ), and state when it is followed by the noun in the objective case.

8. Give the general rules of the construction of the Numerals from 1 to 100, with examples of masculine and feminine nouns.

9. Translate, giving every vowel-point:—I go first, in order that you may follow me. I shall visit ( زار ) Zaid to-morrow, because you did not visit him to-day. I shall not come to you. Let me remain here while you go to him. I have not yet seen the sons and daughters of your uncle. I and he were present. He gave me two oil, but I did not take them with me. The silver cup is , the gold cup is yours.

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## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

I anslate literally into English, adding explanatory notes necessary—

و کان عند میران شاه من المعتدین جماعة سعوا في [illegible]
مفسدین - منهم قطب الموصلي -
اعجوبة الزمان الدوار و استاذ علم الموسیقا و الادوار - اذا [illegible]
الیراعة اسکت اهل البراعة و اذا وضع الناي بفیه [illegible]
اسحق و ابیه - و ان اخذ فی الاغانی اغنی عن الغوانی . [illegible]

النفس لنفسه الرحيم خفف عني ابيني فيسير براعته بالاصبع
و تقول على عيني - ثم ينفخ فيها الروح فيسقي كل قلب مجروح
و يداوي كل فؤاد مقروح - فان اقامت قامتها الرشيقة راقصة
في سماعها تحني الجنك ظهره خاضعا لطيب استماعه - و ان
فتحت فاها لتقرئ اسماع القلوب الحانه يميل العود عنقه مصغيا
اليها عاركا بانامل الادب آدابه - و له مصنفات في ادوار المقامات
و جرى بينه و بين الاستاد عبد القادر المراغي مباحثات - و كان
ميران شاه به مغرما يعد صحبته و العشرة معه مغنما - و كان
تيمور لا يعجبه العجب ولا يستهويه اللهو و الطرب - فقال ان
القطب افسد عقل ميران شاه كما افسد عبد القادر احمد بن
الشيخ اويس و اطغاه - فوصل ذلك الطاغ سابع عشر شهر ربيع اول
سنة اثنين و ثمانمائة الى قراباغ - فاناخ بها ركابه و اراح بها دوابه
و ضبط ممالك اذربيجان و قتل اولئك المفسدين و اهل العدوان
و لم يتعرض لميران شاه لانه ولده و هو انشاه ॥

2. State what you know of the author of the *Táríkh-i-Timur*? What is the real title of the book? Has the author written any other works? What is the value of his history from the historical and the literary points of view? What is the meaning of the word 'timur'

3 Explain fully the forms [illegible] - يداوي - اعدى [illegible] هقرئ, and write down the Ism-i-Fa'il, sing. and plural, of the corresponding *bab*, with and without the article. The vowel points are to be given.

4 Write down the 3rd persons plural of the Muzáraʿ of the *bab* افتعال of the following verbs, giving all the vowel points — ذكر - طرف - صر - صنع - زري

5 Translate into English—

[illegible] طائر مشهور ضؤ بصره ضعيف يستره شعاع الشمس
لا [illegible] بين الظلام و الضياء شبيه بالفار جناحه جليدة دقيقة
وله [illegible] او الانثى لها ثدي كماللفار ترضع اولادها تصيد الذباب

والبق و امثالها و ربما تاخذ وادها في فمها و تطير و ترضع ولدها و تاكل الرمان علي الشجرة و تتركها قشرا مجوفا و تهرب عن ورق الدلب اذا نزل في مكانها . و اذا علقت خفاشة في شجرة قرية جاوز الجراد عنها ||

6. Write out the preceding extract with all the vowel-points.

7. Shew by examples the use of the preposition عن. Translate—

مات عن ثمانين سنة and مات عن ولد صغير

(*b.*) Write down the preposition في with all pronominal affixes, giving the vowel-points.

8. Give examples shewing the use of the مفعول مطلق. Can it be used with passive verbs?

9. Translate into Arabic, giving all vowel-points—

He is sick. This sick man. This is the sick man. This man is sick. He did not read the books you had given him. Who is at the door? Tell him to wait. This cannot be altered. This should be altered. When ought this to be altered?

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## PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English, and explain the allusions—

فرستـــادهٔ خاص پروردگار * رساندهٔ حجت استـــوار
گران مایه تر تاج آزادگان * گرامیتـــر از آدمي زادگان
محمد کازل تا ابد هرچه هست * بآرایش نام او نقش بست
چراغے که پرواز بینش بدوست * فروغ همه آفرینش بدوست
ضمادار عالم سیه تا سفیـــد * شفاعت کن روز بیم و امید
درختے سهي سرو در باغ شرح * زميني باصل آسماني بفرع
ز یارتگـــه اصلداران پاک * ولي نعمت فرع خواران خاک
چراغے که تا او نیفروخت نور * ز چشم جهان روشني بود دور
سیاهي ده حال عباسیـــان * سپیدي بر چشم شماسیـــان
لب از باد عیسی پر از نوش تر * تن از آب حیوان سیه پوش تر
فلك بر زمین چارطاق افکنش * زمین بر فلك پنج نوبت زنش

2. (*a.*) Your text-book has in *bait* 6 - زمین با اصل آسمان با فرع. Is this reading correct? Scan the verse with this reading. (*b.*) Explain the final ي in سیاهي - روشني - زمیني - درختے. (*c*) Do any of the above *baits* contain no Arabic words?

3. What conjunctions and what verbal forms are used in Persian to express *wishes?* Translate—Long may he live! I wished I were a king. Oh for a ship to take me to Europe! May you be successful!

4 Form sentences with the following words, each sentence to begin with اگر or اگرچه - زیستن - ستردن - ستودن - کوشیدن - ماندن - گسیختن - گماشتن - گریختن.

5. Translate into English, adding explanatory notes to each verse—

سپیده دم چو زدم آستین بشمع شعور
شنیدم آیت استفتحوا ز عالم نور *
بدل ز شاهد بزم ازل ندا آمد -
که ای تمام وفا از رضای ما بس دور *
زهے اطاعت حسن ادب خهے طاعت -
که با اجارت مائي ز وصل ما مهجور *
زیاده زین نه حلالست دوري از برما -
اگر بحوصله نازي درآ بزم حضور *
طلب بیار و مترس از متاع منع کلیم -
بساط عذر میارا که نیستي معذور *
اگر بچشمهٔ مقصود دست عشوهٔ ما -
شکست ساغر امید او بسنگ فتور *
نه کوتهي ز عطا بود عشق میدانند -
که بر کرشمهٔ ما ننگ بود خلعت طور *
تو در معاملهٔ اهبطوا متاع مخر -
که نا صحیح بود بیع وسعی نا مشکور *
در ملاطفت آشنا کشاده در آ -
که آشتي طلبست ان سعیکم مشکور *

مرغ مشاهده ارزان و راه میکده پاك -
تو در مشقت نزع از طبیعت مخمور *
بیا بنوش که در مستیت شهید کنم -
که نیست قابل رحمت شهادت مستور *

6. (*a*.) Write out the words in *barts* 3 and 4, that have the *Izáfat* (*b*.) Enumerate the حروف تحسین .

7. Show by examples the use of the particle را. Can it be separated from the noun to which it belongs? (*b*.) Form compound verbs, giving their meanings, with the following nouns: دست - پا - سر - انگشت - دهان - چشم .

8. Give in Persian a brief account of the wars of the ancient Persians with the Greeks *or* of Alexander's invasion of Persia.

## PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate *literally* into English—

حسنے که از ابراهم علیه السلام بیوسف میراث رسیده بود تا غایت در تتق غیب بودیعت مانده - اکنون روزگار امانت سپار تا تسلیم ابراهیم نمود - اهل نظر بینایانے که چشم بتماشایش گذارند و ارباب صحبت بیدلانے که دل بتولایش سپارند - جبههٔ بدرخشاني مشعل وادي کلیم - عارضی دشگفتگي گلزار ابراهیم - بافسانهٔ قامتش خوابها همه نهال و بحکایت خرامش نقشها همه پامال - در عشرتکدهٔ صحبتش دلهای حزین بیغم - و در بهارستان طلعتش نگهای پژمرده پر نم - پرویز عشرتان جرعه خوار جام جمشیدش - ماه طلعتان درزبردام خورشیدیش * مثنوي *

دیده خورشید زار از رویش * سنبلستان مشام از مویش
دست بردل ز طلعتش خوبي * پاي در گل ز قامتش طوبي
عارضش نوبهـــــار باغ ارم * داغ پروانگـــي چراغ حـــرم
کرد آئینه را تجلي خیـــز * از مه و مهر ساختش لبریز

2. Explain the form بتولايش ; the Izáfat of جبههٔ , and the ي in جمشيدبش and خورشيدبش .

3. Explain in Persian the allusions in گلذار ابراهيم - وادي كليم - پرويز عشرت . What is meant by مه و مهر in the last *bait*? (*b.*) Some MSS. read بينابانے and نقسها for بينايانے and نقشها. Criticize these readings.

4. * ابيات * تعدرزيت مير سيف الله *

آه امروز از ورق گرداني رنگ ظهور -
نسخهٔ اسرار الفت معنئ نايات شد *
درکنار ديدهٔ شوخي داشت غلطان گوهرے -
ناگهان چون اشک از مژگان چکيد و آب شد *
ديدهٔ مارا چو شمع کشته بايد گشت داغ -
کآن فروغ بينش اکنون در نظرها خواب شد *

از مرآت تحقيق پوشيدهٔ نيست که آدمي - در جميع اوقات و احوال حيرت زدهٔ کارگاه اعتبار است - اگر چشم بپوشد داغ فرصت تماشا در مزرعهٔ ندامت جز دانهٔ اشك چه بايد کاشت - و بر دوش شکست دل غير از ناله چه ميتوان بر داشت - بهر صفت مجبوريم و در هر صورت معذور * * رباعی *

بيدل تا محو گلشن نيرنگيم * گاهے گل و گاه عنچهٔ دلتنگيم
گويند ز رنگها برون بايد بود * دشوار حقيقتی که ما هم رنگيم

(*a.*) Translate the two *poetical* passages of this extract into English. (*b.*) Write out the *prose* portion, putting the English meaning below each word. Put also a line over each word that has the *Izáfat*.

5. Give the etymology of رباعی - تماشا - نايات - صفت . (*b.*) Explain fully the form تغير . (*c.*) Shew by examples when غير is followed by the *Izáfat* and when not.

6. Shew by examples the various uses of the letter ی at the end of words.

7. Translate into Persian—Regarding the climate of Hindústán the emperor Bábar writes as follows in his 'Memoirs.' Whilst the rains

continue, the air is delightful, insomuch that nothing can surpass its soft and agreeable temperature. Its defect is that the air is rather damp. During the rainy season you cannot shoot, even with the bow of our country, and it becomes quite useless. Nor is it the bow alone that becomes useless; the coats of mail, books, clothes, furniture, all feel the bad effects of the moisture. The houses, too, suffer when not substantially built. The weather is pleasant enough in the winter and summer, as well as in the rainy season; but then the north wind always blows, and there is an excessive quantity of dust flying about When the rains are at hand, this wind blows with excessive violence, and such a quantity of dust flies about, that you cannot see one another. They call this an *andhí*.

## ANCIENT HISTORY.

*Examiner*—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. Give a geographical outline of Ethiopia. What Ethiopian kings reigned in Egypt?
2. Give a short description of Babylon. What was the general character of the Babylonians?
3. Sketch briefly the history of Israel under the Judges. What were the ostensible grounds on which the elders of Israel desired a change in the government?
4. Mention the principal events in the history of the Medes and Persians under the Kaianian dynasty.
5. Describe important circumstances in the reigns of David, Jehu, and Ahaz.
6. Describe the character of Antiochus Epiphanes, and his treatment of the Jews.
7. Enumerate the principal events in the history of India from the death of Alexander the Great to the Christian era. On what historical evidence is the record of each based?
8. Give a short narrative of Carthaginian affairs during the Sicilian wars subsequent to the death of Himilco.
9. What were the causes which led the Jews to revolt against Rome?

## ANCIENT HISTORY.

### Greece and Rome.

*Examiner*—Mr. W T. Webb, B.A.

1. Draw an outline map of Greece, with the principal islands of the Grecian Archipelago, and insert the following places, stating for what they are famous: *Delphi, Mytilene, Thermopylæ, Pharsalia, Marathon.*

2. Write a brief history of the second Peloponnesian War. What were its results for Greece?

3. Give a sketch of the Constitution of Solon. How was it for a time subverted?

4. Give a brief account of the following: *Alcibiades, Alexander of Macedon, Epaminondas, Cleon, Antigonus.*

5. Write a short history of Hannibal's invasion of Italy.

6. Draw a map showing the extent of the Roman Empire in the time of Augustus, and insert the following towns: *Gades, Massilia, Lugdunum, Tingis, Colonia Agrippina.* What are their modern names?

7. Give a brief account of the life and times of Julius Cæsar, and write down in their order the succeeding emperors of the Julian house, with approximate dates.

8. By whom, and under what circumstances, were the following expressions made use of:

(*a.*) "Another such Victory, and I am undone."
(*b.*) "I came, I saw, I conquered."
(*c.*) "Varus, restore me my legions."

What is meant by—*A Fabian policy; To cross the Rubicon; A Laconic answer?*

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## EUCLID, ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Examiner*—MR. J. ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. What is Euclid's definition of similar figures? How might this definition be modified for similar triangles?

Similar triangles are to one another in the duplicate ratio of their homologous sides

2. Define parallel straight lines.

If two straight lines are at right angles to the same plane, they are parallel

3. Given three points in the same plane With these points as centres draw three circles touching each other.

4. What is meant by the inclination of a straight line to a plane?

Draw a straight line equally inclined to two given planes.

5. What is the discount on Rs. 3,500, due 9 months hence, interest being reckoned at 4 per cent. per annum?

6. A merchant bought a fifty-gallon cask of wine for Rs. 741. Supposing it to have lost 3½ gallons, at what price per dozen bottles (nine bottles holding a gallon) should he sell it in order to gain 15 per cent. upon the whole original cost?

7. Prove in any way that—

$$\frac{3\sqrt{8} + 2\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{7}} = 2\,51 \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad .$$

8. What is meant by the Highest Common Divisor or G C M of two algebraic expressions?

Find the H C D of—

$$20x^4 + x^2 - 1$$
$$\text{and } 25x^4 + 5x^3 - x - 1.$$

9. If $\alpha$ and $\beta$ are the roots of the equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$, show that the expression $ax^2 + bx + c = a(x - \alpha)(x - \beta)$. Form a quadratic equation one of whose roots shall be $\sqrt{5} + 1$.

10. Solve the equations—

a. $$\frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{(x-a-b)} = \frac{(x-c)(x-d)}{(x-c-d)}.$$

b. $$x + y + x^2 + y^2 = 18.$$
$$xy = 6.$$

c. $$\frac{xy}{x+y} = 1, \quad \frac{yz}{y+z} = 2, \quad \frac{zx}{z+x} = 3.$$

11. The latter half of $2n$ terms of any arithmetical series = $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the sum of $3n$ terms of the same series. Prove it.

Sum the series—

$$3 - 1 + \frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{9} + \text{&c. ad inf.}$$

$$1 + 3 + 7 + 15 + \text{&c. to } n \text{ terms.}$$

12. Prove that the number of permutations $n$ things taken altogether, of which $p$ are alike, $q$ are alike, and $r$ are alike, is—

$$\frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor p \lfloor q \lfloor r}.$$

How many different words can be formed out of the letters of the word Constantinople? In how many of these will the three $n$'s be consecutive letters?

13. What is the co-efficient of $x^m$ in the expansion of $(x + y)^n$? Prove that—

$$1 + n + \frac{n \cdot n - 1}{1 \cdot 2} + \text{&c.} + n + 1 = 2^n.$$

Write down the co-efficients of $x^{17}$ and $x^{18}$ in the expansion of $(a^4 - bx^3)^{10}$.

Give the first four terms of the expansion of $\frac{1}{(2 - 3x^2)^{\frac{1}{5}}}$

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## TRIGONOMETRY AND STATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Explain the different methods of measuring angles, and investigate the relation between the numerical values of an angle expressed in degrees and grades.

If an angle of 3° be represented by ·4, how many degrees are contained in the unit of that measure, and what number will represent a right angle in the same measure?

2. *Write down* the values of sin 30°, cos 120°, tan 150°, cot 225°, vers 180°, and prove that—

Sin (A + B) = sin A cos B + cos A sin B, when A + B is less than 90°. Hence show that—

$$2 \sin \frac{A}{2} = \pm\sqrt{1 + \sin A} \pm \sqrt{1 - \sin A},$$

determining the proper signs to be used when A lies between − 225° and − 270°.

3. Prove that—

(i.) cos 2A = $\cos^4 A - \sin^4 A$.

(ii.) $\operatorname{cosec}^2 A - \sec^2 A = 4 \cot 2A \operatorname{cosec} 2A$.

(iii.) cos 55° + cos 65° + cos 175° = 0.

(iv.) $\{1 - \cos(A + B)\}\{1 - \cos(A - B)\} = (\cos B - \cos A)^2$.

4. Define a *logarithm*, and point out the advantages of the common system of logarithms.

Find the logarithm of 144 to the base $2\sqrt{3}$, also the characteristics of the logarithm of the same number to the base 5.

5. In any triangle, prove that—

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C}.$$

Hence prove that $\tan \frac{1}{2}(A - B) = \frac{a - b}{a + b} \cot \frac{C}{2}$.

If $a = 20$, $b = 10$, C = 60°, find A, B, $c$.

6. When $a$, $b$, A are given, show how to solve the triangle, and explain that, in general, the solution is ambiguous when $a$ is less than $b$.

Ex. A = 45°, $b = 1 + \sqrt{3}$, $a = 2$.

7. A, B, C are telegraph posts at equal intervals by the side of a railroad, $t$, $t'$ are the tangents of the angles which AB and BC subtend at any point P, show that $\frac{2}{T} = \frac{1}{t} - \frac{1}{t'}$, where T is the tangent of the angle which the road makes with BP.

8. Enunciate and prove the triangle of forces.

If three forces be represented by AB, BC, and 2AC, ABC being a triangle, show that their resultant will pass through the centre of gravity of the triangle, and find its direction and magnitude.

9. The distances of two heavy particles from a straight line being given, determine the distance of the centre of gravity of the particles from that straight line; the straight line and the particles being all in one plane.

Equally heavy particles are placed at B, C, D, E, four angular points of a regular hexagon ABCDEF; find the distance of their centre of gravity from AB in terms of AB.

10. Find the conditions of equilibrium on a lever, the forces making any angles with the arms.

A heavy rod AB, 12 inches long, balances itself on a point 4 inches from A: a weight of 5 seers is suspended from A, and 7 seers from B. If the weight of the rod be 6 seers, where will be the position of the fulcrum, and what will be the pressure on the fulcrum?

11. Find the relation between P and W in the system of weightless pulleys, in which each pulley hangs by a separate string.

If P = 5 seers in a system of 4 pulleys, and the weight of each pully, beginning from the lowest, together with the string beneath it, be 4 seers, 3 seers, 2 seers, 1 seer respectively, show that W = 54 seers.

12. Find the conditions of equilibrium, when a body is supported on a smooth inclined plane by a force making a given angle with the plane.

If the force be equal to the pressure on the plane, show that the inclination of the force to the plane will be equal to $\frac{\pi}{2} - 2\alpha$, where $\alpha$ is the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

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## PSYCHOLOGY.

*Examiner*—REV. DR. JARDINE.

[N.B.—*Candidates may answer either but not both of the following series of questions.*]

### *Reid's Inquiry.*

1. Give different interpretations of Descartes' enthymeme:—*Cogito ergo sum.* Both of those examined by Reid he considers objectionable; what are his objections, and what interpretation can be given which will be free from objections?

2. "....when I remember the smell of the tuberose, that very "sensation which I had yesterday, and which has now no more "any existence, is the immediate object of my memory; and when "I imagine it present, the sensation itself, and not any idea of it, "is the object of my imagination." Examine this statement, and take occasion to explain the character and relations of sensation, imagination, and memory.

3. What are "principles of common sense"? Show how, according to Reid, the principles of idealism gradually led to the subversion of the principles of common sense.

4. What is language? How many kinds of language are there? Which of these was original, and why? What relations exist between the original and the derivative?

5. Describe and illustrate three classes of natural signs.

6. How, according to the philosophers whom Reid criticises, does our idea of extension originate? How does Reid criticise their doctrine, and what theory does he substitute for theirs?

7 What relations are held to exist between subjective sensations and objective qualities? State the answers to this question given by preceding philosophers noticed by Reid, and that given by Reid himself

8 What are the theories of Porterfield and Berkeley regarding single and double vision? Examine them

9 Compare the *Peripatetic* and the *Cartesian* philosophical systems with regard to (1) their method, (2) their tendency and (3) their fundamental assumptions What was the result of the latter system, and how was it brought about?

*Abercrombie's Intellectual Powers*

1 "Thus, our general impression of causation is not the result "of experience, but an original and intuitive principle of belief, "that is our absolute conviction, that every event must have an "adequate cause" By what reasonings does Abercrombie establish "this conclusion?

2 Classify mental phenomena, and indicate the sciences which are based upon your classification What are the sources of uncertainty in the mental as compared with the physical sciences?

3 "it was maintained by Bishop Berkeley and the "philosophers of his school, that as the mind can perceive nothing 'but its own impressions or images, we can derive no evidence "from our senses of the existence of the external world' Is this correct? If not, correct it

4 In what way is our first knowledge of material things acquired? What acquired habits of perception are afterwards formed and how?

5 What influence has experience in leading us to trust or distrust testimony (1) to marvellous, and (2) to miraculous events? What moral probability is there in favour of the miracles of the New Testament? Is this sufficient to overcome the improbability arising from their being contradicted by general experience

6 What is association? Classify and describe its different kinds

7 Enumerate and describe the function of reason What are the chief purposes for which reason is used?

8 Describe the logical fallacies enumerated by Abercrombie.

9. An essay upon Somnambulism

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## CHEMISTRY

*Examiner*—MR J. WILSON, B A.

1 Express in chemical formulæ the decompositions that ensue in the preparation of oxygen from—(1) potassium chlorate, (2) manganese dioxide, (3) manganese dioxide and sulphuric acid

How many grains of manganese dioxide must be used in order to procure 15 lbs of oxygen, the combining weight of manganese being 55?

2. Describe the barometer in its simplest form The pressure of the atmosphere being 14·6902 lbs. on the square inch, calculate its height in miles to four places of decimals, supposing it to be homogeneous, taking mercury to be 10400 times heavier than air, and a cubic inch of mercury to weigh ·49 lbs.

3. Explain how the composition of water may be determined synthetically, and give a numerical result.

4. Describe an accurate method of determining the volumetric composition of air. How may the amount of carbon dioxide be ascertained?

5. State the properties and method of preparing nitrous oxide. Explain how its formula may be determined.

6. Write out in symbols the decompositions occurring in the preparation of marsh gas from sodium acetate and caustic soda. How many litres of carbon dioxide are formed by the complete combustion of three litres of marsh gas?

7. What are the properties of chlorine? Explain with symbols the decompositions that ensue in its preparation from salt How does sulphur dioxide act as an *antichlor?*

8. Give the reactions which take place in the preparation of sulphuric acid of commerce. How many tons of chamber vitriol, containing 65 per cent. of pure acid, can be obtained from 145 tons of a pyrite containing 52 per cent. of sulphur?

9. Explain how the sodium phosphates may be prepared, stating in symbols the reactions that ensue. Write down the formula of crystals of each of these compounds. How may a phosphate be distinguished from a pyrophosphate?

10. A mixture containing ·5 litres of chlorine and ·3 of hydrogen at the temperature 10° C. and pressure 750 mm. is exploded in a eudiometer. Calculate the volumes which the gaseous products severally occupy when the temperature is 47° C. and the pressure 735 mm.

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## LOGIC.

*Examiner*—MR. R. PARRY.

1. Define Logic. If the right of investigating fallacies be denied to it, how will that affect the definition?

Fowler says his definition is substantially the same as Mr. Mill's, but he introduces a slight alteration; what is his reason for so doing?

2. Distinguish between a *word* and a *term.* How did the older logicians define a term? Distinguish between collective and common, attributive and abstract terms, giving examples. What are *concrete* terms? Mill holds that attributives when employed as predicates are really common terms. Discuss this opinion.

3. How are propositions divided? What are "indesignate" propositions, and why are they not admissible?

What is meant by *quantifying the predicate,* what advantages would accrue therefrom, and why does Fowler not adopt it?

4. Distinguish between *differentia* and *property* peculiar and not peculiar. Give examples. Distinguish also between property and accident.

5. What is meant by *complete* but *provisional* definitions? How do they differ from those that are incomplete? Distinguish between a definition and a description, and show by examples how the latter may sometimes serve the purposes of the former.

6. Define *Oppositions*, *Conversions*, and *Permutations*. Exhibit the forms of opposition with reference to each of the four propositions designated as A, E, I, O. Show by an example what is the most perfect form of Opposition.

7. What gives rise to the distinction of *moods* and *figures*? Distinguish between possible and legitimate moods. How do we determine which of the moods are admissible in each figure? Test I, E, O in the first and third figures, and A, I, I in the fourth.

8. Why is *Reduction* necessary, and how is the operation performed? Test A, O, O in the second figure, and O, A, O in the third, by any method you please.

9. What is the value of the conclusion of a syllogism of which the major is a particular proposition introduced by the word *most* and the minor a singular proposition?

Explain and illustrate what is meant by *circumstantial evidence*.

10. Classify fallacies; and examine the following arguments:—

(*a*.) Wisdom dwells with age, therefore the ancients were wiser than the moderns.

(*b*.) There is certainly a presumption of this man's guilt, hence we may presume that he is guilty.

(*c*.) All law is an abridgment of liberty, and consequently of happiness.

(*d*.) This proposition is too good to be practicable.

# B. A. Examination, 1877.

## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Determine the period in the author's life to which *Macbeth* and *Midsummer Night's Dream* belong.

Quote and explain passages in which Shakespeare is supposed to be alluding to contemporary English monarchs.

2. Trace the influence of Lady Macbeth on the course of events in the history, and attempt an analysis of her character.

3. "And you all know, security
Is mortal's chiefest enemy."

Give the derivation and meaning of *security*. Explain the passage. Exemplify from the life of Macbeth the fact stated.

4. (*a.*) "Nothing in his life
Became him like the leaving of it."
(*b.*) "But screw your courage to the sticking-place."
(*c.*) "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps itself
And falls on the other."

Give the context and meaning of these lines. Unfold the metaphor in the two last quotations.

5. "Men must not walk too late
Who cannot want the thought how monstrous
It was for Malcolm and for Donalbain
To kill their gracious father."

Scan the *second* line Give the meaning in simple prose. What other meaning has the word *want?* The *Globe edition* inserts a full stop after *late* and puts a note of interrogation after *father;* point out the resulting difference of meaning, and comment on the syntax.

6 Write brief grammatical notes on the words italicized in the following passages:—

(*a.*) Dying *or ere* they sicken.
(*b.*) If much you note him,
You *shall* offend him and extend his passion.
(*c.*) I'll charm his eyes *against* she do appear.
(*d.*) It cannot be *but* thou hast murder'd him.
(*e.*) Why *should* you think that I *should* woo in scorn?
(*f.*) Do not believe
*But* I shall do thee mischief in the wood.
"'Tis resolved, for nature pleads that he
Should onely rule who most resembles me.
Shadwell alone my perfect image bears,
Mature in dulness from his tender years;
Shadwell alone of all my sons is he
Who stands confirm'd in full stupidity."

State the purport in your own language and in *Indirect Narration*. Note any peculiarity in *onely*. What is the meaning of *mature?* What is the force of *stands?*

8. "Orpheus cou'd lead the savage race,
And trees unrooted left their place,
Sequacious of the lyre;
But bright Cecilia rais'd the wonder high'r:
When to her organ vocal breath was giv'n,
An angel heard, and straight appear'd,
Mistaking earth for heav'n."

Express the meaning in your own words. Write notes on *her organ* and *vocal breath*.

9. "Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,
The little tyrant of his fields withstood,
Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,
Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood."

Explain the verse. Quote from memory any other verse from the same poem. Scan the *third* line. Do you note any difference of meaning in the suffix *less* in *guiltless* and *dauntless?*

10. "Mark the year, and mark the night,
When Severn shall re-echo with affright
The shrieks of death thro' Berkley's roofs that ring,
Shrieks of an agonizing king!
She-wolf of France, with unrelenting fangs
That tear'st the bowels of thy mangled mate,
From thee be born, who o'er thy country hangs
The scourge of heaven."

By whom and on what occasion were these words supposed to be uttered? Explain the allusions. Unfold the meaning of the passage. Scan the *first* line. Parse "*be born*."

11. "Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor motion;
As idle as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean."

Express the meaning in *Indirect Narration*. What is the meaning of *stuck?* Parse *breath*.

12. "Let hist'ry tell, where rival kings command,
And dubious title shakes the madded land,
When statues glean the refuse of the sword,
How much more safe the vassal than the lord;
Low sculks the hind beneath the rage of pow'r,
And leaves the wealthy traitor in the Tow'r,
Untouch'd his cottage, and his slumber sound,
Tho' confiscation's vultures hover round."

Give in a few words the drift of the passage. What do "*madded*" and "*hind*" mean? What is the force of the definite article "*the vassal*" and "*the lord*"? Explain the metaphors, *glean* and *confiscation's vultures*.

## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. What are the chief objections to the liberty of unlicensed printing which are combated by Milton in the Areopagitica? How does he answer them? What does he believe to be the true remedy for some possible evils?

2. Explain the following passages, giving a modernised version of each, and notes on the words italicised:—

(*a.*) And this was the rare morsell so officiously snatcht up, and so *ilfavourdly* imitated by our *inquisiturient* Bishops, and the attendant *minorites* their Chaplains.

(*b.*) For though a licencer should happen to be judicious more *then* ordnary, which will be a great *jeopardy* of the next succession, yet his very office, and his *commission* enjoyns him to let passe nothing but what is *vulgarly* receiv'd already.

(*c.*) That vertue therefore which is but a *youngling* in the contemplation of evill, and knows not the *utmost* that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a *blank* vertue, not a pure; her whitenesse is but an *excrementall* whitenesse.

3. Explain the allusions in the following passages, with notes on the words italicised:—

(*a.*) To *sequester* out of the world into *Atlantick* and *Eutopian polities*, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition.

(*b.*) Not he who takes up armes for *cote and conduct*, and his four *nobles* of *Danegelt*.

(*c.*) I name not him for *posteritie's* sake, Whom Harry the 8 nam'd in merriment his *Vicar* of hell.

(*d.*) Farre easier and shorter then an Indian voyage, though it could be sail'd either by the North of *Cataio* Eastward, or of Canada Westward.

4. "Thus revolution proceeded. Virginia marshalled resistance; Massachusetts entreated union; New York pointed to independence." Describe the historical events referred to in these words.

5. Show that Courage is an essential part of the decisive character. In what way may decision of character sometimes cause mischief?

6. "Wellington immediately brought up from the second line, the sixth division." What was the meaning of, and what the reason for, this manœuvre? Describe its results.

7. Explain clearly the following terms:—*A brigade, a regiment, a squadron, a battery, a troop, a division, a company; the general's staff, piquets, skirmishers; gabions, a shower of grape.*

8. Define *synonym*. What are the chief causes of the existence of synonyms in a language? What is meant by *the process of desynonymizing*, and how is it effected? Give examples.

9. Show that History may be illustrated by Philology; and from this point of view discuss the words *monk, sacrament, frank, dunce, copper, cordwainer, calico*. Give some instances of words teaching false history.

## HYDROSTATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Define a fluid, and explain how fluid pressure is measured.

If the pressure at any one point be increased by a given amount and the fluid continue in equilibrium, show that the pressure at every other point will be increased by the same amount.

2. Prove the formula $p = g\rho z$, explaining the meaning of the symbols.

If the pressure at a depth of 32 feet below the surface of water be 15lbs. to the square inch, what will be the pressure on a square foot at a depth of 10 feet 8 inches?

3. Distinguish between whole pressure and resultant pressure. Prove that the whole pressure of a liquid on a surface is equal to the weight of a column of liquid of which the base is equal to the area of the surface, and the height is equal to the depth of its centre of gravity below the surface of the liquid.

A closed cubical vessel filled with water stands on a horizontal plane so that a face F is vertical; it is then tilted about one edge of its base so that a diagonal of the face F is vertical. Compare the pressure upon the face F in the two positions.

4. Show how to find the resultant vertical pressure of a liquid on any surface.

5. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A spherical shell, of which the external diameter is 18 inches, just floats in a fluid; what is the internal diameter? (Sp. gr. of the fluid = ·91, and that of the material of the shell = 2·16).

6. Describe the mercurial barometer, and show how it is graduated.

Explain clearly to what extent a given alteration in the thermometer affects the reading of the barometer, the atmospheric pressure being supposed to remain unaltered.

7. Describe the experiments by which it is proved that the pressure of air at a given temperature varies inversely as the volume.

8. Explain the action of the siphon.

Find the greatest available length of the shorter leg of a siphon used for drawing off a fluid whose specific gravity is 1·125 when the barometer stands at 29 inches; the specific gravity of mercury being 13·5.

9. Describe Smeaton's air-pump, and find the density of the air in the receiver after $n$ strokes of the piston.

10. Explain the method of comparing the specific gravity of a solid and a liquid by Nicholson's hydrometer.

If the liquid be water, the substance a mixture of two metals whose specific gravities are 7, 9, and the weights used 18 oz., 10 oz., 11 oz., find the quantity (in ounces) of each metal in the mixture.

# DYNAMICS AND ASTRONOMY.

*Examiner*—MR. J. ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. Define velocity and acceleration.

Show that the numerical measure of a given velocity varies directly as the unit of time and inversely as the unit of space, and that the measure of a given acceleration varies directly as the square of the unit of time, and inversely as the unit of space.

2. Prove that the space described in the time $t$ by a body moving from rest with uniform acceleration $f$ is $\frac{1}{2} ft^2$.

Assuming that the resistances to the motion of a railway train weighing 120 tons are constant and equal to 200lbs., what uniform force must be applied for 20 minutes, in order that it may pass over 15 miles?

3. Give Newton's Three Laws of Motion.

Find the motion of two heavy bodies of different masses connected by a string passing over a smooth pulley.

Show clearly in your proof where you make use of any one of Newton's Laws of Motion.

4. Prove that the velocity acquired by a heavy body sliding freely down a smooth inclined plane of given height, is independent of the inclination of the plane to the horizon.

Show also that the time of descent varies as the cosecant of the inclination.

5. State and prove the parallelogram of velocities.

A railway train is travelling eastwards at the rate of 30 miles per hour. The wind is blowing from the N.W. at the rate of 10 miles per hour. Find the apparent force and direction of the wind to a traveller in the train.

6 Give reasons for supposing the earth to be spherical.

Find approximately the height of a mountain, at the summit of which the dip of the horizon is 1° 30′.

7. Explain briefly the construction and use of the transit instrument. What are the errors of adjustment to which this instrument is liable?

8. What reasons are there for believing that the earth rotates about an axis? Find what effect this rotation has upon the weight of a body carried from one latitude to another. How might this effect be ascertained experimentally?

9. Explain the different modes by which the position of a heavenly body is determined by reference to fixed points on the celestial sphere.

If a star sets two hours after another star on the equator, which rises at the same time with it, what is the difference of their right ascensions?

10. Account clearly for the existence of stationary points in the apparent path of one planet as viewed from another.

11. Define solar and lunar ecliptic limits

Eclipses return after a certain period very nearly in the same order and of the same magnitude Account for this.

12. Define a sidereal, a solar, and a mean solar day

Explain what is meant by the equation of time; and prove that,

if the eccentricity be neglected, the equation of time will have its greatest value when the true sun's longitude is the complement of its right ascension.

## LATIN POETRY.

*Examiner*—REV. J. HECTOR, M.A.

1. Translate:—

Et quando uberior vitiorum copia? quando
Major avaritiæ patuit sinus? alea quando
Hos animos? Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur
Ad casum tabulæ, posita sed luditur arca.
Prœlia quanta illic dispensatore videbis
Armigero! simplexne furor sestertia centum
Perdere, et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
Quis totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem
Secreto cœnavit avus? Nunc sportula primo
Limine parva sedet, turbæ rapienda togatæ.

2. (*a*) Give the argument of the first satire of Juvenal When is it supposed to have been written, and what relation does it bear to the others?

(*b.*) Give the exact meaning of "alea." What is the noun from it signifying "a gambler"? Explain the terms tesseræ, tali, frittillus, tabula, jactus Venereus and Canis, used in games of chance.

(*c.*) Sestertia centum. How much would this be in English money? Explain the method of computing sums of money by sestertii.

(*d.*) Avus, abavus, tritavus, atavus, proavus. Arrange these terms in their proper order, and give the corresponding feminine terms.

(*e.*) Turbæ togatæ. Explain this phrase. Distinguish between toga, tunica, and pallium Explain toga candida, toga prætexta, toga virilis, and toga picta. What other names were there for the toga virilis?

(*f.*) What is the reference in "Nunc sportula, &c."?

3. Translate:—

(*a.*) (From Persius, 5th satire.) Tibi recto vivere talo
Ars dedit? et veri speciem dignoscere *calles*,
Ne qua sub ærato mendosum *tinnat* auro?
Quæque *sequenda* forent, quæque evitanda vicissim;
Illa prius creta, mox hæc carbone *notasti*?
Es modicus voti, presso lare, dulcis amicis?
Jam nunc adstringas, jam nunc granaria laxes?
Inque luto fixum possis transcendere nummum,
Nec gluto sorbere salivam Mercurialem?

What is referred to in the last two lines?

(*b.*) Alcime, quem raptum domino crescentibus annis
Labicana levi cæspite velat humus:
Accipe non Pario *nutantia* pondera saxo,
Quæ cineri vanus dat *rumura* labor:

Sed fragiles buxos et opacas palmitis umbras,
Quæque virent lacrimis roscida prata meis.
Accipe, care puer, nostri monumenta doloris;
Hic tibi perpetuo tempore viret honor.
Quum mihi supremos Lachesis *perneverit* annos,
Non aliter cineres mando jacere meos.

Explain "Quum Lachesis perneverit, &c."

4. (*a.*) To what sect of Philosophers did Persius belong? What dogma of that sect does he maintain in his fifth satire (the third in your course)? Give the argument of that part of the satire which discusses the dogma Give the name of the tutor of Persius to whom the satire is dedicated.

(*b.*) Parse calles, tinniat, notasti, nutantia, rultura, perneverit, and sequenda. What are deponent verbs, and why are they so called?

(*c.*) What is the construction of the impersonal verbs, pudet, pœnitet and tædet; of the deponent verbs fruor, utor and potior; and of the adjectives dignus, indignus and contentus? Give sentences in illustration.

5. Write a short life of Martial. Explain the word Epigram as applied to his poems

6. Trace the rise of Satire as a species of literary composition among the Romans. Compare Persius and Juvenal as writers of Satire.

7. Explain the following passages:—

(*a.*) Scriptus, et in tergo, nec dum finitus Orestes.

(*b.*) Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens
Infremuit

(*c.*) Et præbere caput domina venale sub hasta.

(*d.*) O Jane, a tergo quem nulla ciconia pinsit,
Nec manus auriculas imitata est mobilis albas,
Nec linguæ, quantum sitiat canis appula, tantum

(*e.*) Et tibi quæ Samios diduxit littera ramos,
Surgentem dextro monstravit limite callem.

(*f.*) At illum
Hesterni capite induto subiere Quirites.

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## LATIN PROSE.

*Examiner*—Mr. G. Bellett, M.A.

1. Quattuor principes ferro interempti, trina bella civilia, plura externa ac plerumque permixta

Translate. To what deaths and to what wars does Tacitus refer?

2. Give the modern names for the following: Colonia Agrippinensis. Mediolanum Cottianæ Alpes. Pennina juga. Hispalis. Divodurum. Lugdunum

3. Translate accurately:—

Paucis post calendas Januarias diebus Pompeii Propinqui procuratoris e Belgica litteræ afferuntur, superioris Germaniæ legiones

rupta sacramenti reverentia imperatorem alium flagitare, et senatui ac populo Romano arbitrium eligendi permittere, quo seditio mollius acciperetur. Maturavit ea res concilium Galbæ jam pridem de adoptione secum et cum proximis agitantis. Non sane crebrior tota civitate sermo per illos menses fuerat, primum licentia ac libidine talia loquendi, dein fessa jam ætate Galbæ. Paucis judicium aut rei publicæ amor: multi occulta spe, prout quis amicus vel cliens, hunc vel illum ambitiosis rumoribus destinabant, etiam in Titi Vinii odium, qui in dies quanto potentior, eodem actu invisior erat. Quippe hiantes in magna fortuna amicorum cupiditates ipsa Galbæ facilitas intendebat, cum apud infirmum et credulum minore metu et majore præmio peccaretur.

4. Give some account of the Roman coinage, and the method of its written expression.

5. Translate, and, where necessary, write notes explanatory of the following:

A. Corrupta stagnantibus aquis insularum fundamenta.

B. Novum officii genus et ambitu ac numero onerosum.

C. Quanto magis falsa erant quæ fiebant, tanto plura facere.

D. Ipsa itinerum spatia et stativorum mutationes venditante duce.

(Why "venditante" rather than "vendente"?

E. Mirum dictu ut sit omnis Sarmatarum virtus velut extra ipsos.

F. Fingebat et metum, quo magis concupisceret.

G. Flagitatum ut vacationes præstari centurionibus solitæ remitterentur.

6. Explain the following words and phrases: Cohors togata. Optio. Tesserarius. Facies belli Legio classica. Vipsania Porticus. Claritas natalium In proximo sibi fastigio. Atrium Libertatis.

7. Translate into Latin:—

The following winter passed without disturbance, and was employed in salutary measures. For, to accustom to rest and repose through the charms of luxury a population scattered and barbarous and therefore inclined to war, Agricola gave private encouragement and public aid to the building of temples, courts of justice, and dwelling-houses, praising the energetic, and reproving the indolent. Thus an honourable rivalry took the place of compulsion.

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## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—Rev. Dr. Banerjea.

स मुन्नमूलप्रत्यग्नः शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वित ।
षड्विधं बलमादाय प्रतस्थे दिग्जिगीषया ॥
व्यकिरन् वयोवृद्धा तं लाजैः पौरयोषितः ।
दूषतैर्मन्दरोद्भूतैः चीरोर्मय इवाच्युतम ॥

स ययौ प्रथमं प्राचीं तुल्यः प्राचीनबर्हिषा।
ऋद्धिनानिलोद्भूतैस्तर्ज्जयन्निव केतुभिः ॥
रजोभिः स्यन्दनोद्भूतैर्गजैश्च घनसन्निभैः।
भुवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्व्वन् व्योमेव भूतलम् ॥
प्रतापो ऽग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदनन्तरम्।
ययौ पश्चाद्रथादीति चतुरङ्गेव सा चमूः ॥
मरुद्भिष्टान्युदग्राणि नाद्याः सुप्रतरा नदीः।
विपिनानि प्रकाशानि अग्निमत्त्वाच्चकार सः ॥

स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् पूर्वसागरगामिनीम्।
बभौ हरजटाभ्रष्टां गङ्गामिव भगीरथः ॥
त्याजितैः फलमूलाद्यैर्भग्नैश्च बहुधा द्रुमैः।
तस्याभीदुग्रणो मार्गः पादपैरिव दन्तिनः ॥

1. Translate the above lines into English.

(*a.*) Explain with reference to the expression व्योमेव भूतलं, how the surface of the earth could be likened to the sky.

(*b.*) Why is the army called चतुरङ्गा?

(*c.*) Give the meaning of विपिनानि प्रकाशानि.

(*d.*) What are the points of similitude implied by the word इव in the next verse.

(*e.*) What part of the verb is अवाकिरन्? Give its root and also third plural perfect (लिट् or टौ), and its past passive participle (निष्ठा or क्त).

(*f.*) Give in full the third singular Aorist (लुङ् or टौ), and the second future (लृट् or तौ) of कर्षन्.

कुरुते स तदोर्द्ध्वदैहिकं
पितृभक्त्या पितृकार्य्यकल्पवित्।
न हि तेन पथा तनुत्यजः
तनयावर्জ্জितपिण्डकाङ्क्षिणः ॥

स परार्द्धगतेरशोच्यतां
पितुरुद्दिश्य सदर्थवेदिभिः ।
अमिताधिरधिज्यकार्मुकः
क्षतवानप्रतिशासनं जगत् ॥
क्षितिरिन्दुमती च भामिनी
पतिमासाद्य तमग्र्यपौरुषम् ।
प्रथमा वसुरत्नसूरभूत्
अपरा वीरमजीजनत् सुतम् ॥
दशरश्मिशतोपमद्युतिं
यशसा दिक्षु दशस्वपि श्रुतम् ।
दशपूर्व्वरथं यमाख्यया
दशकण्ठारिगुरुं विदुर्बुधाः ॥

2. Give the meaning in English of the last half of the first slok in the above extract. What peculiarity does it indicate in the funeral rites of the Hindoos, current in the author's age?

(*a.*) Give the meanings of **परार्द्धगतेः, अमिताधिः, अप्रतिशासनं वसुरत्नसूः** analysing the involved *samása* in each.

(*b.*) Distinguish the meaning of **अजीजनत्** from the Aorist (**लुङ्**) of its simple root. Give the third person singular Aorist of that simple root.

(*c.*) Give also the third person singular present and perfect **लिट्** of the same root.

(*d.*) Translate into English the last verse in the above extract.

3. तमुद्वहन्तं पथि भोजकन्यां
सरोष राजन्यगणः स दृप्तः ।
बलिप्रदिष्टां श्रियमाददानं
वैनिक्रमं पादमिवेन्द्रशत्रुः ॥
तस्याः स रक्षार्थमनल्पयोधम्
आदिश्य पित्रा सचिवं कुमारः ।
प्रत्यग्रहीत् पार्थिववाचनीं तां
भागीरथीं शोण इवोत्तरङ्गः ॥

पत्तिः पदातिं रथिनं रथेशः
तुरङ्गसादी तुरगाधिरूढम् ।
यद्वा गजस्थाभ्यपतद्गजस्थं
तुल्यप्रतिद्वन्द्वि बभूव युद्धम् ॥
नदत्सु तूर्य्येष्वविभाव्यवाचः
नोदीरयन्ति स्म कुलोपदेशान् ।
बाणाक्षरैरेव परस्परस्य
नामोज्झितं वापभृतः प्रपेदुः ॥
उत्थापितः संयति रेणुरस्रैः
सान्द्रीकृतः स्यन्दनवंशचक्रैः ।
विस्तारितः कुञ्जरकर्णतालैः
नेत्रक्रमेणोपरुरोध सूर्य्यम् ॥

(*a.*) Write the above lines in prose order, using as far as possible other words synonymous with those in the text.

(*b.*) What story is referred to in the first slok.

(*c*) Give the original root of उदीरयन्ति and its third person singular, present, Aorist, and perfect.

4. जम्बेन नार्घ्यात् किल कालियेन
मणिं विसृष्टं यमुनौकसा यः ।
वक्षःस्थलव्यापिरुचं दधानः
सकौस्तुभं क्षेपयतीव लक्ष्मीम् ॥

(*a*) To what story does the first half of this verse relate?

(*b.*) Explain fully the similitude contained in this verse.

(*c.*) Parse क्षेपयति.

(*d*) Give the *samása* in यमुनौकसा. What would this word be in the nominative singular?

5. अध्यास्य चाम्भःप्रषतोक्षितानि
शैलेयगन्धीनि शिलातलानि ।
कक्षापिनां प्रावृषि पश्य नृत्यं
काम्यासु गोवर्द्धनकन्दरासु ॥

(*a.*) Translate these lines into English.

(*b*) Parse अध्यास्य and give its third person single Aorist (लुङ्)

## SANSKRIT.

*Examiner*—PUNDIT MAHESA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Wouldst thou the young year's blossoms, and the fruits of its decline,
And all by which the soul is charmed, enraptured, feasted, fed,
Wouldst thou the earth and heaven itself in one sole name combine?
I name thee, O S'akuntalá! and all at once is said.

(*a.*) Translate the above into Sanskrit.

(*b*) Does *S'akuntalá* deserve this high eulogy? Support your view by quotations or otherwise.

2. सूचधारः। आर्य्ये अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषत् अद्य खलु कालिदासप्रथितवस्तुना अभिज्ञानशकुन्तलनामधेयेन नवेन नाटकेनोपस्थातव्यमस्माभिः। तत्प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः।

नटी। सुविदिदपओअदाए अज्जस्स ण किंवि परिहाइस्सदि।

सूचधारः। आर्य्ये कथयामि ते भूतार्थम्।

(*a.*) Who is meant by the word आर्य्ये here? Give the proper meaning of the word आर्य्य. What use has been made of this word by European scholars?

(*b*) Give the meanings of अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा, उपस्थातव्यं, प्रतिपात्रम् परिहाइस्सदि, and भूतार्थं.

(*c.*) Write grammatical notes on अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा, and अभिज्ञानशकुन्तल.

(*d.*) In what sense is परिषत् used here, and what sense does it bear in Hindu Law?

(*e.*) Explain why there is a short i (इ) in कालिदास.

(*f.*) Is *drama* the exact English equivalent of नाटक? State your reasons.

(*g.*) Parse ते in the last line, and also प्रतिपात्रं in the third.

(*h.*) Give the root of आधीयतां, and also its past participle.

3. राजा। सत्यमतीत्य हरिता हरींश्च वर्त्तन्ते वाजिनः।

(*a.*) Parse सत्यम्.

(*b.*) Some read राजा। सहर्षं। नूनमतीत्य हरिणं हरयो वर्त्तन्ते। for the above passage. Which reading do you prefer, and why?

4. वैखानसः। इदानीमेव दुहितरं शकुन्तलामतिथिसत्काराय सन्दिश्य दैवमस्याः प्रतिकूलं शमयितुं सोमतीर्थं गतः।

राजा। भवतु तामेव पश्यामि सा खलु विदितभक्तिं मां महर्षेः कथयिष्यति।

वैखानसः। साधयामस्तावत।

(*a.*) What is referred to by प्रतिकूलं and दैवं?

(*b.*) Where is सोमतीर्थ, and why is it so called?

(*c.*) Derive तीर्थ

(*d*) Give the English equivalent of भवतु in the third line

(*e.*) Is any grammatical rule violated in विदितभक्ति? Can you justify such violation?

(*f.*) In what sense is the word साधयामः used here? Is it used in this sense in other than dramatic works?

5. आलक्ष्यदन्तमुकुलाननिमित्तहासै-
रव्यक्तवर्णरमणीयवचःप्रवृत्तीन्।
अङ्काश्रयप्रणयिनस्तनयान् वहन्तो
धन्यास्तदङ्गरजसा मलिनीभवन्ति॥

Explain the *samásas* in the above.

6. Explain, in Sanskrit, the following passages:

(1) राजा। माठव्य अप्यस्ति शकुन्तलादर्शने कुतूहलम्।

विदूषकः। पढमं सपरिवाह आसि दाणिं रक्खसम्बुत्तन्तेण विन्दू वि ण अवसेसिदो।

(2) राजा। किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशाङ्कलेखामनुवर्त्तेते।

(3.) राजा। भद्रे नैतत् परिहार्य्यम् विवक्षितं हि अनुक्तमनुतापं जनयति।

प्रियंवदा। आवण्णस्स विसअवासिणो अत्तिहरणं रण्णा होदव्वं त्ति एसो वो धम्मो।

राजा। नास्मात् परम्।

(4.) शार्ङ्गरवः। यन्मिथःसमयादिमां मदीयां दुहितरं भवानपायंस्त तन्मया प्रीतिमता युवयोरनुज्ञातम्। कुतः

त्वमर्हतां प्राग्रहर स्मृतोऽसि य
च्छकुन्तला मूर्त्तिमती च सत्क्रिया।

समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं
चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः ॥

(5.) प्रत्यादिष्टविशेषमण्डनविधिर्वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितं
बिभ्रत्काञ्चनमेकमेव वलयं श्वासोपरक्ताधरः ।
चिन्ताजागरणप्रतान्तनयनस्तेजोगुणादात्मनः
संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिरिव क्षीणोऽपि नालक्ष्यते ॥

7. Give briefly, in Sanskrit, the history of the name *S'akuntalá* (the lady, and not the book).

8. Translate the following into your own vernacular.

राजा । एहि तावत् ।

प्रतीहारी । इअ म्हि ।

राजा । किमनेन सन्ततिरस्ति नास्तीति ।

येन येन वियुज्यन्ते प्रजाः स्निग्धेन बन्धुना ।
स स पापादृते तासां दुष्यन्त इति घुष्यताम् ॥

प्रतीहारी । एव्वं णाम घोसइदव्वं । निष्क्रम्य । पुनः प्रविश्य । काले पवुट्ठं विअ अहिणन्दिदं देवस्स सासणं ।

राजा । दीर्घमुष्णञ्च निश्वस्य । एवं भोः सन्ततिच्छेदनिरवलम्बानां कुलानां मूलपुरुषावसाने सम्पदः परमुपतिष्ठन्ति । ममाप्यन्ते पुरुवंश-श्रीरकाल इवोप्तबीजा भूरेवंवृत्ता

प्रतीहारी । पड़िहदं अमङ्गलं ।

राजा । धिङ्मामुपस्थितश्रेयोऽवमानिनम् ।

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## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate literally into English, adding notes where necessary—

و قال عمرو بن معدي كرب الزبيدي

و لما رأيت الخيل زورا كانها * جداول زرع أرسلت فاسبطرت
فجاشت الي النفس اول مرة * فردت علي مكروهما فاستقرت
علام تقول الرمح يثقل عاتقي * اذا انا لم اطعن اذا الخيل كرت
لحا الله جرما كلما ذر شارق * وجوه كلب هارشت فازبارت
فلم تغن جرم نهدها اذ تلاقتا * و لكن جرما في اللقاء ابذعرت

ظللت كاني للرماح درية * أقاتل عن ابناء جرم و فرت
فلوان قومي انطقتني رماحهم * نطقت و لكن الرماح اجرت

2. Explain the forms زورا - مكروهها - تلاقنا . For the last some MSS. have تلاقيا. Which do you prefer? Inflect the Imperative of تلاقنا.

3. Write down the 3rd person sing. of the *Muzára'* and the *Masdar* of the seven verbs which occur at the ends of the above seven lines.

4. (*a.*) Explain the case of وجوه ; the pronominal affix in مكروهها and نهده ; and the tense of أقاتل .

(*b.*) Would it be possible in prose to leave out آن after لو in the seventh line?

5. Translate literally into English—

و قال وقد امره سيف الدولة بالمسير معه لنصر اخيه

سر حيث شئت تحلـــه النوار * و اراد فيك مرادك المقـــدار
و اذا رتحلت فشيعتك سلامة * حيث اتجهت وديمة مـــدرار
و صدرت اغنم صادر عن مورد * مرفوعة لقـــدومك الابصـــار
واراك دهرك ماتحاول في العدى * حتى كان صروفـــه انصـــار
انت الذي بحج الزمان بذكره * و تزينت بحديثـــه الاسمـــار
و له وان وهب الملوك مواهب * در الملـــوك لدرها اغبار
لله قلبك ما يخاف من الردى * و يخاف ان يدنو اليك العـــار
و تحيد عن طبع الخلائق كلها * وبحيـــد عنك الجحفل الجرار
بامن يعـــز على الاعزة جاره * و يذل في سطواتـــه الجبـــار
كن حيث شئت فما تحول تنوفة * دون اللقـــاء و لايشط مـــزار

6. (*a.*) Write out the first four *baits* of question (5) with all vowel-points.

(*b.*) Explain the case of مواهب - مرفوعة - صادر .

(*c.*) Scan any of the *baits* in question (5).

(*d.*) Write down the singulars of the plural nouns that occur in *baits* 4, 5, 6, 7.

7. Inflect the *Muzára'* active, *mansúb* and *majzúm*, of the Báb استفعال of وحي .

8. Translate into Arabic—

قریش کا قبیلہ قدیم سے مکہ میں تھا اور معزز شمار ہوتا تھا اسکے لوگ مکہ کی آبادی اور سب‌کی بہبودی میں کوشش رکھتے تھے تجارت کی انتظام کرتے تھے اور ملک ملک کو قافلے بھیجتے تھے انمیں بنی ہاشم کا خاندان نامی اور بزرگ شمار ہوتا تھا اور زیادہ تر عزت اس سبب سے تھی کہ کعبہ کے متولی ان ہی میں سے ہوتے تھے اور یہہ اسکا حق اچھی طرح ادا کرتے تھے ॥

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## ARABIC.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate *literally* into English—

و سار من بعد قدما یروم قنوج - و قد اشتق له الفال من تصحیفه فتوحا - و عده صنعا من الله تعالی ممنوحا - و خلف وراءه معظم العسکر تطمیعا لراجیبال ملکها فی الثبات لخفة الزحام - و تقبیحا الیه قبل اللقاء صورة الانهزام - اذ کان امراء الهند علی غلب رقابها - و قرة اسبابها و اصحابها - اطواعا لرای قنوج اعتزازا بمکانه - و اغترارا بفخامتی شانه - و لم یعبر علی قلعة من قلاع تلك الرباع الا وضعها بالارض و عرض اهلها علی الاسلام او السیف و حاز من السبایا و النهاب - و النعم الوغاب - ما یعجز انامل الحساب - و وصل ثامن شعبان الی قنوج وقد فارقها راجیبال حین سمع باقدامه فراق من لا یری الهزیمة عده عارا - و لا یعتد الفضیحة به شنارا - و عبر الماء المسمی کنك و هو الذی یتواصف الهنود قدره و شرفه - و یرون من عین الخلد فی المساء مغترفه - ان احرق میت منهم ذروا فیه بعظامه - و ظنوا طهرة آثامه - و ربما اتاه الناسك من بعید فغرق نفسه فیه - یری ان ذلك ینجیه - و هو فی العاجل یردیه - و فی الاجل یصلیه و یخزیه - ثم لا یمیته ولا یحییه - و تتبع السلطان قلاع قنوج فاذا هی سبع موضوعة علی

الماء المذكور - كالبحر المسجور - و فيها قريب من عشرة آلاف (بيت الاصنام *

2. Write out the last eight lines (from و عبر الماء المسمى الخ up to the end with all the vowel-points.

3. (*a.*) Explain من تصحيفه فتحها and the obj. case اطواعا .

(*b.*) Write out the plurals of the first half of the above passage, and give their singulars and meanings, with all vowel-points.

4. To which *bábs* do the forms لا يميت ولا يحيى belong? Inflect the Imperative and the *Ism-i-Fáil*, with and without the definite article, of both verbs.

5. Translate into Arabic—

How many dirhams have you got? How many men were killed? There is neither a man nor a woman in the house. Why dost thou not bring the angels to us, if thou art one of those who speak the truth? Why did you not inform me of it? I saw the two men who are misers. A man who is my friend. The man who is my friend.

6. Translate into English and explain the grammatical construction:—

(*a.*) ما هو بشرا (*e.*) لا يدى لک بالظلم

(*b.*) ما يوجد منها شى صرفا (*f.*) وا امير المؤمنيناه

(*c.*) ما زيد قائما بل قاعد (*g.*) من هو انا

(*d.*) جلست مكان زيد (*h.*) سجد فاطال ثم ارسل يعلم

جلست فى مكان زيد

7. Explain what is meant by (1) اسماء فعال (2) الترخيم (3) معه المفعول, and give examples.

8. Translate into Arabic—

Firdausí having been asked to compose the *Sháhnámah*, he wrote a thousand verses, and took them to the king, who highly applauded them, and made him a present of a thousand *dínárs*. When Firdausí had finished writing the *Sháhnámah*, he took the book, which contained 60,000 verses, to the Sulṭán, expecting that he would get a *dínár* for each verse, as he had done before; but some envious men of mean disposition induced the Sulṭán to give him 60,000 *dirhams* instead.

## PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate into English, giving explanatory notes where necessary—

دشت موقف را لباس از جوهر جان دیده اند -
کوه رحمت را اساس از گوهر کان دیده اند *
عرصگاه دشت موقف عرض جذباتست ازانکه -
مصنع او کوثر و شقاش رضوان دیده اند *
حوت و سرطانست جاي مشتري و آن برکه هست -
مشتری صفوة که در وی حوت و سرطان دیده اند *
کوه رحمت حرمتے دارد که پیش قدر او -
کوه قاف و نقطهٔ فاهر دو یکسان دیده اند *
آفتاب از غرب گفتي باز گشت از بهر حاج -
چون نماز دیگرے بهر سلیمان دیده اند *
سنگریزة کوه رحمت برده انداز بهر کحل -
دیدهٔ باباے که عرش از کوه لبدان دیده اند *
اصفیارا پیش کوه استاده دل‌سوزان چو شمع -
همچو شمع از اشك غرق و خشك‌دامان دیده اند *
گفتي از مغرب برجعت کرده مشرق آفتاب -
لا جرم حاج از حد بابل خراسان دیده اند *
از نسیم مغفرت کآدي و خاکي یافته -
آتشے را از انا گفتن پشیمان دیده اند *

2. (*a*) Write out the following words with the vowel-points—موقف - مغرفت - لاجرم - شقاش - جذبات . (*b*) Explain the final ی in آتشے - دیدهٔ باباے - حرمتے and حاج and state whether the words حد in the 8th *bait* should be written with the *Tashdíd*.

3. Translate into English explaining all allusions—

جبرئیل از طاق گردون إبشروا گویان رسید
کز خلیفه سوی سلطان خلعت و فرمان رسید

همچنان کز بار گاه کبریـــای لا یزال
از پی عز محمد آیت قرآن رسیـــد
مر سلیمان را که کوس رب هب لی زد نخست
سر نمهرش مصحف از داؤد خوش الحان رسید
شاه را بر کل عالم حکم مطلق داد اعـــام
وین خبر در هفت کشور بر همه شاهان رسید
نسخهٔ فرمان شاهان جهـــان منسوخ شد
کاصل توقیعات دار الملك جاویدان رسید
جاه حاسد را چو چاه یوسفي بے آب کرد
خلعت مصري که از کنعان بهندستان رسید
حاسدا آتش نژادا خاک بر سر کن چوباد
کز حضر سوی سکندر چشمهٔ حیوان رسید
ملك را بازو قوي شد دین سرافرازی نمود
شرح را حرمت فزون شد رونق ایمان رسید
کیش داران ضلالت را هواي دیـــن گرفت
پیشوایان شریعت را حیات جـــان رسید
راست عید مومنان آمد که در سالے دوبار
از امیر المؤمنین خلعت سوی سلطان رسید

4. Define the three periods of Persian literature and mention the names of the most distinguished poets of each period. (*b.*) Some make only two periods, *viz.*, the period of the متقدمین and that of the متاخرین. With which writer would you commence the latter, if you adopted this division? (*c*) Mention some words or phrases used by the متقدمین only.

5. Translate into English, and explain the allusions—

(*a.*) بنده خاقاني سگ تازی است بر درگاه او
بخ بخ آن تازی سگے کش پارسي خوان دیده اند

(*b.*) بر سر آن خوان عزت نسر طایر دان مگس
بلکه پر جبرئیل آنجا مگس ران دیده اند

(*c.*) زاهدم اما برهمن دیـــن نه یحیی سیرتم
شاعرم اما لبید آئین نه حسان مخبـــرم

6. Form complex sentences, in which the following verbs occur— خلیدن · در باختن - دمیدن - راندن - فرسودن, and the transitive verbs derived from خفتن - رستن and رستن.

7. Translate into Persian—

(*a.*) It is a practice of the Yárkandí villagers to combine to run down wild hogs with the aid of trained eagles. These birds are taught to swoop down on the animal and bring it to bay, while the sportsmen, mounted on small but active horses, stun the hogs with stout clubs.

(*b.*) True friends are those who identify themselves with each other, that whatever befalls one befalls both.

(*c*) In 1871, the average number of persons living on an acre in London was 42.

(*d.*) Khwándmír was born at Harát about 880 H. (A. D. 1475.) From his early youth he shewed a predilection for history, and perused with indefatigable ardour books which treated of that science, and guided by the example and advice of his illustrious father, he prepared himself for the composition of some work by which he might attain equal celebrity. In this purpose he was assisted by the learned minister Alí Sher, who, having collected a valuable library of the most esteemed works, placed Khwándmír in charge of it. It was about the year 906 that he completed the *Khulásat-ul-Akhbár*, and at the close of it he gratefully acknowledges that, had it not been for Alí Sher's considerate kindness in placing him in charge of the library, he could not have completed in six years a tenth part of what he had concluded in as many months; and to that excellent minister he gratefully dedicated his work.

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## PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—Mr. H. Blochmann, M.A.

1. Translate *literally* into English—

انکم کانوا قوما عمیین * درمسارح این حالات و مسایر این
مقالات عرایض از سند رسید · که غرایض اغراض خدا یار خان

عباسي حاکم آنجا گل کرده - و نهال حالش گل نافرماني و اغراض
بار آورده - و درخت هراس هراس خار خار براه خیالش بر افشانده.
بعد از ورود بکابل تحقق یافت که راستی آن کج اندیش براستي خلاف
و خلاف او بیخلاف راست است - اسپ راست رفتار یلان بمنع تمنع
او گرم مراحله پیمائي و دیرجات غازي خان و اسمعیل خان مدار
دایره دارائي گشت * بعد ازان که لواي جهان گشا سیر دیرجات
نموده در ملک شکار پور نور آشکار کرده نخست اندرز کریمانه را
مقدمة الجیش عزیمت ساخته بخدایارخان فرمانے مشعر بر وعد و
وعید و مخبر از ترعید و ترغید اصدار یافته مقرر شد که بجادهٔ
هدایت گرائید و بسوي اطاعت گراینده باشید - انسب آنست که
بے احتراز احراز ملازمت نماید و مخطوري مخطور خاطر نساخته بآب
سلامت بدندانهٔ کلید سین سلام بر روي خود گشاید * و او از
فرط غوایت آن سندباد حکیمانه را در گوش باد سند بل چون قطرهٔ
سحاب در سندان بے اثر یافت - و از امثال امر آن جناب جناب
اختیار کرده از تلثیم درگاه سپهر مباني متأني گشت - و یک پسر
خود را با چند تن از رؤسا و عریضهٔ مزوره مشعر بر تقید بقید
انقیاد روانهٔ دربار فلک بنیاد نمود و بلابه گریها بهانهاي معلول
پیش آورده بدرع تذرع و بحبل تحیل تمسک جست - اما تخیل
تخیل او جز ثمر ندامت ثمر نداد * خدیو بیهمال از ورود آنها
تهاونهای پنهانیهای ضمیرش را یافته مواعید عرقوبیٔ او را بسمع
نسمع مسموع نداشته پیغام دادند که منظور نظر این بود که اولاد
تو بعنوان ارتهان چون عرض لازم جوهر رکاب گوهر نگار باشند
و ایالت سند باز بتو تفویض یابد * ازانجا که در نظر معامله
شناس کالای مکر و بهانه را بها نباشد و شمع فروزان را از مشمعهٔ
پروانه پروانه - پروانهٔ پروانه گشتن لشکر اصدار یافت * خدایار
خان چون مداخل مداخلت و مداخلت را مسدود یافته دانست
که باین نیرنجات نیرنجات از افق طالعش طالع شدنی نیست

جميع بيوت و عمارات الهآباد سند را هدم و احراق و اهالي را از بيم سبي و ابتاق انقاق داده از دريای سند بگذشت و قلعهٔ عمرکوت که در وادیٔ غیر ذي زرع واقع است مامن خویش ساخت ||

2. Write out the following words with their vowel-points, and give their etymology تهاونها - نیرنجت . مداحلت مشمعه - مشعر . اطاعت . (*b*) Explain the allusion in عرقوبي - گل نافرماني . سندباد حکیمانه - صواعید . For what reason has the word حکیمانه be added to سندباد ?

3. Inflect نیم *I am not.* (*b.*) Form the diminutive ( تصغیر ) in ک of خانه and انوري , giving the vowel-points. (*c.*) Form sentences with کي - کو - چند and کاشکے . (*d.*) Can کاش alone be used instead of کاشکے ? Can you write کاش‌که instead of کاشکے ?

4. Enumerate the *affixes* which express in Persian مکان and کسرت و ابدوهي, giving examples. (*b*) Shew by examples the several meanings of فرا and فرو and باز . (*c*) How was the Arabic letter ذ ل employed by the متقدمین in Persian words and verbal forms ?

5. Form interrogative sentences with کردن - کاستن - کافتن . پیراستن - نامیدن - نازیدن - گماشتن - گذاردن

6. What is meant by فک اضافت ? Give numerous examples shewing when the Izáfat is omitted.

7. Give in Persian a short description of a village or a town which you have seen.

8. Translate into Persian—

The horrid practice, so familiar to the ancients, of exposing or murdering their new born infants, was become every day more and more frequent in Italy. It was the effect of distress; and the distress was principally occasioned by the intolerable burden of taxes, and by the vexatious prosecutions of the revenue officers against their insolvent debtors. The less opulent and the less industrious part of mankind, instead of rejoicing in an increase of family, deemed it an act of paternal tenderness to release the

children from the impending miseries of a life which they themselves were unable to support. Hence Constantine directed immediate and sufficient relief to be given to those parents who should produce before the magistrates the children whom their own poverty would not allow them to educate. But the promise was too liberal, and the provision too vague, to effect any general or permanent benefit.

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## HISTORY OF INDIA.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, M.A.

1. Give a sketch of the ancient poetical literature of the Hindus and criticise its merits.
2. What was the date of the accession of the house of Toglak? Describe the principal events of the reigns of Mohammed Toglak and Firuz Toglak. What occasioned its downfall?
3. Write brief notices of (1) the Sikhs, and (2) the Rajputs. What was the religious belief of the former, and who was its founder?
4. Briefly describe and discuss the career and administration of Warren Hastings.
5. What were the main provisions of (1) Fox's and (2) Pitt's India Bill? State the chief points of difference between them.
6. What reforms were introduced into the administration by Lord William Bentinck? Can you trace any good or ill effects produced by them in later times?

[N.B.—Candidates may answer either the questions under (*a*), or (*b*), or (*c*), but not parts of each. Only *one group* is to be answered.]

(*a.*) *Arnold's Lectures on Modern History.*

1. What is the limit usually assigned to ancient and modern history? Justify its adoption by showing what constitutes modern history.
2. How should the study of Geography be made to bear upon the study of History? Give examples of its importance in this respect.
3. Briefly describe the state of political parties in England after the Revolution of 1688. What made men like Wilkes and Junius famous?

(*b.*) *Mill on Representative Government.*

1. What are the two criterions of the goodness of a government? Show that these exist in a pre-eminent degree in representative government.
2. Describe the best plan of constituting the executive in a representative government.
3. Define a nationality. How far does the question of nationality affect the existence of representative government?

(c.) *The History of the Jews from the beginning of the Monarchy to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.*

1. Draw a map of Palestine showing its physical conformation. What was its great battle-field? Mention the battles fought there.

2. What was the political influence of the Jewish Prophets? Give instances drawn from different periods of their history.

3. Give a short sketch of the events of Jewish History that relate to the Temple at Jerusalem. Name the principal Jewish sects, adding briefly their distinctive tenets.

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## HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

*Examiner*— Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. What are the most authentic sources of the history of Britain during the Anglo-Saxon period? Give some account of King Alfred, showing the importance of his successes against the Danes, and of the improvements he effected in the political and social state of the kingdom.

2. Who was the prime mover of the resistance to the power of the crown which led to the granting of Magna Charta? Enumerate the advantages secured thereby (1) to the Church, (2) to the barons and their vassals, (3) to the cities and boroughs. How many solemn ratifications of it are recorded?

3. Under what princes of the Plantagenet dynasty were the greatest accessions made to the kingdom of England? What was the character of the English Constitution under it?

4. What were the respective characters of the reigns of Henry the Seventh and of Henry the Eighth? What were the chief secular causes that promoted the Reformation in England?

5. What circumstances prevented the often threatened league of the Catholic powers against England under Elizabeth? Mention the chief enactments affecting religious toleration in the reign of Elizabeth.

6. State briefly the causes which produced the civil war between Charles the First and the Parliament.

7. Describe the character of William the Third, and point out the cardinal aims of his domestic and foreign policy.

8. Describe the siege and capture of Quebec in 1759. Of what war did it form an incident, and what events took place in India during the time of that war?

9 State briefly the objects, principal engagements, and results of the Crimean War; and draw a map of the Crimea, showing the position of the principal engagements.

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## HAMILTON'S METAPHYSICS.

*Examiner*—Rev. Dr. Jardine.

1. What, according to Hamilton, is the relation between the proof of the existence of God and human freedom? Accepting Hamilton's position, how do you account for the fact that many necessitarians have believed in God's existence? Examine the influence which philosophy is said to have in establishing human freedom.

2. Distinguish between analysis and synthesis, and show how they constitute the true method of philosophy. Examine the processes of comparison, classification, naming, induction, and deduction, so as to show how analysis and synthesis respectively are made use of in them.

3. What is consciousness, and what does every act of consciousness involve? What is the relation between consciousness and the different special acts of knowledge or thought? Does consciousness extend to the objects of these special acts? Examine Hamilton's doctrine.

4. What is the ordinary meaning of a fact of consciousness? What meaning does Hamilton give to it? In this latter sense what are its criteria? Hamilton distinguishes the testimony of consciousness into two different degrees of evidence; what are they?

5. Distinguish between the duality of consciousness and the duality of existence. Does belief in the former imply belief in the latter? Illustrate your answer from the history of philosophy.

6. Was Reid a natural realist? Upon what grounds does Hamilton suppose him to have been so? Are they satisfactory?

7. What is Hamilton's doctrine regarding the origin of our notion of extension?

8. How may the possibility of memory be explained? According to what law are ideas reproduced?

9. "Every time we judge, we compare a total conception with "a partial, and we recognise that the latter really constitutes a "part of the former." Examine this doctrine of judgment.

10. State Hamilton's law of the Conditioned. State and examine its application to the explanation of the law of Causality.

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## INDUCTIVE LOGIC AND MORAL SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—Mr. R. Parry.

*(One group of questions only to be answered.)*

### *Inductive Logic.*

1 Compare the Natural with the Artificial system of classification. Show that no system is purely artificial.

"The Characteristick is an Artificial key to a Natural system." Explain this.

Briefly state the rules for the right conduct of a Natural classification.

What is the meaning of saying that natural classes are determined by *type*, and not by *definition*?

2. What service does Inductive Logic render in regard to that faculty which is employed in the formation of hypotheses? What are the conditions of a legitimate hypothesis? Adduce examples to show how some of them have been violated.

3. What is the problem of Induction? In virtue of what is an inductive inference drawn? What is requisite in order to raise a hypothesis to the rank of a complete induction?

4. State the canons of the methods of Agreement and Difference, also describe them symbolically. Which of them is, strictly speaking, the *Experimental* method? Show by an example how it operates. and point out its superiority.

5. What method does the *chemical test* exemplify? What are *crucial instances*? What are the requisitions of the Double method of Agreement?

6. To what kind of questions is the method of Concomitant Variations specially applicable? Give an illustration of it, and also of the method of Residues.

7. What are the methods exemplified by the following instances:—

(*a*.) The velocity of light is found to be less in water than in air. What does this fact prove?

(*b*.) The production of artificial marble by the cooling of its materials from fusion under immense pressure.

*c*.) The connection between a full moon and a calm night.

(*d*.) At first sight it is hard to see that the word *âme* is derived from *anima*, but history places the matter beyond a doubt.

(*e*.) The experimental proof of the First Law of Motion.

8. "Neither in Analogy, nor in Induction by Simple Enumeration, is there supposed to be any clue to a fact of Causation."

Explain the above. On what does the value of an argument from Analogy depend? What caution is requisite in employing it?

9. The utility of Mill's inductive methods has been called in question; — by whom, and on what ground? Discuss this question.

*Fleming's Moral Philosophy.*

1. Classify, and give some account of the different theories that have been proposed to explain instinctive actions in the lower animals.

2. How may *Habit* be defined? With what aspect of it is the Moral philosopher concerned? Distinguish habits as springs of action.

Distinguish between Habit and Instinct. What is meant by *volitional acts passing into automatic ones*? Whose opinion is it?

3. What are the two great questions with which inquiries into

the Principles of Morals are concerned? These questions have been frequently confounded—how, and by whom?

4. Classify modern philosophers with regard to their views of the nature of the moral faculty; name representatives of the different views, and give a brief exposition of any two opposite views.

5. Distinguish between a *free* action and one that is simply *volitional*.

Explain the distinction of Liberty into *Freedom from coercion*, and *Freedom from necessity*.

6. State and briefly discuss the argument of Dr. Jonathan Edwards, drawn from the foreknowledge of God, in favour of Necessity.

7. State the difference between *Appetite* and *Desire*. What desires may be called original? Some maintain that we have no *original* desires,—on what ground?

8. It has been shown that Law is an *exposition* not an *origination* of Duty. To whose views does this stand opposed? Give a brief statement of those views, and say what historical importance attaches to them.

9. Classify the arguments for the existence of the Deity; also briefly state and criticise Hume's objection to the theistic argument.

*Butler.*

1. Show that the doctrine of future rewards and punishments is a *natural* notion; and that we can have a *practical* as well as a speculative proof of it. From what is this latter proof derived?

2. How does Analogy serve to suggest an answer to all objections against the wisdom, equity, and goodness of Moral Government? What is the intention of the first part of the "Analogy," and the character and force of the evidence it supplies?

3. What ambiguity attaches to the expression *destruction of living powers;* in what sense does Butler take it; and how does he show we have no reason to think that death is their destruction?

4. Distinguish between Natural and Moral Government; and show that we have similar reasons for believing in a moral government of the world, as we have for believing that it is the work of an intelligent mind.

5. What does Butler mean by an *unnatural action;* and how does he make manifest the absurdity of the opinion that inward principles differ only in *degrees of strength?*

6. By what arguments is it proved that we were designed to be instruments of good to each other as well as to ourselves, that it is as natural to exercise benevolence as self-love?

7. It has been said that *virtue consists in following nature*. How has this maxim been perverted? What is its *true* meaning?

8. How does Butler show the erroneousness of supposing that Benevolence, or the wish to promote the happiness of mankind, is the whole of virtue?

9. What is meant by the expression "*men are a law unto themselves?*" How does Butler characterise *conscience* and vindicate its supremacy?

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## ALGEBRA AND TRIGONOMETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Expand $\log_a(1+x)$ in a series of ascending powers of $x$. Hence show that—

$$\log_e \frac{e}{2} = \frac{1}{2\cdot3} + \frac{1}{4\cdot5} + \frac{1}{6\cdot7} + \text{.....ad inf.}$$

when $e$ is the Napierian base

2. Give a test which is usually sufficient to determine whether an infinite series is convergent or divergent; and prove that the series—

$$1^{-p} + 2^{-p} + 3^{-p} + 4^{-p} + \text{.....}$$

is convergent if $p$ be greater than unity, and divergent if $p$ be equal to or less than unity.

Prove that the series—

$$1 + 2^{-\frac{3}{2}} + 3^{-\frac{4}{3}} + 4^{-\frac{5}{4}} + \text{....}$$

is divergent.

3. If $a, b, c, \ldots . k$ be $n$ positive quantities, then will

$$\frac{a+b+c+d+\ldots.+k}{n} > \sqrt[n]{a\,b\,c\ldots.k}$$

unless the quantities are all equal

If the sum of $a, b, c$ be unity, prove that

$$\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} + \frac{1}{c} > 9.$$

4. If $n$ be a prime number, and N prime to $n$, then $N^{n-1} - 1$ is a multiple of $n$.

Prove also that $N^{\frac{n-1}{2}} = pn + 1$, or else $= pn - 1$, when $p$ is some positive integer.

5. Show that

$$(2\cos\theta - 1)(2\cos 2\theta - 1)(2\cos 2^2\theta - 1)\ldots\ldots$$
$$(2\cos 2^{n-1}\theta - 1) = \frac{2\cos 2^n\theta + 1}{2\cos\theta + 1}.$$

6. Show that there are $n$ values, and no more, of the expression $(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta)^{\frac{m}{n}}$, and that the sum of these $n$ values is zero.

7. If $x + \frac{1}{x} = 2\cos\theta$, then will $x^n + \frac{1}{x^n} = 2\cos n\theta$.

Prove that $2^{n-1}\cos^n\theta = \cos n\theta + n\cos(n-2)\theta + \frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}\cos(n-4)\,0 + \ldots$

$$+ \frac{n(n-1)\ldots(n-r+1)}{\lfloor r}\cos(n-2r)\theta + \ldots$$

and give the last term according as $n$ is odd or even.

8. Assuming the exponential value of the tangent to be given by the equation $\sqrt{-1}\tan\theta = \frac{\epsilon^{\theta\sqrt{-1}} - \epsilon^{-\theta\sqrt{-1}}}{\epsilon^{\theta\sqrt{-1}} + \epsilon^{-\theta\sqrt{-1}}}$, interpret its meaning, and thence determine the formula—

$$\tan^{-1}x = x - \tfrac{1}{3}x^3 + \tfrac{1}{5}x^5 - \ldots.$$

Within what limits must $\tan^{-1}x$ lie that this series may be arithmetically intelligible? Show how the result must be modified when the angle exceeds these limits by any multiple of $\pi$.

Prove that $\tan\left(\frac{\log\tan\theta}{2\sqrt{-1}}\right) = \sqrt{-1}\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \theta\right)$.

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## ALGEBRAIC GEOMETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. J. ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. Find the equation to a line in the form

$$x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0.$$

Show that the intersection of the line

$$x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0$$

with the line $x\cos\beta + y\sin\beta - q = 0$ is at a distance from the origin $= \frac{\sqrt{p^2 + q^2 - 2pq\cos(\alpha-\beta)}}{\sin(\alpha-\beta)}$.

2. Obtain the polar equation to a circle in its most general form.

Determine the radius and co-ordinates of the centre of the circle $x^2 + y^2 + 6ax - 4ay - 3a^2 = 0$.

3. Define a parabola. Find its equation referred to the axis and directrix. Show that it is wholly concave towards the axis.

C is the centre of a circle. The tangent at a point P meets a fixed diameter in T. If a point Q be taken in CP such that

$$\frac{1}{CQ} = \frac{1}{CP} + \frac{1}{CT}$$

the locus of Q is a parabola.

4. Define the eccentric angle at any point of an ellipse.
Show that the equation to the chord joining two points whose eccentric angles are $\alpha$ and $\beta$ is

$$\frac{y}{b}\sin\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)+\frac{x}{a}\cos\left(\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\right)=\cos\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}.$$

5. Find the equations to the tangent and normal at any point of the hyperbola $\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{y^2}{b^2}=1$.

If the normal meet the imaginary axis in G, and SG meets the tangent in Q, find the locus of Q.

6. What are the asymptotes of a hyperbola?
Find in any manner the equation to a hyperbola referred to its asymptotes as axes.

7. Find the condition that the general equation of the second degree $ax^2+2hxy+by^2+2fy+2gx+c=0$ may represent—
(1.) Two straight lines.
(2.) A circle.
(3.) A hyperbola

8. Show that in trilinear co-ordinates a straight line may be represented by the equation $l\alpha+m\beta+n\gamma=0$.
Find the equation to the straight line joining the centre of gravity, and the centre of the circle circumscribing the triangle of reference.

9. If D be the diameter of an ellipse parallel to the line $d$ joining two points $(x, y)$ $(x^1, y^1)$ on the ellipse, prove that—

$$\frac{d^2}{D^2}=\left(\frac{x-x^1}{a}\right)^2+\left(\frac{y-y^1}{b}\right)^2.$$

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## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Examiner*—MR. S. A. HILL, B.SC.

1. Give a short account of the form of the earth and of its various motions. Is there any evidence to show that the length of the day has ever been different from what it is now, or that the position of the axis of rotation has ever changed?

2. Account for the tides, and sketch briefly the course of a tidal wave from its supposed origin in the Southern Ocean to the Hughli and Calcutta. Why are there no tides in the upper course of the Ganges?

3. Draw a diagram, showing roughly the distribution of barometric pressure over the globe, and the connection of such distribution with the direction of the prevailing winds.

4. Describe the phenomena of monsoons in the Bay of Bengal and the Gangetic plains. Whence do the Upper Provinces derive their winter rains, and why is there no distinct rainy season in winter in Lower Bengal?

5. State what is known regarding the temperature of the deep sea in equatorial and polar regions respectively.

6. Contrast the rival theories of oceanic circulation, and state which, in your opinion, has the greatest amount of evidence in its favour.

7. Sketch the history of the formation of a river delta. Whence come the materials of which it is built up, and when does it cease to grow larger? What kind of fossil remains would you expect to find in the Delta of the Mahanuddy?

8. Classify rocks according to their mode of formation, and state in which classes you would look for fossil shells and crystalline minerals respectively.

9. Write a short description of the geological structure of the Peninsula of India, and show roughly on a map the distribution of the strata in which plant remains are found.

10. What are trap rocks, and how have they been formed? Give the supposed age of the trap rocks of the Dakhan, and mention some parts of India where similar rocks of a different age are found.

11. What proofs have we of the existence of a high temperature in the interior of the earth, and how is such a high temperature accounted for?

12. Compare the physical features of North America with those of Europe, and explain why the climates are so different.

[Candidates are required to answer eight questions only, of which four at least should be taken from the following group:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12.]

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## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—Mr. J. Willson, M.A.

1. Hydrogen may be prepared from iron and caustic potash. Nitrogen from iron and nitre. What gas will be formed when iron, caustic potash, and nitre are used together? State the method of preparing each of these gases, and write down in symbols the re-actions that ensue.

2. Ten litres of an unknown mixture of hydrogen, oxygen, and carbon monoxide at 0°C. = 760 mm. are exploded in a eudiometer. After reducing to the same temperature and pressure, it was found that the mixture now occupied 3 litres: on agitating with caustic potash two litres disappeared, and a ball of phosphorus subsequently introduced made no further change in volume. What was the percentage composition of the mixture by weight?

3. What are the properties of carbon dioxide? Explain accurately how its composition may be determined.

4. What are the constituents of coal gas before it has been purified: to which class of them is its illuminating power due? Explain accurately the physical reason, and relate an experiment in support of your explanation.

5. Explain how Bromine may be prepared from sea-water. State in symbols the re-actions that ensue in its preparation, on the supposition that all the Bromine present occurs as Magnesium Bromide.

6. Give one test for each of the following in solution—(1) a sulphate, (2) nitric acid, (3) Phosphoric acid, (4) arsenic trioxide, and (5) copper sulphate.

7. Explain how ferrous choloride may be prepared from ferrous sulphate, stating in symbols the re-actions that ensue. How would you distinguish a *ferrous* from a *ferric* salt?

8. Silver sulphide exists in small quantity in Galena, and also occurs in veins by itself; give a brief account of the method of preparing silver from each of these ores.

9. How is metallic aluminium prepared from alumina? Given that the molecular formula of common potash alum is $Al_2 K_2 4 (SO_4) + 24 H_2O$. Calculate its percentage composition by weight, the atomic weight of aluminium being 27.4.

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## HEAT AND LIGHT.

*Examiner*—Mr. S. A. Hill, B.Sc.

1. Show how to construct a standard mercurial thermometer, noting all the sources of error that have to be allowed for, in order that its readings may be comparable with those of other thermometers.

2. Supposing that a barometer with a brass scale giving true inches at 62°F. reads 29·7 at 98° F, what is the true pressure in inches of mercury at 32° F., the co-efficient of linear expansion of brass being 0.00001, and that of cubical expansion of mercury 0.0001 for 1° F.

3. Enunciate the law of Boyle and that of Charles, and combine the two into a single expression, showing the relations which exist between volume, temperature and pressure in a perfect gas. Under what conditions does the behaviour of an actual gas conform most closely to these laws?

4. Define the terms latent heat, capacity for heat, and specific heat, and state in what kind of units heat as distinguished from temperature is measured.

5. Describe the process of finding the specific heat of a body by the method of mixtures, mentioning all the precautions that must be taken to ensure the accuracy of the result. A pound of a certain metal at 100° C. is stirred about in a pound of water at 20°C. until both attain the temperature 22·6°C. What is the specific heat of the metal, and what would you expect to be its atomic weight, the specific heat of lithium being 0·94 and its atomic weight 7?

6. Define a vapour, and show under what conditions it resembles, and when it differs from, a permanent gas.

7. What is meant by the mechanical equivalent of heat? How much heat would be generated by the impact of a shot weighing 100lbs. and moving with a velocity of 800 feet per second, when it strikes the target?

8. What is radiant heat, and wherein does it differ from light? Show how to account for the reflexion of cold by Prevost's theory of exchanges.

9. Explain the formation of dew, and describe the conditions under which it is most likely to appear.

10. Describe the spectroscope, and explain how by its means we are enabled to detect the presence of certain elements in the stars and nebulæ. Why do Fraunhofer's lines become bright during a total eclipse?

11. From the laws of refraction derive the usual formula for the focal length of a lens. If a candle, placed at a distance of 3 feet from the centre of a glass lens, throws a well defined image on a screen 5 feet distant on the other side, what is the focal length of the lens, the refractive index of glass being 1.5?

12. How do you obtain polarized light, and wherein does it differ from ordinary light? The refractive index of water being 1 25, what is its polarizing angle?

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## SOUND, MAGNETISM, AND ELECTRICITY.

*Examiner*—MR. J. WILLSON, M.A.

1. State the causes which influence the intensity of sound, giving short explanations or experimental proofs of each. Describe Savant's apparatus for strengthening sound.

2. Write down, explaining the meaning of the symbols, the formula according to Newton which expresses the velocity of sound in a gas. From this calculate the velocity of sound in air whose temperature is 70F., the reduced height of the barometer being 29.5 inches.

*N. B.*—The weight of a cubic inch of mercury and air being respectively. 491bs. and 31 grains at 0°C = 760 mm.

3. Describe an experiment to show the existence of *nodes* and *loops* in a musical pipe Explain with diagrams the occurrence of nodes in an open organ pipe.

4. How may the laws of magnetic attractions and repulsions be verified by the torsion balance Relate the experiment conducted by Coulomb.

5. Explain how a steel bar may be converted into a permanent magnet by the method (1) of separate touch, (2) of double touch. Point out the use of armatures

6. Describe the Electrophorus. Given an Electrophorus and a Leyden Jar, how would you charge the latter so that positive electricity may be accumulated on the inner armature.

7. Two insulated brass plates, A and B, are separated by a plate of glass and have electric pendulums on either face. The exterior face of B is brought into electric connection with the prime conductor of an electric machine. How will each of the pendulums be affected (1) when A remains insulated, (2) when A is connected with the ground. Give the reasons for your answer.

8. Describe one of the following: Daniell's battery, Grove's battery, or Bunsen's; and explain its advantage over a single fluid battery.

9. How may a vertical magnet be made to rotate round a line parallel to its axis by the action of an electric current? Explain the rotation on Ampere's theory of magnetism

10. State Ohm's law for the intensity of electricity which flows through any circuit: what length of impure copper wire, $\frac{1}{8}$th inch in diamater, would form an equivalent to one mile of pure copper wire, $\frac{1}{16}$th inch in diameter, the specific conductibility of the impure copper being 80 per cent. of that of pure copper?

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Dr. G. King.

1. Give a botanical description of the following edible fruits:—date, custard apple, plantain, melon.

2. Define the terms—lomentum, placenta, sessile, calycifloral, embryo sac, prosenchyma.

3. Give an account of the various forms of underground stem known to you.

4. Describe the development of pollen

5. Give the diagnostic marks of the natural orders to which the plants respectively marked A, B and C belong.

6. Give a brief morphological description of the objects numbered 1, 2, 3.

7. Enumerate the chief useful products of Indian species of Gramineæ and Malvaceæ, giving the vernacular and botanical names of the plants yielding each.

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Dr. G. King.

1. Describe botanically the plants numbered 1, 2, 3, and fill up a schedule in the undernoted form for the flower of each:

| Organ. | Number. | Cohesion. | Adhesion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sepals. | | | |
| Petals. | | | |
| Stamens. | | | |
| Pistils | | | |

2. Give some examples of motion in plants or parts of plants; state the supposed objects of such motion, and the means by which it is effected in each case.

3. What is the food of plants, and how do they assimilate it?

4. What is the distinction between a parasite and an epiphyte? Mention examples of

a dicotyledonous parasite,
a dicotyledonous epiphyte,
a monocotyledonous epiphyte

5. Mention any two ways in which in hermaphrodite flower's self-fertilization is rendered impossible.

6. State generally how Fungi differ from Algæ.

7. What are raphides?

8. What are Gymnosperms?

# B. L. Examination, 1877.

## JURISPRUDENCE.

*Examiner*—Mr. C. P. Hill.

1. Enumerate and briefly discuss the different sources of law.
2. What is meant by the irresponsibility, and by the legal ubiquity of the sovereign? and upon what grounds do these attributes rest?
3. Distinguish between civil injuries and crimes.
4. Analyze the meaning of the terms 'intention,' 'rashness,' and 'heedlessness,' and point out how far they are of use in determining liability.
5. To what class of rights do servitudes belong? What constitutes possession of an easement?
6. State briefly Blackstone's account of the origin of property
7. What are the main points of difference between the Mitakshara and the Dayabhaga on the subject of ownership?
8. Wherein do the relations of partners to each other differ from the relations existing between the members of a joint Hindu family? What are the rights and liabilities of a *kurta?*
9. Give a short sketch of the civil jurisdiction of the Revenue Courts in Bengal from the time of their establishment down to the year 1869.
10. A testator bequeaths Rs. 10,000 to his son A, and Rs 500 to B, a stranger A and B die in the testator's lifetime, leaving children, all of whom survive the testator. Are the legacies of Rs. 10,000 and of Rs. 500 in any way affected by the deaths of A and B?
11. What is the difference between a specific and a demonstrative legacy? A bequeaths to B Rs. 300, part of the debt of Rs. 600 due to him from X. He also bequeaths to C Rs. 300, to be paid out of the debt due to him from X. A afterwards, in his lifetime, receives Rs. 200, part of that debt, and dies, leaving only Rs. 400 due to him from X. How are the legacies to B and C affected by the receipt of the Rs. 200 by A?
12. What is meant by 'election'? When may the representatives of a testator call upon a legatee to elect, and what is the effect of non-compliance with this request?

## LAND TENURES.

*Examiner*—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen.

1. What changes were made in the status of the zemindar by the Permanent Settlement—first, as regards his obligations to Government; secondly, as regards his obligations to his subordinate tenants?

2. Under what circumstances can a putnee talookdar be dispossessed, and what compensation is given by law to the durputneedars and seputneedars whose interests are injured by his dispossession?

3. What are the general rules as to rights in land which becomes added to any property by the action of river courses, and which is thrown up as chur land; and, if these rules should conflict with local custom, how far would they prevail?

4. In case of non-payment of his portion of the revenue by one of several joint co-sharers in a property, what steps may be taken against the other co-sharers, and how may they protect their interests?

*N.B.*—In answering this question, confine yourself either to the Revenue Law of the Lower Provinces of Bengal or to that of the N.-W. Provinces.

5. When a landlord has granted a pottah to a ryot under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869, what particulars is he entitled to insert in the kaboolyut to be given by the ryot, and what notice is the ryot bound to give in order to relieve himself from liability for rent in quitting the holding?

6. Describe the principal kinds of ryottee tenures and the liability of the several sorts of tenants to an enhancement of their rent.

*N.B.*—In answering this question, confine yourself either to the Rent Law of the Lower Provinces of Bengal or to that of the N.-W. Provinces.

7. How is a party to a deed which must be registered to proceed under the following circumstances:—

(1.) When the other party will not attend the office.

(2.) When the other party will not acknowledge his signature.

8. How far do the nature or contents of a document affect the consequences of non-registration?

9. How far is the running of the period of limitation affected, (1) by legal disabilities, (2) by fraud, (3) by promises to pay?

10. Explain how, under the Limitation Act, persons may acquire prescriptive rights, and show any distinction which the Act may draw between different sorts of prescriptive rights.

11. Discuss the difference in the relative positions of a mortgagor and mortgagee under a simple mortgage and under a pure usufructuary mortgage?

12. What are the principal differences in the mode of foreclosure in case of a mortgage of land in Calcutta under an English mortgage, and of a mortgage of land in the Mofussil under a mortgage by way of conditional sale?

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## HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN LAW.

*Examiner*—Mr. C. P. Hill.

1. Three brothers, A, B, and C, forming a joint family under the Mitakshara, are in possession of ancestral property, and A and B are each possessed of separately acquired property. A dies leaving a widow, and B dies leaving two sons. What are the rights of A's

widow and B's sons respectively, (1) in such ancestral property, (2) in such separately acquired property? Give reasons for your answer.

2. State the five chief points of difference between the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara.

3. What is the order of succession amongst daughters? Is there any difference as to that order between the Dayabhaga and the Mitakshara?

4. How is succession determined by the Dayabhaga amongst brothers and brothers' sons?

5. Who are Sakulyas and Samanodakas, and to what degrees do their relationships respectively extend?

6. What is Stridhan? In what order do children and grandchildren succeed to a woman's Stridhan under the Mitakshara?

7. What shares do the husband and wife respectively take in each other's estate, (1) when there are children, (2) when there are no children? When is the sister a legal sharer, and when is she merely a residuary?

8. Define the return, and state the circumstances under which it takes effect.

9. Enumerate the three degrees of heirs by consanguinity according to the Imameeya.

10. With respect to what property, and at what time, does the right of pre-emption take effect? and what forms must be observed by the person claiming the right?

11. What is the Mahomedan law as to death-bed gifts? Can a person, who becomes an heir between the time of the execution of a will and the death of the testator, take a legacy left to him by such will? Give reasons for your answer.

12. What is an endowment? How is succession to endowed property regulated? and under what circumstances may such property be sold or exchanged?

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## CONTRACTS AND TORTS.

*Examiner*—Mr. C. F. Egerton Allen.

1. How does Blackstone classify "personal actions?" Give a short description of the nature of each.

2. What is necessary to sustain an action for damages, particularly noticing the case of damage of a public character? What is the meaning of the maxim "*damnum absque injuriâ?*"

3. What is the nature of the injury of tresspass "*quare clausum fregit?*" Discuss the cases in which it may be justified.

4. Explain the respective rights and liabilities of the parties to a bill of exchange including indorsers: (1) when the drawee accepts, (2) when he refuses acceptance.

5. What is the meaning of the expression "an insurable interest?"

6. Under what circumstances may a person revoke a proposal made by him and accepted by the person to whom it was made?

A, in Calcutta, writes to B in the mofussil, stating on what terms she will let rooms to B. B writes a letter accepting the terms. A telegraphs to say the rooms are let since she sent her letter. Can A consider her proposal revoked? Give reasons for your answer.

7. How far does want of consideration affect the validity of an agreement, and what are the rules as to agreements in restraint of legal proceedings?

8. What is the law laid down by the Contract Act in relation to the manner in which creditors must apply payments made to them by their debtors?

9. Under what circumstances would a person be entitled to be reimbursed by another for voluntary or unsolicited payments on behalf of or to that other?

10. What is the rule as to the measure of damages sustained by breach of contract, and how is the relation of the parties concerned affected, if they have agreed beforehand as to the sum to be paid in case of a breach of contract?

11. Give your opinion on the following point:

The manager of an Indigo factory enters into a profitable grain-carrying contract, and, for the purpose of carriage, employs the ryots' carts available for the use of the factory. Can the proprietor of the factory, who was no party to the contract, claim the profits?

12. How is 'partnership' defined? When are persons, interested in the profits of a business not liable as partners to third persons; and when are persons, who are not partners, liable to such third persons?

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## CIVIL PROCEDURE AND EVIDENCE.

*Examiner*—MR. C. F. EGERTON ALLEN.

1. Explain in your own words, and not by quoting sections of the Evidence Act as illustrations, the general principles which govern the admissibility of evidence on the ground of relevancy.

2. What points have to be considered when a party to a suit wishes to make evidence on his own behalf a statement made by himself on a former occasion to a third person?

3. Under what circumstances is oral testimony as to the contents of a document inadmissible? Give some exception to the rule on this subject.

4. How and under what circumstances may a witness refresh his memory?

5. What are the principal limitations to the jurisdiction of Civil Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure?

6. What are the rules laid down for service of summons on a defendant, noticing the cases when he cannot be found and when he resides out of British territory?

7. Distinguish between the circumstances under which a plaintiff may apply for arrest before judgment, attachment before judgment, and for an injunction.

8. Under what circumstances may a defendant plead the plea of a set-off?

9. Explain the procedure to be followed by a plaintiff who has obtained a decree in order to enforce it, particularly noticing the case when a year has elapsed since date of decree.

10. What is the rule as to the application of the proceeds of a sale made in execution of a decree?

11. How can a man, arrested under a warrant in execution of a decree for money, avoid imprisonment, and what must he do to get out of prison if confined?

12. Distinguish between the circumstances when an Appellate Court would remand a case for a second decision by the Lower Court, and when the Appellate Court would merely refer to the Lower Court a further issue for trial, determining the case itself.

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## CRIMINAL LAW.

*Examiner*—MR. C. P. HILL.

1. Define 'wrongful loss,' 'injury,' 'good faith,' 'criminal force.

2. To what extent is age an element in the consideration of criminal liability?

3. What is the right of private defence, and under what circumstances does it extend to causing death?

4. Distinguish between an 'unlawful assembly,' a 'riot,' and an affray.'

5. A, in order to catch a train, and being pressed for time, drives furiously along a crowded road up to the railway station, and runs over and kills a man on the way. The Jury find that A did not intend to kill any one, but that he knew that death would be a probable result of his furious driving. What is A's offence? Give reasons for your answer.

6. A, a Brahmin, represents to B, another Brahmin, that C is A's daughter, and thereby induces B to marry C. C is in fact a Sudra, as A well knew when he made the representation. Of what offence is A guilty?

7. What procedure is to be adopted on the arrest of a person under a warrant issued in a district other than that in which the arrest is made?

8. What is the difference between a 'discharge' and an 'acquittal'? When may an accused person be discharged?

9. What are the provisions of the law as to adjournments in trials of summons cases and of warrant cases respectively?

10. What are the respective duties of the Judge and of the Jury?

11 Does the fact of a trial before the Court of Session being by Jury in any way affect the convict's right of appeal? What is the law as to appeals in case of acquittal?

12. What restrictions does the law impose on prosecutions for offences against the State?

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# L. C. E. Examination, 1876.

## ARITHMETIC AND ALGEBRA.

*Examiner*—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. Find the value of $\frac{1\frac{1}{8} \div 1\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{2}{3} \text{ of } \frac{3}{5} \div 10\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{1\frac{1}{2} \text{ of } 4\frac{1}{5}}{6\frac{1}{16} \text{ of } 5\frac{1}{3}}$ of Rs. 50

Divide 6400 by ·04096 : and reduce 3 hours, 42 minutes, 39 seconds to the decimal of a year.

2. In a field of cabbages the distance between the rows of cabbages is 2 feet, the distance between the cabbages in a row is 9 inches, how many cabbages are there in an acre?

3. If 81 gallons of water will fill a cistern 4 feet 4 inches long, 2 feet 8 inches broad, and 1 foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep, how many cubic inches are contained in a pint?

4. If 22 men can dig a trench 420 yards long, 5 wide, and 3 deep, in 350 days of 9 hours each, in how many days of 11 hours each will 252 men dig a trench 210 yards long, 3 wide, and 2 deep?

5. Twelve years ago, A had Rs. 13,000, and B had Rs. 9,100. A has been more fortunate than B, and gained 3 per cent. where B gained 1 per cent. B has now doubled his capital, how much has A got?

6. One-third of a population can read: of the remainder 45 per cent. can read and write: of what still remains, 9 per cent. can read, write, and count: the balance is 500,500, who can neither read, write, nor count. Find the total population.

7. Find the square of—

$$\frac{\sqrt{2ab + (a^2 - b^2)\sqrt{-1}} + \sqrt{2ab - (a^2 - b^2)\sqrt{-1}}}{a + b}$$

and the sum of

$$\frac{x}{x^2 - 1} + \frac{x^2 + x - 1}{x^3 - x^2 + x - 1} + \frac{x^2 - x - 1}{x^3 + x^2 + x + 1} - \frac{x^3}{x^4 - 1}$$

8. Find the highest common divisor of $2x^3 - 10x^2 + 20x - 16$ and $3x^3 - 12x^2 + 21x - 18$, and the lowest expression in $x$ which is divisible by each of the following—

$$6x^2 - x - 2, \quad 21x^2 - 17x + 2, \quad 14x^2 + 5x - 1$$

9. Solve the equations:

$$(x + 4)(x - 3) + \sqrt{(x + 3)(x - 2)} = 36 \quad \ldots (1)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{y^2}{x} &= 28 \\ x - y &= 8 \end{aligned}\right\} \ldots (2)$$

$$\left.\begin{aligned} x^2 + y^2 + z^2 &= 2a^2 \\ x + y + z &= 2b \\ yz &= c^2 \end{aligned}\right\} \ldots (3)$$

10. If from a series of $n$ terms in arithmetical progression another series be formed, such that each term is an arithmetic mean between the consecutive terms of the first series, and if S and S′ be the sums of these series respectively, prove that $S : S' :: n : n-1$.

If $a$, $b$, $c$ be in arithmetical progression, and $x$, $y$ the geometric mean between $ab$ and $bc$ respectively, prove that $b^2$ is an arithmetic mean between $x^2$ and $y^2$.

11. Show that the number of combinations of $n$ things three at a time is—

$$\frac{n\,(n-1)\,(n-2)}{1.\,2.\,3}$$

A boat club consists of 15 members; in how many ways can a crew of 9 be chosen, (1) so as always to include, (2) so as always to exclude, a particular man.

12. In the expansion of a binomial when the index is a positive integer, prove that the co-efficients of terms equidistant from each end are equal. Expand in ascending powers of $x$ as far as five terms.

$$\frac{1 + 2x - 3x^2}{1 - 2x + 3x^2}$$

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## TRIGONOMETRY AND MENSURATION.

*Examiner*—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. Assuming that the unit of the circular measure of angles is an invariable quantity, prove that the angle at the centre of a circle may be measured by the ratio of the arc subtended by the angle to the radius of the circle.

Find approximately the number of seconds contained in the angle which an arc of one mile in length subtends at the centre of a circle whose radius is 4,000 miles.

2. Define the sine and tangent of an angle, and show that—

$$\text{Sin A} = \text{Sin (180} - \text{A)} \text{ ; } \tan \text{A} = \tan (180 + \text{A}).$$

3. Write down the formulæ for angles which have (1) the same sine, (2) the same cosine, (3) the same tangent as a given angle A.

Solve the equation, $\cos 5\text{ A} + \cos 3\text{ A} = \sqrt{3} \cos \text{A}$.

4. Prove the following:—$\cos(A - B) = \cos A . \cos B + \sin A . \sin B$.

$$\cos^2 A - \cos^2 3A = \sin 4A . \sin 2A.$$

$$\cot A + \cot 2A + \cot 4A = \operatorname{cosec} 4A \left\{ 2 + 2\cos 2A + 3\cos 4A \right\}$$

5. Assuming the usual notation, prove that in any triangle—

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} = \frac{\sin B}{b} = \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

$$c = b\cos A + \sqrt{a^2 - b^2 \sin^2 A}.$$

$$\text{area} = \sqrt{s.\ s-a.\ s-b.\ s-c}.$$

In a triangle if $\frac{\sin C}{\sin A} + 4\sin^2 A = 3$, show that $C = 3A$ or $B = 2A$: and that if both these solutions hold for the same triangle, it is a right-angled triangle.

6. Define a logarithm. Explain the advantages of logarithms to the base 10, and prove that—

$$\left.\begin{array}{l}\left(7\log\frac{16}{15} + 5\log\frac{25}{24} + 3\log\frac{81}{80}\right) \\ \times \left(16\log\frac{16}{15} + 12\log\frac{25}{24} + 7\log\frac{81}{80}\right)\end{array}\right\} = \log\left(5^{\log 2}\right).$$

7. Two sides of a triangle are 891·6 and 732·8 feet, and the angle opposite to the greater is 72° 8′, find the angle opposite to the less. Given—

| | |
|---|---|
| log 8916 = 3·950170 | log sin 51° 28′ = 9·893343 |
| log 7328 = 3·864985 | log sin 51° 29′ = 9·893443 |
| | log sin 72° 8′ = 9·978533 |

8. One side of a triangle is 3·12 yards long, and the adjacent angles are 51° 27′ and 84° 33′ respectively, find the other sides and remaining angle. Given—

| | |
|---|---|
| log sin 51° 27′ = 9·8932428 | log 35126 = 4·5456287 |
| log sin 84° 33′ = 9·9980329 | log 35125 = 4·5456183 |
| log sin 44° 0′ = 9·8417713 | log 44711 = 4·6504156 |
| | log 312 = 2·4941546 |

9. Two chimneys are of equal height. A person standing between them in the line joining their bases observes the elevation of the nearer one to be 60°. After walking 80 feet in a direction at right angles to the line joining their bases, he observes the elevation of the two to be 45° and 30° respectively. Find the heights and the distance between them.

10. Compare the volume of the sphere which touches the six faces of a cube with that of the sphere which passes through the angular points of the cube.

11. Three hemispherical bowls of equal thickness and of the same material are made to fit one inside another, and the internal diameter of the smallest is twice the thickness of each. Compare their weights.

A projected line of railway lies right across the ridge of a hill whose vertical section would be an isosceles triangle of height 150 feet, and vertical angle 120

Determine the number of cubic yards of soil that must be removed in making a horizontal cutting, supposing the railway to be 40 feet wide, and the sides of the cutting to be upright.

## GEOMETRY.

*Examiner*—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. Describe a parallelogram which shall be equal to a given triangle, and have one of its angles equal to a given rectilineal angle.

2. Show that the straight lines, which join the vertices of a triangle to the middle points, meet in a point. Prove also that this point divides each of the lines into segments which bear to one another the ratio of 2 : 1.

3. The angles in the same segment of a circle are equal to one another.

AB, CD are two chords of a circle intersecting in the point O. Show that, whether O be outside or inside the circle, the triangles OAC, ODB are equiangular, and also that the triangles OAD, OCB are equiangular.

4. If the vertical angle of a triangle be bisected by a straight line, which also cuts the base, the segments of the base shall have the same ratio which the sides of the triangle have to one another.

5. If a straight line be perpendicular to each of two straight lines at their point of intersection, it shall be perpendicular to the plane passing through them

6. If OQ, OQ' touch a parabola in Q, Q', and OV drawn parallel to its axis meet the chord QQ' in V, then shall QV be equal to Q'V?

7. Prove that the area of a parabola included between the curve and a chord is two-thirds that of the triangle contained by the chord and the tangents at its extremities.

8. Show that the tangent at any point P of an ellipse makes equal angles with the focal distances SP, S'P. If the normal to the ellipse at P meet the major axis in G, and the minor axis in G', show that

$$G G' : S G' :: S S' : S P + S' P.$$

9. Tangents from an external point to an ellipse will subtend equal angles at either focus.

10. The tangent at any point of a hyperbola makes with the asymptotes a triangle of constant area.

11. In the hyperbola, if QV be an ordinate to the diameter P'CP, and CD be conjugate to CP, then

$$Q V^2 : P V . P' V :: C D^2 : C P^2$$

## STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

*Examiner*—MR. SUTCLIFFE, M.A.

1. Define force, and describe the different ways in which a force may be exerted. Show that a straight line may represent a force.

If a yard represent a weight of 112lbs., find whether a force represented by a foot and a force equal to 18lbs. can together sustain a weight of 56lbs.

2. Enunciate the principle of the triangle of forces.

A weight of 10lbs. is sustained by two strings attached at their upper ends to two points in the same horizontal line, their lengths being 39 and 52 inches and the angle between them 90°: find the tension in each.

3. If a rigid body be kept in equilibrium by the action of three forces, show that their lines of action must lie in one plane and meet in a point.

4. State the conditions of equilibrium when any number of forces act upon a body in one plane.

A uniform beam rests with one end on a smooth horizontal plane, and the other on a smooth inclined plane, in such a position that the two ends of the beam are equally distant from the intersection of the planes. If it is kept in equilibrium by a string attached to the intersection of the planes and the lower extremity of the beam, find the tension of the string, the weight of the beam and the inclination of the plane being given.

5. If a system of parallel forces act at given points in a plane, find the distance of the centre of the system from a given straight line in that plane.

Three heavy particles, whose weights are proportional to 2, 2, 4, respectively, are placed at the three angles of an equilateral triangle, whose side is $2\sqrt{3}$: find the position of the centre of gravity of the particles

6. Explain what is meant by friction, by the co-efficient of friction, and by the limiting angle of friction.

A uniform ladder, 35 feet in length, is placed against a wall at an elevation of 30°; the co-efficient of friction at each end being $\frac{1}{4}$. Find how far a man whose weight is five times that of the ladder can ascend before the ladder begins to slip?

7. Find the relation of the power to the weight when there is equilibrium in the system of pullies in which each string is attached to the weight and all the strings are parallel, (1) neglecting the weights of the pullies, (2) when each pulley has the same given weight $w$.

8. Define acceleration. A particle starts with a velocity $u$, and is subject to a constant acceleration in the direction of its motion: prove that its velocity $v$, after describing a space $s$, is given by $v^2 = u^2 + 2fs$.

A particle is let fall from a given height, and at the same moment another particle is projected vertically upwards: if the two particles are at the same height just as the second comes to rest, find how long one will reach the ground before the other.

9. Find the time of flight of a projectile and its range on a horizontal plane through the point of projection, the velocity and direction of projection being given.

10. A weight W is drawn up a smooth plane inclined at an angle 30° to the horizon by an equal weight which descends vertically, the weights being connected by a string passing over a small pulley at the top of the plane: find the tension of the string, the velocity acquired, and the space moved over in a given time.

11. If two perfectly elastic balls of equal mass impinge upon one another, (1) directly with unequal velocities, (2) obliquely with equal velocities: determine their subsequent motion.

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## HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

*Examiner*—Mr. Sutcliffe, M.A.

1. A heavy incompressible fluid is at rest: show that the pressures at any points in a horizontal plane are equal.

2. Prove that the total normal pressure on a surface immersed in a uniform heavy fluid is equal to the weight of a column of fluid whose base is equal to the area of the surface, and whose height is equal to the depth of the centre of gravity.

A rectangular dock-gate is 30 ft deep and 11 ft. broad. Find in tons the pressure upon it when the dock is full.

3. Find the conditions of equilibrium of a floating body.

A conical vessel floats in water with its vertex downwards and a certain depth of the axis immersed: when filled up to the depth originally immersed, it sinks till its mouth is on a level with the surface of the water. Find what portion of the axis was originally immersed.

4. What information is given by a table of specific gravities? Describe any method of finding the specific gravity of a body, (1) which floats, (2) which sinks in water.

A body of specific gravity $\rho$ floats half immersed in a fluid, but is three-fourths immersed when floating in a mixture of equal volumes of that fluid and water Find $\rho$.

5. State the laws connecting the pressure, density, and temperature of elastic gases.

A diving bell is made of a substance whose specific gravity is 4, and its interior will contain a quantity of water whose weight is twice that of the bell: if the bell be lowered in water till the tension of the rope is half the weight of the bell, prove that the density of the air within will be eight times that of the atmosphere.

6. Explain the principles of the common pump and syphon.

7. State the laws of reflexion of light.

A person views his own image as formed in a looking-glass inclined at an angle 30° to the vertical State the position and magnitude of the image and its inclination to the vertical. Give

a diagram showing the course of the pencil of rays by which the person sees the image of one of his feet.

8. Define the geometrical focus of a poncil of rays.

If a luminous point Q move along the axis of a spherical reflector, show that Q and its geometrical focus $q$ always move in opposite directions, and that Q and $q$ are always on the same side of the principal focus.

9. Determine the deviation of a ray refracted through a prism in a plane perpendicular to the edge of the prism.

Show that if the angle of a prism be greater than twice the critical angle for the medium of which it is composed, no ray can pass through.

10. Define the focal length of a lens, and show that it is positive or negative according as the lens is thinnest or thickest in the middle. Explain how to find experimentally the focal length of a convex lens. If a small object and its image be at distances 5 and 7.5 in. on opposite sides of the lens, find the focal length of the lens.

11. Describe the common astronomical telescope, supposing it adjusted for the use of a near-sighted person.

The focal length of the object glass being 3 ft., and that of the eye-glass 1 in., determine the distance between the glasses when the telescope is adjusted for a person who sees objects most distinctly at the distance of 9 in.

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## ROADS AND RAILROADS.

*Examiner*—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. In an ordinary road does the cost of earthwork come to the same amount as that for road metal or for drain pipes?

2. Why is it less important to avoid steep gradients on a common road than on a railroad, and give the maximum gradient desirable on a metalled road.

3. What is the usual outside slope for the sides of embankments, and what slope is allowed for drainage of surface of road on a cross section of the road itself?

4. Give sections of the roads in Rajpootana Road specification for the following, and be particular to give full dimensions in all these figures—

(1.) First class road in land of ordinary value.
(2.) First class road in land of extraordinary value.
(3.) First class road in cutting with side slopes of 1 to 1.
(4.) First class road on a hill side.

Give the same four sections for second class and also for third class roads.

5. How do you arrive at the quantity of water to be passed under an embankment crossing a valley, and how may you assist yourself in calculating the amount of earth in your banks, provided the outside slopes and top of bank are kept uniform.

6. Give a longitudinal section and a cross section of a culvert containing two openings of 6′ each with a height of bank of 5 ft. Give the same for a culvert with one 10-foot opening and a 12-foot bank.

7. Give a description of the method of applying and consolidating stone metal on a road.

Give the same for kunkur metal.

8. Give a sketch of a cast-iron road roller for bullocks with counterpoise boxes to give it extra weight. Give the specifications of Allahabad circle: for roads: collection of metal for repairs: consolidation of metal: earthwork for repairs of sides and slopes.

9. Describe the operations performed in blasting rock, and give plan and section of the road cut by blasting near Cabul river on the Lahore and Peshawur road.

10. Give dimensions of sleepers for broad gauge railroad of 5½ ft. gauge. What distances apart are the sleepers? Give section with dimensions through railway chair, showing key for rail fastening and spikes. Give a section of rail used in E. I. Railway, also the fish plates for fastening.

11. Give section of Mr. Sibley's patented bridge rail system. Give the following standard dimensions, as laid down for Jubbulpore line:—(1) Gauge of rails, (2) clear distance of platform from rail, (3) minimum clear distance between tracks and sides of fixed structures in stations excepting platform walls, (4) minimum clear width between tracks in all stations, (5) minimum clear width between tracks on the line.

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## PRACTICE OF BUILDING. I.

*Examiner*—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. Describe the preparation of Ransome's artificial stone. What are the chemical elements of the cement when put into the mould? What are the chemical elements of the solution in which the moulded stone is immersed? What is the nature of the cement which remains, and what is washed away in solution?

2. Describe in detail a good brick. Why should the clay for bricks be neither too stiff nor too sandy? What colours do the salts of iron and lime give to bricks? What process is necessary for clay containing fine gravel? and how do you detect the presence of lime?

3. Give a plan, end elevation, and front elevation, with description of clay-crushing rollers, also a vertical section and description of a pug-mill, writing the dimensions in full detail on these sketches.

4. Describe the process of brick-making and drying the kutcha bricks at Mahewah, near Roorkee. Describe the English open clamp. What is the difference between this and the close clamp used near London? Describe a Hindustani clamp, giving dimensions of layers of bricks and fuel, and state the nature of the latter.

5. What earth is best suited for tiles? Describe the process of tile-making and burning. What is the kind called Goodwyn's

tile, and how is it used for roofing? What is a Syrian tile, and how is it used for roofing? Describe Major Jeffrey's method of making round earthenware pipes, and the process he used for tempering and refining his clay.

6. What is the difference between pure carbonate of lime and the hydraulic limes. How are they distinguished in colour. With what earths are the hydraulic limes usually found mixed in nature? What is the best proportion of clay to lime in a quick setting hydraulic cement?

7. Describe the precautions to be taken in using a quick setting cement as compared with a fat lime, and how to guard against the slow slaking qualities of the first.

8. What is Roman cement? Puzzurlana? What is the chemical action of Puzzurlana or Soorkhee in forming mortar when used with a fat lime. Describe the method of making Portland cement. How is the best Soorkhee made? Should the bricks be underburnt or not?

9. What is concrete? Should it be rammed or not? Describe the method of making Beton blocks

10. What is creosoted timber? Describe the method used in creosoting timber.

11. What precautions must you take to make a good weld? How is Bessemer steel made? What is T iron? What metals is gun metal composed of?

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## PRACTICE OF BUILDING. II.

*Examiner*—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. What is ashlar masonry? What is to be particularly attended to in the dressing of stones? Describe the terms headers and stretchers. What is necessary where masonry is subject to horizontal thrust, as in sea walls and light-houses?

2. Describe the use of shear legs, giving side and front elevations. Describe a moveable jib or derrick crane, giving an elevation.

3. What is a Lewis? Give a sketch and show how it is used to raise a block of stone.

4. Give the specification of stone-work used on the Jubbulpore Branch, E. I. Railway.

5. Describe English bond and hoop iron bond. Beside the bond what must be paid particular attention to in brick work?

6 What precautions must be taken in joining old work to new?

7. Give the specification for brick work used in Allahabad Public Works.

8. How do segmental arches of less than a semi-circle yield, and what precautions should be taken to load them before the centre is struck How do pointed arches yield?

9. How are brick arches usually built with regard to vertical bond? Where are flat arches, where discharging arches, and where are inverts used?

10. Describe the use of wooden piles and of iron screw piles. Describe a well for a bridge foundation. Describe a Bull's excavator or dredger, giving a sketch of the apparatus.

11. Sketch a cutting through a sloping strata, showing the retaining walls and invert at bottom. What amount of the whole masonry in a revetment wall may usually be thrown into counterforts?

12. What are the angles of repose of—
Dry land mixed with earth,
Wet clay,
Shingle and gravel.

What are the most frequent natural earth slopes for cuttings?

13. Sketch and describe shortly the Soane Causeway and some forms of temporary bridges.

14. Describe the method of striking bridge centres with sand cylinders.

Sketch an arch in form of segment of a circle of 60°, to span 50 feet, with abutments 10 feet high from ground to level of springing; showing thickness of arch in crown and haunches, and the thickness of the abutment.

15 When would you apply a flooring to a bridge and when would you not? Which is the more important—the down stream or up stream apron wall? To what depth should they be carried?

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## SURVEYING.

*Examiner*—MAJOR ECKFORD, R.E.

1. Explain the difference between the methods of fixing points by angles and by chain measurement alone, and give the method of correction for turning measurements made by a faulty chain to those made by an accurate chain. What kind of triangles should you endeavour to obtain so as to make the chances of error as small as possible.

2. Explain a method for finding your place in a survey when surveying with a chain and compass.

3. Describe the vernier attached to a Theodolite. Give the adjustment of a Y Theodolite, and also of Everest's double arc theodolite.

4. Describe the method of traversing with a theodolite and plotting the work with a circular card protractor.

5. Describe a survey made on Gale's traverse system, and how the work is plotted.

6. Describe the measurement of a base line for a survey with chain and theodolite: also describe the method of measuring a round of angles. What do you mean by a satellite station?

7. Describe the plane table and its uses in finding your position from three known points.

8 Give one or more methods of finding the true North Line and variations of the compass needle.

9. Describe the principle of the Sextant, and the use of the artificial horizon.

10 Find the distance of an inaccessible object by means of a rhombus Find the distance to any inaccessible point on the other side of a river, without the use of any instruments to measure angles.

11. What correction must you allow for refraction in levelling? Give the adjustments of the Y level and for the Dumpy level. Describe a water level.

12. What kinds of objects are best suited for bench marks, and how should the position of bench marks be recorded in the Field Book?

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## STRENGTH OF MATERIALS.

*Examiner*—Mr. S. F. Downing, B.A., L.C.E.

1. A cast-iron beam, 28 feet clear span, and 2 feet in extreme depth at the centre, is intended to carry 20 tons uniformly distributed. Design the central transverse section so that all parts may be properly proportioned, and the greatest tensile strain not exceed $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per square inch; state the formula by which the design is regulated.

2. Give the investigation for the general expression for the strain on a diagonal bar at any given position in the span of a lattice girder, when the load is uniformly applied.

3. Enumerate the several conditions with respect to the curve of equal horizontal thrust in an arch so that it may be considered safe: and give a geometrical construction by which the curve may be drawn in any given bridge.

4. Calculate the ultimate strength in tons of a wrought-iron beam. clear span 30 feet, depth 22 inches, the bottom flange being formed of two angle irons each $3'' \times 3'' \times \frac{1}{2}''$, rivetted together through the vertical plate.

5. A wrought-iron beam, 80 feet in clear span, and having 14 square inches area in the transverse section of the bottom flange at the centre of the span, is loaded with a uniformly distributed weight so as to produce a strain of 5 tons per square inch at that point. Calculate the transverse area required in the bottom flange at every 10 feet of the span from either abutment, so as the same strain of 5 tons per square inch may not be exceeded.

6. A suspension bridge has a span of 600 feet and the dip of the chains at the centre is one-tenth of the span; calculate the length of the chains, and also the ratio of the horizontal strain at the centre of the span to that at the point of support

7. Compute in tons the central breaking weight of a timber bridge 40 feet clear span, having 5 beams each 12″ × 6″, the breaking weight of a bar of the same timber 1 foot long, and 1 inch square being 680lbs.

8 A beam supported at its ends is uniformly loaded, show that the strain at the centre is half what it would be if the entire weight was collected and applied at the centre.

9. Enumerate and illustrate the various strains to which building materials are subject.

10 How is the strength of a pillar affected by the ratio of its diameter to its length? What form is adopted on this account when cast-iron is the material employed?

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## CARPENTRY AND MECHANISM.

*Examiner*—Mr. S F. Downing, B.A., L C.E.

1. In using narrow beams for transverse strain, how should the tendency to lateral yielding be met, and what are the advantages of using such beams?

2. A beam is supported from the abutments by struts, corbels, and a straining piece. Sketch the combination, and describe the duty of each part.

3. Name the different kinds of wood in common use in this part of India, and the purposes to which they are respectively applied.

4. Sketch, roughly to scale, a scarf for lengthening a beam subjected to a transverse strain

5. Sketch a centering, with two intermediate supports for a segmental arch of 40 feet span, and show how to calculate the pressure upon the lagging at any point.

6. If the handle of a common windlass is 2 feet 6 inches long, what must be the diameter of the axle, so that the velocity ratio of P to W may be 10?

7. Required to find a train of wheels, which shall connect the hour wheel of a clock, with a wheel which revolves once in a lunation, that is, in 29 days, 12 hours, 45 minutes.

8. Describe and sketch the double-acting pumps employed at the pumping station at Munirampore, giving a detailed account of the valves.

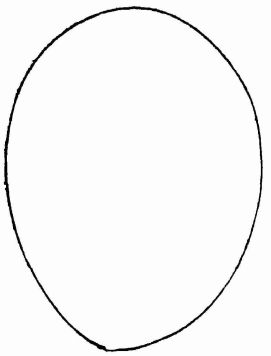
9. How is the water maintained at a constant level in the boiler of a low pressure engine, and how is the heat of the fire regulated?

10. Describe how the reciprocating motion is given to a planing machine worked by wheels which, by means of a belt, are driven by a shaft always revolving in the same direction. How do the workmen bring machines so driven to a stand-still without stopping the driving shaft?

# HYDRAULICS.

*Examiner*—MR. S. F. DOWNING, B A., L.C.E.

1.




This sketch shows the method of forming the section of oval sewers generally adopted, the radius of the semi-circular soffit being double that of the circle forming the invert. Give the value of the radius of the circle which forms the side of the section, and compute the hydraulic mean depth of that portion of the figure below the line AB in terms of the radius of the smaller circle

2. Explain fully what is meant by the contraction of the fluid vein; what effect it has upon the discharge, and how the discharge is affected by adjutages of various forms.

3. Calculate the number of cubic feet per second delivered over a weir—

Length of crest, 50 feet.
Depth of water on crest, 6 inches.

4. To what height must a sluice, 4 feet wide, be opened to reduce the depth of water flowing over the weir in the last question by 2 inches; the depth from the cill of the sluice to the surface of the water being 7 feet, and the co-efficient of contraction equal to 0 84

5. A pipe 4½ inches in diameter, whose length is 14,637 feet, and total fall 51.5 feet, discharges by actual measurement 11.968 cube feet per minute Compute from these data the numerical value of the constant to be introduced into the formula for the discharge of pipes.

6. In a channel whose section is a trapezium having 60 square feet area, and depth of water 3 feet, the fall being 1 in 1320, and the side slopes 2 to 1, calculate the discharge in cube feet per second.

7. State and prove the rule for the number of gallons per 24 hours delivered off a rain-basin, whose area in square miles is given, the annual rainfall being also known

8. What provision must be made to ensure a full discharge in pipes having vertical bends?

9. Describe the head-works required for admitting and controlling the supply of water into a canal.

10. What are the greatest velocities to which different soils should be subjected? What velocity is required to prevent the growth of aquatic plants?

# DRAWING.

## *Examiner*—Mr. H. H. Locke.

1. Figs 1 and 2 on the accompanying sheet represent respectively the end and front elevations of a piece of moulding. Draw the "*true form*" of section of this moulding taken on the line AB which is drawn at an angle of 45 degrees with the running lines of the moulding.

2. Copy Fig. 2 of the accompanying sheet three-fourths the size there shown, and shade the moulding either in Sepia, Indian ink, or in black lead pencil.

3. An Engineer requires, for the purposes explained below, certain drawings of the object before you, which drawings you are now requested to prepare:—

(*a.*) To enable his workshop foreman to get an exact *facsimile* of the object made, he wishes to have a set of *orthographic* drawings to scale. By the term "set" is meant as many views of the object as are necessary in order that a workman may be enabled to make a model of it without further guidance or information than the drawings themselves afford.

(*b.*) He has to submit a descriptive account of the object to a gentleman whom he believes to be unaccustomed to read *orthographic* drawings (the ordinary plans and elevations used by Engineers), and he therefore desires to append to his report a *perspective* drawing of the object, of such a size as shall fall within the limits of a page of foolscap (13″ × 8½″).

(*c.*) For his own office file he wishes to have an *isometrical* drawing, upon a page of foolscap size, with all the dimensions of the object very neatly figured upon the drawing.

In all the drawings required under this question (No. 3) you are at liberty to select for yourself the scale, and, in the perspective drawing, the station-point, horizon, and position of object. You may "ink in" and, if time permits, shade the drawings in Sepia or Indian ink. But if you have not the means at hand to do this, clean, clear and distinct pencil outlines with pencil shading will be sufficient. In awarding marks the chief regard will be given to the manner in which your drawings exhibit the form and structure of the object with reference to the several purposes for which they are supposed to be required, as above set forth.

FIG. 1.

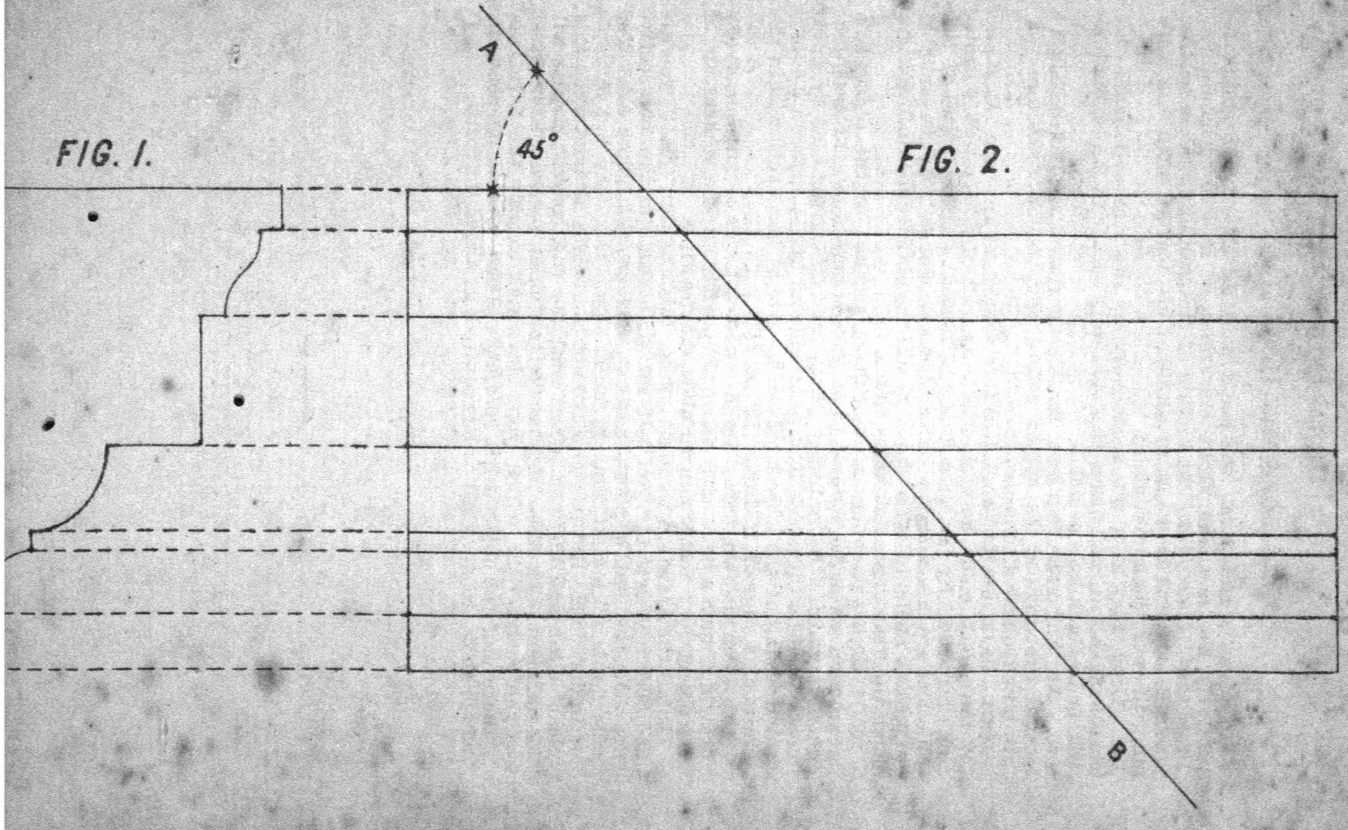



FIG. 2.

## CHEMISTRY AND HEAT.

*Examiner*—MR. PEDLER.

1. Describe the mode in which heat is distributed through solids, liquids, and gases
2. What is meant by "latent heat?" Calculate *theoretically* the specific heats of Zinc, Potassium, Mercury, and Iron.
3. Describe the common and reflecting Goniometers.
4. To what systems of crystallography do the following minerals belong Iron Pyrites, Quartz, Calc Spar, Magnetic Iron Ore, Rock Salt, Fluor Spar,
5. Give the chemical composition of the following minerals · Galena, Realgar, Ruby Copper, Pyrolusite, Albite.
6 What is meant by the spheroidal state of water? Explain the probable cause of this phenomenon?
7. What chemical changes take place—1st, in a blast furnace; 2nd, in puddling furnace; and 3rd, in the cementation process?
8. Describe the reduction of copper from its ores.
9. What is meant by the "nascent state?" Give examples of chemical re-actions when bodies are in the nascent condition
10 Describe the preparation of Hydrochloric Acid gas. State its properties, and give a sketch of the apparatus you would employ.

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## PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

*Examiner*—MR. PEDLER.

1. State the principal movements of the earth and moon.
2. Explain the tides; also how neap tides and spring tides are formed
3 Describe the formation of icebergs. What is a moraine?
4. At what height are the snow lines on the north and south slopes of the Himálaya? Is there any difference in the conditions of the two slopes?
5. State what you know as to the cause and distribution of volcanoes.
6. State the various movements of the oceans. What are the causes of such movements?
7. Trace the general outline of such a river as the Mahánadi.
8. What are the principal causes affecting the climate of any country, and more particularly with reference to India?
9. Describe the formation of the hot winds in the Upper Provinces and in Central India.
10. Give a general outline of the aims of Physical Geography.

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# Honor Examination,

# 1877.

## ENGLISH POETRY.

*Examiner*—Rev. S. Dyson.

1. Whence did Chaucer derive *the Nonne Prest his Tale?* What succeeding poet has given a modern version of Chaucer's Tale? Did Chaucer improve upon his original, and the modern poet upon his? Give reasons.

2. "Chaucer was indeed a great mingler of English with French, unto which language he carried a great affection." Examine the truth of this accusation.

3. Reproduce in your own words Chaucer's description of the Clerk of Oxenford.

4. Explain the following passages, adding such explanatory notes as you deem necessary:—

(1.) For sche was as it were a maner deye.
(2.) And in this carte he lith gapeinge upright.
(3.) Real he was, he was no more aferd.
(4.) His norice him expouned every del
His sweven, and bad him for to kepe him wel
For traison.
(5.) Ye woot youre forward.
(6.) In daunger hadde he at his own assise
The yonge gurles of the diocise.
(7.) And yit this maunciple sette here aller cappe.
(8.) No wondur is a lewid man to ruste.
(9.) Woo was his cook, but—if his sauce were
Poynant and scharp, and redy al his gere.
(10.) That often hadde ben atte parvys.

5. Narrate the visit of the Red Cross Knight to the Cave of Despair, and summarize the arguments employed in the discussion.

6. Give the meaning of the following passages, explaining fully the italicized words and phrases:—

(1.) Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore
From first to last in your late enterprise,
*That I note*, whether praise or pitty more.
(2.) And all the while most heavenly melody
About the bed sweet musicke did *divide*.
(3.) For on his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stelths, and pillage *severall*,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* crimit
(4.) I *read* you rest, and to your bowres *recoyle*.
(5.) To weet what *mister* wight was so dismayd.
(6.) Well worthy *impe*, said then the Lady gent.
(7.) Good growes of evils *priefe*.

(8.) His sparkling blade about his head he *blest*.
(9.) *Horrid* all with gold
(10.) And was possessed of his newfound *make*.

7. What distinction does Pope, in one of his Prefaces, draw between a satirist and a libeller? From what probable motive? Indicate, by detailed illustrations, how far in these poems he acted up to this distinction.

8. "Never were such talents and such drudgery united."
Determine the justice of this description of Pope's poetry, and give illustrative extracts.

9. Give the drift of these sentences, and explain the allusions.
(1.) Plums and directors, Shylock and his wife,
Will club their testers, now, to take your life!
(2.) Or, if you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a knighthood, or the bays.
(3.) Let Budgel charge low Grub-street on his quill,
And write whate'er he pleas'd, except his will.

10. "Him, like the working bee in blossom-dust,
Blanch'd with his mill, they found."
Explain the simile. Comment on the epithet *blanch'd*, distinguishing between the words *whiten* and *blanch*.

11. Compose an *Introduction* to the Poem *Nosce teipsum*, giving some account of the author, the contents and character of the work, and its reception by the public.
What objections to the Immortality of the soul does he notice, and how does he answer them?

12. Write notes on the following italicized words occurring in Milton:—
(1.) The *grain of Sarra*.
(2.) Morning light more *orient* in yon western cloud.
(3.) The ark *hull* on the flood.
(4.) His approach darkness *defends* between till morning watch.
(5.) By battery, *scale*, and mine.
(6.) A *lazar-house* it seem'd.
(7.) His *capital* bruise.
(8.) On the ground gliding *meteorous*.
(9.) The Libyan air *adust*
(10.) Nigh in her sight
The bird of Jove, *stoopt* from his aery tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove.

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## THE DRAMA.

*Examiner*—REV. S. DYSON.

1. Specify the authors and particular works from which the following extracts are taken. Give the sense of the passages, and, wherever you can, the context, adding, wherever necessary, explanatory notes:—
(1.) The feast of reason and the flow of soul.
(2.) The noblest mind the best contentment has.

(3.) I am a man
More sinn'd against than sinning.
(4.) Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long or short permit to Heav'n.
(5) And Frensch sche spak ful faire and fetysly
Aftur the scole of Stratford atte Bowe,
For Frensch of Parys was to hire unknowe.
(6.) And of the Cannibals that each other eat,
The Anthropophagi and men whose heads
Do grow beneath their shoulders
(7) And, He that doth the ravens feed,
Yea, providently caters for the sparrow,
Be comfort to my age

2. Describe the connexion of Old Spenser, Levune, and Sir John Hainault with the plot of *Edward II.*

3. Give a brief survey of the rise of the Historical Drama in England, pointing out specially the position of Marlowe's *Edward II.* Attempt a comparison between this Play and Shakespeare's *Richard II.*

4 Annotate the italicized words and phrases in the following passages:—

(1.) And happy is the man whom he vouchsafes
For *vailing of his bonnet*, one good look.
(2.) But, Leicester, *leave to grow* so passionate
(3.) *Wigmore shall fly*, to set my uncle free.
(4.) We will find comfort, money, men, and friends ere long, *to bid the English King a base.*

5. Compare and criticise the conduct of the two Piccolomini in reference to the projects of Wallenstein. How much of historical truth is there in the representation of the part played by Max Piccolomini?

6. Give a sketch of the part played by Gordon in the Drama of *Wallenstein*, and state what is disclosed of his previous history.

7 From what sources did Shakespeare draw the story of *King Lear?* State his divergences from his authorities Determine the date of the composition of the Play.

8. Explain all the difficulties in the subjoined passages, and give the sense of them in plain prose.

(1.) You have obedience scanted,
And well are worth the want that you have wanted.
(2.) I promise you, the effects he writ of succeed unhappily.
(3.) If he be taken, he shall never more
Be fear'd of doing harm.
(4.) I am tied to the stake, and I must stand the course.
(5) *Edg.*—Good gentleman, go your gait, and let poor volk pass. An chud ha' bin swaggered out of my life, 'twould not ha' bin so long as 'tis by a vortnight. Nay, come not near th' old man, keep out, che vor ye, or ise try whether your costard or my ballow be the harder: chill be plain with you.

*Osw.*—Out, dunghill?

*Edg.*—Chill pick your teeth, zir come, no matter vor your foins

9. Narrate the histories of the Dukes of Kent and Gloucester as given in *King Lear*.

10. Compare the characters of Orlando and Jaques in the Play of *As you like it*.

"Jaques is put to the rout by Rosalind, as he has been before by Orlando and the Duke." Illustrate and justify this criticism.

11 What are the alleged motives of Iago's hatred of Othello Examine, in connexion with an analysis of Iago's character, whether these alleged motives will adequately account for Iago's malignity.

12. Explain the following passages:—

(1.) Defeat thy favour with an usurped beard

(2.) One inch of delay more is a South-sea of discovery.

(3.) If I do prove her haggard.
Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings,
I 'ld whistle her off and let her down the wind,
To prey at fortune.

(4.) My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that which here stands up
Is but a quintain.

(5.) Motley's the only wear.

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## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. Mention the chief works of ancient and modern times that have been written on a plan similar to that of More's *Utopia*. Give an analysis of any one of them, and compare it with the *Utopia*.

2. Describe the representative system of the Utopians; pointing out clearly the nature of the checks that were imposed on all persons in authority.

3. Who were the *Polylerites*, and why are they mentioned by More? Explain the terms *Gynemernes*, *Mithras*, *Trapemernes*, *Luathmor*, *Shemar*?

4. Explain and discuss the theory of property current in Utopia.

5. Explain the following passages, and discuss the theories referred to in them; giving illustrations from general history and from English literature.

(*a*.) They have no lawyers among them, for they consider them as a sort of people whose profession it is to disguise matters as well as to wrest laws.

(*b*.) Their priests think that too much light dissipates the thoughts, and that a more moderate degree of it both recollects the thoughts and raises devotion.

(*c*.) Above all he was amazed to hear me talk of a mercenary standing army in the midst of peace and among a free people.

6. Describe the political factions of Lilliput, and the circumstances of the capture of the Blefuscudian fleet; explaining all references to real history.

7. Explain and illustrate the following passages :—

(*a.*) King Utopius himselfe drewe furthe the platte fourme of the city into this fashion.

(*b.*) Whosoever for anye offense be infamed, by their cares hange rynges of golde.

(*c.*) Come here, Sandy, and be flat-ironed——I mean morally and metaphysically.

(*d.*) Great will be the joy of the Three per Cents.

(*e.*) But his wanderings from Mesopotamia to Yucatan had only brought him in contact with coarse people, who seemed more intent upon "The Beefy" than "The Beautiful."

8. What are the advantages and disadvantages of the method adopted by Helps in telling the story of Realmah? Compare this method with the way in which More and Swift respectively introduce their accounts of Utopia and Lilliput.

9. Write an imaginary dialogue in English, in imitation of the "Friends in Council," on the Calcutta University; the speakers being three Indian gentlemen representing the characters and views of Ellesmere, Wilverton, and Cranmer.

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## ENGLISH PROSE.

*Examiner*—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. What do you understand to be the meaning of the terms the "gains" and "losses" of a language? Give some instances from the history of the English language; and trace the growth of the language down to the time of More.

2. Explain the construction "many a youth." Compare the Shakspearian construction "many a many foot of land;" and also Tennyson's "a many tears"

3. In, what directions, for the most part, have English words shown a tendency to change—(1) their meaning, (2) their spelling? Give instances of each.

4. "It is the Corinthian capital of polished society." Of what is Burke here speaking? Give an analysis of his argument, and show how far it is applicable—(1) to English society, (2) to French society at the time of the Revolution.

5. "And after all, with this gothic and monkish education (for such it is in the groundwork) we may put in our claim, to as ample and as early a share in all the improvements in science, in arts, and in literature, which have illuminated and adorned the modern world." Explain this statement, and show how far, and with what qualifications, it may be justified.

6 Write notes on the following passages :—

(*a.*) The metaphysic Knight of the sorrowful countenance.

(*b.*) Such in general was the composition of the Tiers Etat in the National Assembly.

(*c.*) Almost all the highbred republicans of my time have, after a short space. become the most decided thorough-paced courtiers.

(*d.*) We have Lord George Gordon fast in Newgate.
(*e.*) Too much and too little are treason against property.
(*f.*) The learned Academicians of Laputa and Balnibarbi.

7. Discuss the value of Euclid as a text-book in Elementary Geometry.

8. Explain what Todhunter means by the "examination-value" of a subject of study; and compare the study of Chemistry with that of Mathematics, with reference to this consideration.

9. To what extent is the study of the Natural Sciences likely to develop the powers of observation?

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## COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Describe very briefly the chief theories that have been advanced with regard to the origin of language. Which do you prefer, and why do you prefer it?

2. What are the radical constituent elements of language as disclosed by grammatical analysis? Give Max Muller's classification of roots. What is meant by the phrase "the root stage in the history of a language?" Discuss the theory implied by the adoption of this phrase.

3. What are the arguments by which we are led to believe that English and Bengali must have had a common origin? By what processes have the languages assumed their present forms? Wherein lies the philological importance of the study of local dialectic peculiarities?

4. What languages are classified by Max Muller as Turanian? and how far do you regard that classification as satisfactory? What reason has been given for the alleged permanence of the "agglutinative" type in these languages.

5. What is the origin of such forms as "a-going" in the phrase "I am a-going"? Compare with this the formation of the present definite in Bengali, or any similar form with which you are acquainted.

6. What are the chief causes of phonetic changes in a language? Give some examples. Distinguish phonetic decay from dialectic growth. Criticise the doctrine that these changes have sometimes been due to a regard for Euphony.

7. Enunciate and explain Grimm's Law: and mention some exceptions of which a rational explanation can be given.

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## ESSAY.

*Examiner*—Rev. S. Dyson.

One of the following subjects to be chosen.

1. Tyranny must be,
Though to the tyrant thereby no excuse.
Yet sometimes nations will decline so low
From virtue, which is reason that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal curse annext,
Deprives them of their outward liberty.
(Milton.)

2. Queen Victoria, Empress of India.

3. Compare the character of Chaucer's poetry with that of Pope. Which furnishes a better model to the vernacular Poets of India?

4. Sweet are the uses of adversity;
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.
(Shakespeare.)

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## SANSKRIT.

### RHETORIC AND THE DRAMA.

*Examiner*—Pandit Mahesha Chandra Nyayaratna.

1. इदं कविभ्यः पूर्व्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे।
विन्देम देवतां वाचमृतामात्मनः कलाम्॥

(*a*) Write a short grammatical note on नमोवाकं. Is नमोवाकं a compound word? Give reasons other than grammatical for your answer.

(*b*.) Is नमोवाकं chargeable with अप्रयुक्तादोष? If so, why is it used at all?

(*c*.) Why are not कवि and पूर्व्व connected as they are with नमस्, in the accusative case, like नारायण in नारायणं नमस्कृत्य?

(*d*.) In what sense are the roots शास् and विद् used in प्रशास्महे and विन्देम respectively, and why do they bear these meanings? What other meanings can they have? Quote passages in illustration.

2. अन्धतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्य्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयन्ते य कात्मघातिनः।

(*a*) Can तेभ्यः in the text be omitted, according to the rule "यच्छब्दस्तूत्तरवाक्यानुगतत्वेनोपात्तः सामर्थ्यात् पूर्व्ववाक्यानुगतस्य तच्छब्दस्योपादानं नापेक्षते"? If so, is it chargeable with अधिकपदत्वदोष?

(*b*.) Some read असुर्य्याः and असूर्य्याः Which reading is preferable and why?

3. What is the principal *rasa* in उत्तरचरित and to what *rasas* is that opposed? Is there any difference of opinion on the subject among critics? If so, state reasons.

4. In what sense does Bhavabhuti use निशुम्भ, प्राघार, खुरली कुहली, सगर्भ, अभियोग, निष्ठुर, रुण्ड, निर्व्विषासु, ब्रश्चन, सौहृद्य. and प्रकाण्ड?

5. (*a*) Explain the following passages in Sanskrit, giving the allusions, if any.

(*b*.) What is the difference in meaning between विश्वेषां and विश्वानां?

(*c*.) Account for the accusative case in सेनाः and असुरान् in Sloka (*b*).

(*a*) वृद्धास्ते न विचारणीयचरितास्तिष्ठन्तु किं वर्ण्यते
सुन्दस्त्रीदमनेऽप्यखण्डयशसो लोके महान्तोऽपि ते।
यानि त्रीण्यपराङ्मुखान्यपि पदान्यासन् खरायोधने
यद्वा कौशलमिन्द्रसूनुदमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः॥

(*b*) अरिष्टस्त्वाष्ट्रस्य प्रशमनविधौ जम्भदमनः
स विश्वेषामीशः पतिरपि निकायस्य मरुताम्।
विजेतारं सेनाः सततमुपहन्तारमसुरान्
अमुं वीरं वव्रे बहुष समनीकेषु मघवा॥

(*c*) पञ्चज्जण जेण मालिदा, इत्थिअ मालिअ, गामलक्खिद
अवलअ चण्डालमालिदे, अवशंशे णलशग्ग गाहदि॥

(*d*) येत्वभिदधति,—'सोऽय मषोरिव दीर्घदीर्घतरो व्यापारः' इति 'यतपरः शब्दः स शब्दार्थः' इति च विधिरेवात्र वाच्य इति।
तेऽप्यतात्पर्य्यज्ञास्तात्पर्य्यवाचो युक्तेर्देवानाम्प्रियाः।

6. Illustrate the common authorship of उत्तरचरित and वीरचरित by quoting common or similar passages.

7. यदेवोपनतं दुःखं सुखं तद्धि रसान्तरम् ।
निर्व्वाणाय तरुच्छाया तप्तस्य हि विशेषतः ॥

(*a*) Explain the sloka, and point out the Alankara contained in it.

(*b*.) Give the Etymology of निर्व्वाण and its philosophical meaning. Account for the ण in the word.

(*c*.) In what sense is हि used in the first line?

(*d*.) Some read "यदेवोपनतं दुःखात् सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं" and others "यदेवोपनतं दुःखं सुखं तद्वत्सरान्तरं" for the first half of the sloka; which of these readings do you prefer, and why?

8. "वृथा खलु मया मनसः सन्तापवृद्धिरुपेक्ष्यते। यदा मुनयोऽप्यवं व्याहरन्ति, राजा कालस्य कारणमिति। तत् किमहमेनं जलधरसमयं प्रत्यादिशामि" Give the purport of the passages. Is there any quotation here? If so, give the entire passage from which the quotation is taken.

9. हंस प्रयच्छ मे कान्तां गतिरस्यास्त्वया हृता ।
विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते ॥

Briefly expound the maxim of Hindu Law to which the second line refers.

10. अयञ्च सुरतज्वालः कामाग्निः प्रणयेन्धनः ।
नराणां यत्र हूयन्ते यौवनानि धनानि च ॥
अपण्डितास्ते पुरुषा मता मे ये स्त्रीषु च श्रीषु च विश्वसन्ति ।
श्रियो हि कुर्व्वन्ति तथैव नार्य्यो भुजङ्गकन्यापरिसर्पणानि ॥
समुद्रवीचीव चलस्वभावाः सन्ध्याभ्रलेखेव मुहूर्त्तरागाः ।
स्त्रियो हृतार्थाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीड़ितालक्तकवत्त्यजन्ति ॥

Point out the *alankaras* and the doshas or rhetorical defects in the slokas, if any

11. Write a short essay in Sanskrit on the trial of Charudatta.

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## PROSE AND POETRY.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESHA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Briefly write in Sanskrit the story of उपहारवर्म्मन् ।

2. दशकुमारचरित has the reputation of being written in good diomatic Sanskrit; quote as many idiomatic passages from the work as you can.

3. What is the probable age of the author of the दशकुमारचरित?

4. न ज्ञातं तात यत्नस्य पौर्व्वापौर्य्यममुष्य ते।
शासितुं येन मां धर्म्मं मुनिभिस्तुल्यमिच्छसि॥
अथो शरस्तेन मदर्थमुज्झितः
फलञ्च तस्य प्रतिकारसाधनम्।
अविक्षते तत्र मयात्मसात् कृते
कृतार्थता नन्वधिका चमूपतेः॥

(*a.*) What is meant by तात in the first line?

(*b.*) To what यत्न does the speaker allude? What is meant by पार्व्वापौर्य्यं in the first line, and what is its general meaning? Why is पौर्व्वापौर्य्यं in the singular?

(*c.*) Does the word अमुष्य in the first line, being where it is give rise to any defect?

(*d*) Account for the genitive case in ते in the first line.

(*e.*) To what kind of धर्म्म does the speaker allude in the second line?

(*f*) Give the purport of the second sloka.

(*g.*) Give the समास of मदर्थं in the third line

(*h.*) What is meant by प्रतिकारसाधनम्?

5. सा संन्यस्ताभरणमबला पेशलं धारयन्ती
शय्योत्सङ्गे निहितमसकृत् दुःखदुःखेन गात्रम्।
त्वामप्यस्रं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यम्
प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रान्तरात्मा॥
जाने सख्यास्तव मयि मनः सम्भृतस्नेहमस्मात्
इत्थम्भूतां प्रथमविरहे तामहं तर्कयामि।
वाचालं मां न खलु सुभगम्मन्यभावः करोति
प्रत्यक्षं ते निखिलमचिरात् भ्रातरुक्तं मया यत्॥

Render the slokas into prose, changing as many words as you can.

6. कच्चित् सौम्य व्यवसितमिदं बन्धुकृत्यं त्वया मे
प्रत्यादेशात् न खलु भवतो धीरतां तर्कयामि।

(*a.*) Explain.

(*b.*) Some read प्रत्याख्यातुं and others प्रत्यादेशं for प्रत्यादेशात्. Which reading do you prefer, and why?

7. Explain the following Slokas in the style of Mallinatha :—

न वनं पथि शिश्रियेऽमुना क्वचिदप्युच्चतरद्रुचारुतम्।
न सगोत्रजमन्ववादि वा गतिवेगप्रसरद्रुचारुतम्॥
त्वं हृद्गता भैमि वहिर्गताऽपि प्राणायिता नासिकयास्यगत्या।
न चित्तमाक्रामति तत्र चित्रमेतन्मनो यद् भवदेकवृत्ति॥
देवी कथञ्चित् खलु तामदेवद्रीची भवन्तीं स्मितसिक्तसृक्का।
आह स्म मां प्रत्यपि ते भृशङ्का शङ्का शशाङ्कादधिकास्यबिम्बे॥

8. बलात् कुरुत पापानि सन्तु तान्यकृतानि वः।
सर्व्वान् बलकृतानर्थान् अकृतान मनुरब्रवीत्॥

Quote the passage referred to. What is the real purport of that passage?

9. प्रत्यक्षलक्ष्यानवलम्ब्य मूर्त्तिं हुतानि यज्ञेषु तवोपभक्ष्ये।
संशेरतेऽस्माभिरवेक्ष्य भुक्तं मखं हि मन्त्राधिकदेवभावे॥

Explain the allusion; and account for the आत्मने पद in संशेरते and for the plural number in अस्माभिः।

10. Translate into English :—

सोऽपि बद्धाञ्जलिरभिदधे। देव! सोऽहमप्येभिरेव सुहृद्भिरेककर्म्मा ऊर्म्मिमालिनेमिभूमिवलयं परिभ्रमन्नुपासरं कदाचित् काशीपुरीं वाराणशीं, उपस्पृश्य मणिभङ्गनिर्म्मलाम्भसि मणिकर्णिकायामविमुक्तेश्वरं भगवन्तमन्धकमथनमभिप्रणम्य प्रदक्षिणं परिभ्रमन् पुरुषमेकमायामवन्तमायसपरिघपीवराभ्यां भुजाभ्यामाबद्धमानपरिकरम्, अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनताम्रदृष्टिमद्राक्षम्।

11. Translate into Sanskrit :—

"Now the four infant sons of the Maharájá were exceedingly beautiful. And the three Ranis took very great delight in nourishing their respective children. And Rama, more than all the others, was a very lovely babe.

When Maharajá Dassaratha, accompanied by the priest Basistha, went to see his infant sons, the priest pointed to Ráma, and said :—

"O Maharajá! I perceive from the marks on Rama that he is no ordinary child. I am nearly assured that he is an incarnation of Vishnu; behold his beautiful colour like green grass, his fine hair glossy and curled, his large head and high forehead, his brow radiant

with the sign of royalty, his face smiling like the full moon, his large dark eyes, his lips red as the bimba fruit, his nose like that of a green parrot, his neck like that of a shell, his long hands and red palms bearing the marks of the chakra, lotus and circle on the tips of his fingers; his wide breast, his legs resembling plantain trees, his feet red as the rising sun bearing the marks of the shell, the chakra, the mace and the lotus! Behold all these, and you will see that he is full of marks belonging to Vishnu."

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## THE RIGVEDA.

*Examiner*—PANDIT MAHESHA CHANDRA NYAYARATNA.

1. Which is the earliest of the Vedas,—the Rich, the Yajus or the Sáma? State your reasons.

2. Explain:

(*a.*) न हि त्वा रोदसी उभे ऋघायमाणमिन्वतः ।
जेषः स्वर्व्वतीरपः संगा अस्मभ्यं धूनु हि ॥

(*b.*) आश्रुत्कर्ण श्रुधी हवं नू चिद्दविष्व मे गिरः ।
इन्द्र स्तोममिमं मम कृष्वा युजश्चिदन्तरम् ॥

(*c.*) जराबोध तद्विविड्ढि विश विशे यज्ञियाय ।
स्तोमं रुद्राय दृशीकं ॥

(*d.*) आ यजी वाजसातमा ता ह्युच्चा विजर्भृतः ।
हरी इवान्धांसि बप्सता ॥

(*e.*) बिभ्रद्द्रापि हिरण्ययं वरुणो वस्त निर्णिजं ।
परि स्पशो निषेदिरे ॥

(*f.*) शुनःशेपो ह्यह्वद् गृभीतस्त्रिष्वादित्य द्रुपदेषु बद्धः ।
अवैनं राजा वरुणः स मृज्यात् विद्वाँ अदब्धो विमुमोक्तु पाशान् ॥

3. विश्वे देवासो अप्तुरः सुतमा गन्त तूर्णयः ।
उस्रा इव स्वसराणि ॥
विश्वे देवासो अस्रिध एहिमायासो अद्रुहः ।
मेधं जुषन्त वह्नयः ॥
युञ्जन्ति ब्रध्नमरुषं चरन्तं परितस्थुषः ।
रोचन्ते रोचना दिवि ॥

How does Sáyana render these Richs? Some render them as follows —

"Visve Devas, come ye diligent ones quickly to the Soma, like as "the cows run to their abodes"

"May the beneficent, artful Visve Devas, free from hatred and "mounted on chariots, enjoy this offered food"

"The bystanders are harnessing the red horse as he goes to the "chariot The stars are still shining in the sky."

Which of the renderings do you prefer, and why?

4 Translate the following Richs into English—

यदङ्ग दाशुषे त्वमग्ने भद्रं करिष्यसि ।
तवेत्तत सत्यमङ्गिरः ॥
उप त्वाग्ने दिवे दिवे दोषावस्तर्धिया वय ।
नमो भरन्त एमसि ॥
राजन्तमध्वराणां गोपामृतस्य दीदिविं ।
वर्धमान स्वे दमे ॥
स नः पितेव सूनवेऽग्ने सूपायनो भव ।
सचस्वा नः स्वस्तये ॥

5. यत्सानोः सानुमारुहत भूर्यस्पष्ट कर्वं ।
तदिन्द्रो अर्थ चेतति यूथेन वृष्णिरेजति ॥

(*a*) In what case is यत्?

(*b*) Give the Etymology of सानु.

(*c*) What part of speech is आरुहत्?

(*d*) Why does not गुण take place in आरुहत्?

(*e*) Show the पदपाठ of भूर्यस्पष्ट, and give the synonym of the last pada

(*f*) How does Sayana and Bhattoji dikshita respectively derive कर्वं here? Which of the two derivations do you prefer?

(*g*) Why does not लुप्सन्धि take place in इन्द्रो अर्थं?

(*h*) Scan the Rich and mention its Rishi and Devata What is the rule for ascertaining the Rishi and Devata of any particular hymn?

6 In what sense are the following words used in the Rigveda,—

ग्रावः, नदः, इत्, अध, दीदिः इन्दवः, समूळ्ह, अदाभ्यः, and घा वृष्णिः.

7. Render into prose order the following :—

आ पृषन् चित्रबर्हिषमाघृणे धरुणं दिवः ।
आजा नश्चं यथा पशुं ॥
आ वः इन्द्रं क्रिविं यथा वाजयन्तः शतक्रतुं ।
मंहिष्ठं सिञ्च इन्दुभिः ॥
शतं वा यः शुचीनां सहस्रं वा समाशिरां ।
एदु निम्नं न रीयते ॥

8. Render into Vaidik Sanskrit.

"Indra alone is loudly celebrated by the singers. Indra alone is celebrated by hymn-singers with their hymns; Indra is celebrated by the choristers. Indra alone has the pair of tawny horses that harness themselves together at his command. Indra alone is the wielder of the thunderbolt. Indra alone bedecked with gold. It was Indra who seated the Sun in heaven that it may see afar. It was Indra that broke the mountain for the cows. O Indra! mayst thou mighty defend us in battles and in fights of a thousand duels with thy mighty protections."

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*Examiner*—REV. DR. BANERJEA.

इदं नक्तन्तनं दाम पौष्पमेतद्दिवातनं ।
शुचेवोद्बध्य शाखायां प्रम्लायति तया विना ॥ ६ । १३
अहं न्यवधिषं भीमं राक्षसं क्रूरविक्रमं ।
मा धुक्षः पत्युरात्मानं मा न श्लिक्षः प्रियं प्रिये ॥ १५
इह सा व्यलिपद् गन्धैः स्नान्तीहाभ्यषिचज्जलैः ।
इहाहं द्रष्टुमाहूतां स्मरन्नेवं मुमोह सः ॥ २१
तस्यालिपत शोकाग्निः स्वान्तं काष्ठमिव ज्वलन् ।
अलिप्तेवानिलः शीतो वने तं न त्वजिह्लदत् ॥ २२

1. Translate the above lines into English.

2. To what sort of words is the affix तन added? How does it affect those words, and what meaning does it import? Do you know any word in a Western language with which नक्तं may be compared?

3. What is the proper meaning of लिप ? How do you deduce from it its signification here in the text ?

भ्रमी कदम्बसंभिन्नः पवनः शमिनामपि ।
क्लमित्वं कुरुतेऽत्यर्थं मेघशीकरशीतलं ॥ ७ । ५
विकत्थी याचते प्रत्तमविस्रम्भी मुहुर्जलं ।
पर्जन्यं चातकः पक्षी निकृन्तन्निव मानसं ॥ ११

4. What is the expressive meaning of भ्रमी here in the first line of the above extract ?

5. What does याचते govern ? Cite rules in support of whatever you may say ?

6. Translate into English the last two lines of the above extract.

ततः कर्त्ता वनाकम्पं ववौ वर्षाप्रभञ्जनः ७ । ११

7. By what is वनाकम्पं governed ? Cite the rule.

पश्य दंद्रमणान् हंसानरविन्दसमुत्सुकान् । १५

8. Analyse the compound अरविन्दसमुत्सुकान् giving the rule.

सृमरोऽभंगुरप्रज्ञो गृहीत्वा भासुरं धनुः ।
विदुरो जित्वरः प्राप लक्ष्मणो गत्वरान् कपीन ॥ २२

9. Translate these two lines into English.

10. Which words in these lines have the same affix ?

प्रग्राहैरिव पाषाणामन्वेष्या मैथिली कृतैः ।
ज्ञातव्या चेङ्गितै र्धर्म्मै र्ध्यायन्ती राघवागमं ॥ ४४
वेदिवत्सपरिग्राहा यज्ञियैः संस्कृता द्विजैः ।
दृश्यामासतमादह्नः प्रागनिन्दितवशभृत ॥ ४५
कृतेनोपकृतं वायोः परिक्रीणानमुत्थितं ।
पित्रा संरक्षितं शक्रात्समैनाकाद्रिमैक्षत ॥ ८ । ८ ।
क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व ततः प्रस्थास्यस पुनः ।
न तत्सस्थास्यते कार्य्यं दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया ॥ ११
त्वयि नस्तिष्ठते प्रीतिस्तुभ्यं तिष्ठामहे वयं ।
उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्त्वां न बहुमन्यते १२
संशृणुष्व कपे मत्कैः सङ्गच्छस्व वनैः शुभैः ।
समारन्त ममाभीष्टाः सङ्कल्पास्त्वय्युपागते ॥ १६

11. Translate the above extract into English.

12. What is expressed by the particle of similitude in वेदिवत्? What is meant by मासतमादह्नः प्राक्?

13. What is the story of मैनाक referred to here? What does the Kumara Sambhava say about Mainâka?

14. Has स्था any meaning with the prefix सम् other than in the text above?

योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतामधिचक्रे न यं हरिः ।
विकुर्वाणः स्वरानद्य वलं तस्य निहन्म्यहं ॥ २०

15. What is the meaning of अधिचक्रे न यं हरिः and of विकुर्वाण?

विनेष्ये वा प्रियान् प्राणानुदानेष्येथवा यशः । २१

16. Explain the above line.

परीक्षितुमुपाक्रंस्त राक्षसी तस्यं विक्रमं ।
दिवमाक्रममाणेव केतुताराभयप्रदा ॥ २३

17. What is meant by केतुतारा and what by another stellar epithet, applied elsewhere to a character the very opposite of the one here?

जले विक्रममाणाया हनूमान शतयोजनं ।
आस्यं प्रविश्य निरगादणूभूयाप्रचेतितः ॥ २४

18. What is meant by विक्रममाणायाः? Explain fully the exploit of Hanúman here described.

जल्पितोत्क्रुष्टसंगीतप्रनृत्तस्मितवल्गितैः ।
घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लङ्का पूतक्रतोः पुरः ॥ २६

19. Translate these two lines into English.

20. What person is here referred to and why is he so called?

संप्रायच्छन्त वन्दीभिरन्ये पुष्पफलं शुभं । ३२

21. Translate the above line into English and cite the rule of Syntax here involved.

सीतान्तिके विष्टत्सन्तं वर्त्स्यत्सिद्धिं प्लवङ्गमं ।

22. Give the meaning of विष्टत्सन्तं and वर्त्स्यत्सिद्धिं

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रामादधीतसन्देशो वायोर्जातः

23. Cite the rule of Syntax involved in वायो र्जातः

न भवाननुरामश्चेदुपशूरेषु वा ततः ।

अववाह्य च्छलाद्वीरौ किमर्थं मामिहाहरः ॥ ८६

24. Give the subject of the first line here and explain its predicates citing the rules.

25. Translate the 2nd line into English.

26. Give idiomatic Sanscrit words or compounds, not newly coined, but such as have been used by distinguished authors, corresponding to the following English words or phrases:

Cloud-tipped
Heart-rending.
(A cloud) Fraught with water.
Satisfied with little.
Fierce-looking
Eater of raw flesh.
Breakfast.

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*Examiner*—REV. DR. BANERJEA.

1. Translate the following extract:

एवं वास्यार्थवादमाश्रित्य समुदायाप्राप्त्यादिषु दूषणषूद्भावितेषु विज्ञानवादी बौद्ध इदानीं प्रत्यवतिष्ठते । केषाञ्चित् किल विनेयानां वाह्ये वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशमालक्ष्य तदनुरोधेन वाह्यार्थवादप्रक्रियेयं विरचिता नासौ सुगताभिप्राया तस्य तु विज्ञानैकस्कन्धवाद एवाभिप्रेतः तस्मिंश्च विज्ञानवादे बुद्ध्यारूढेन रूपेणान्तःस्थ एव प्रमाणप्रमेयफलव्यवहारः सर्व्व उपपद्यते । सत्यपि वाह्येऽर्थे बुद्ध्यारोहमन्तरेण प्रमाणादिव्यवहारानवतारात् । कथं पुनरवगम्यते अन्तःस्थ एवायं सर्व्वो व्यवहारो न विज्ञानव्यतिरिक्तो वाह्योऽर्थोऽस्तीति । तदसम्भवादित्याह । स हि वाह्योऽर्थोऽभ्युपगम्यमानः परमाणवो वा स्युः तत्समूहा वा स्तम्भादयः स्युः । तत्र न तावत परमाणवः स्तम्भादिप्रत्ययपरिच्छेद्या भवितुमर्हन्ति परमाण्वाभासज्ञानानुपपत्तेः । नापि तत्समूहाः स्तम्भादयः तेषां परमाणुभ्योऽन्यत्वानन्यत्वाभ्यां निरूपयितुमशक्यत्वात् ।

2. Give a brief summary of the further expansion of this argument as Sancaráchárya has represented it.

3. Write an abridgment of Sancaráchárya's reply to the above argument.

4. Point to any system of philosophy in Europe corresponding to the ideas here refuted by Sancaráchárya, and compare the arguments of European philosophers against those ideas with Sancaráchárya's arguments against the same.

5 How does Sancaráchárya refute the atomic theory of Kanáda?

6. To what did Kanáda attribute the primary action of atoms?

7. How does Sancaráchárya deal with that idea of Kanáda?

नचायं वैशेषिकाणामभ्युपगमः कारणद्रव्यसमवायिनो गुणाः कार्यद्रव्ये समानजातीयं गुणान्तरमारभन्ते । शुक्लेभ्यस्तन्तुभ्यः शुक्लस्य पटस्य प्रसवदर्शनात्तद्विपर्ययादर्शनाच्च । तस्माच्चेतनस्य ब्रह्मणो जगत्कारणत्वेऽभ्युपगम्यमाने कार्येऽपि जगति चैतन्यं समवायात्तद्दर्शनात्तु न चेतनं ब्रह्म जगत्कारणं भवितुमर्हति ।

8 Translate the above lines.

9. How does Sancaráchárya refute this objection of Kanáda?

10 In the above controversy to what erroneous idea of causation are both the disputants alike subject?

संस्कारभेदो वेगाऽथ स्थितिस्थापकभावने ।
मूर्त्तमात्रे तु वेगः स्यात् कर्म्मजो वेगजः क्वचित ॥
स्थितिस्थापकसंस्कारः क्षितौ केचिच्चतुर्ष्वपि ।
अतीन्द्रियः संविक्षेयः क्वचित स्पन्देऽपि कारणं ॥
भावनाख्यस्तु संस्कारो जीवद्वृत्तिरतीन्द्रिय ।
उपेक्षानात्मकस्तस्य निश्चयः कारणं भवेत ॥
स्मरणे प्रत्यभिज्ञायामप्यसौ हेतुरुच्यते ।
धर्म्माधर्म्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्म्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनं ॥
गङ्गास्नानादि यागादि व्यापारः परिकीर्त्तितः ।
कर्म्मनाशाजलस्पर्शादिना नाश्यस्त्वसौ मतः ॥
अधर्म्मो नरकादीनां हेतु र्निन्दितकर्म्मजः ।
प्रायश्चित्तादि नाश्योऽसौ जीवद्वृत्ती त्विमौ गुणौ ॥

11. Translate the above lines into English

12. Give the subdivisions of संस्कार and explain the ideas involved in them

13 Could electricity be considered a sort of संस्कार? How would you describe it, using the terminology of the author here?

14. What is meant by चतुर्थ in the 3rd of the above lines and by स in the 4th line?

15. Is there any word in the above extract with which you might compare the European term Conception?

16. What is the meaning of अदृष्ट? What efficacy is here attributed to it?

17. What is indicated by असौ in the 10th line? What is meant by इमौ in the last line?

18. What is the literal meaning of the sutra रचनानुपपत्तेश्च नानुमानं?

19. What is indicated by च in the above sutra?

20. Show the different grounds on which Sancaráchárya meets the Sankhya theory.

21. What handle have the Sankhya philosophers on the other hand got against Sancaráchárya?

## ESSAY.

*Examiner*—Rev. Dr. Banerjea.

Write an Essay in English on the benefits which have accrued to India from the establishment of Railways and Electric Telegraphs and the completion of the Suez Canal, mentioning the comparative advantages which the several presidency towns have gained thereby.

## ARABIC.

### GRAMMAR, PROSODY, &c.

*Examiner*—Mr. C. J. Lyall.

1. What are the rules for deciding whether a proper name is triptote ( منصرف ) or diptote ( غير منصرف )? Which of the following names are diptote and which triptote?

قيس آدم نوح عثمان تغلب زهير فاطمة بمصر طلحة احمد
يزيد لبيد عمرو جشم زفر عوف مازن مزينة فيد هند سعاد

Give the reasons in each case. Can diptote proper names ever be declined with tanwín?

2. Name the singulars of the following forms of the broken plural—

فعيل فعلى فعائل افعلة فعول فعل

Refer the following forms to the measure of فعل to which they belong, and give the singulars—

اهوناء موتي اواق أواصل سادة اماء دمي عصي صيارف امالي
براري زوايا

3. What is the tanwín of compensation (تنوين العوض)? Give examples of it.

4. What are the words for undefined numbers, to what defined numbers are they joined, and how are they constructed?

5. What are the uses of the diminutive (التصغير)? Give an instance of its use as an augmentative (للتعظيم). What are the diminutives of the following words—

زعفران مختار سفرجل عصفور صديق اب عمرو سلطان سكران
علام اجمال ابيات حبلى بصرى اخت دعة عدو عدو اسود دابة
دار شمس

6. From what masculine forms are feminine adjectives in ى and آء formed? What forms of adjectives have the same form in the masculine and feminine?

7. Distinguish between the use of بلي اجل and نعم.

8. State the cases in which the jussive of the imperfect (المجزوم المضارع) is used.

9. What is the construction of لا لنفي الجنس? What effect has it upon the tanwín and upon the ن in the dual and plural? Explain the phrase لا ابا لك.

10. State the construction of كلا كلتا. What is its feminine? How and when is it inflected? In what number is the accompanying verb put? Give illustrations of its use.

11. "The Kúfís say that such phrases as يا لزيد and يا لمالك are contractions of ياآل زيد and ياآل مالك" Criticise this statement. What is the name of the ل when so used? With what vowels is it uttered?

12. How many kinds of relative sentences are there in Arabic? What are their grammatical names, and in what respect do they differ? Can a defined noun ever be followed by a relative sentence without الذي?

13. State the constructions which are permissible with الا, and give the cases (with examples) in which each is used.

14. Explain the following terms of prosody التاسيس الصلة الروي الردف الدخيل.

15. What are the different kinds of rhyme? Give their names, with examples of each kind.

16. Describe the following metres—

الرجز البسيط المسرح.

17. What irregularities are designated by the following names—

التضمين الايطآ الاكفآ الاقوآ السناد

18. State the changes which are effected in words when they stand in pause (in prose) or rhyme, noting expecially the difference beeween the usage of verse and prose.

Translate into English the following passage—

قدم علي امري القيس بن حجر بعد مقتل ابيه رجال من قبائل بني اسد كهول و شبان فيهم المهاجر بن خداش ابن عم عبيد ابن الابرش و قبيصة بن نعيم وكان في بني اسد مقيما وكان ذا بصيرة بمواقع الامور ورداد و اصدارا يعرف ذلك له من كان محيطا باكناف بلدة من العرب فلما علم بمكانهم امر بانزالهم وتقدم باكرامهم و الافضال عليهم واحتجب عنهم ثلاثا فسألوا من حضرهم من رجل كندة فقال هوفي شغل باخراج ما في خزائن حجر من السلاح و العدة فقالوا اللهم غفرا انما قدمنافي امر نتعاسي به ذكر ما سلف و نستدرك به ما فرط فليبلغ ذلك عنا فخرج عليهم في

قباء وخف و عمامة سوداء و كانت العرب لا تعتم بالسواد الا في
الترات فلما نظروا اليه قاموا له و بدر اليه قبيصة انك في
المحل و القدر و المعرفة يتصرف الدهر و ما تحدثه ايامه و تنتقل
به احواله بحيث لا تحتاج الي تبصير واعظ ولا تذكرة مجرب
ولك من سودد منصبك وشرف اعراقك و كرم اصلك في العرب
محتمل يحتمل ما حمل عليه من اقالة العثرة و رجوع عن هفوة
ولا تتجاوز الهمم الي غاية الا رجعت اليك فوجدت عندك من
فضيلة الراي و بصيرة الفهم و كرم الصفح في الذي كان من
الخطب الجليل الذي عمت رزيته نزار او اليمن ولم تخصص كندة
لذلك دوننا للشرف البارع كان لحجر التاج و العمه فوق الجبين
الكريم و اخاء الحمد و طيب الشيم و لو كان يفدي هالك بالانفس
الباقية بعده لما بخلت كرائمنا علي مثله ببذل ذلك ولفديناه
منه ولكن مضى به سبيل لا يرجع اولاه على اخراه ولا يلحق اقصاه
ادناه فاحمد الحالات في ذلك ان تعرف الواجب عليك في احدى
خلال اما ان اخترت من بني اسد اشرفها بيتا واعلاها في بنا المكرمات
صوتا ففديناه اليك بتسعة يذهب مع شفرات حسامك تتابي
قصيدته فيقول رجل متحن بهلك عزيز فلم تستل سخيمته الا
بتمكينه من الانتقام او فداء بما يروح من بني اسد من نعمها فهي
الوف تجاوز الحسبة فكان ذلك فداء رجعت به القضب الى اجفانها
ام يردوه بسليط الاحن علي البرآء و اما ان يوادعنا حتي تضع
الحوامل فتسدل الازر و تعقد الخمر فوق الرايات !!

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## HARI'RI

*Examiner*—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

روى الحارث بن همام قال نظمني و اخدانا لى ناد - لم يخب فيه مناد - ولا كبا قدح زناد - ولا ذكت نار عناد - فبينا نحن نتجاذب اطراف الاناشيد - و نتوارد طرف الاسانيد اذ وقف بنا شخص عليه سمل - وفي مشيه قزل - فقال يا إخائر الذخائر و بشائر العشائر - عموا صباحا - و انعموا اصطباحا - و انظروا الي من كان ذا ندى و ندى - و جدة و جدي - و عقار و قرى - و مقار و قري - فما زال به قطوب الخطوب - و حروب الكروب - و شرر شر الحسود - و انقياب الذوب السود - حتى صفرت الراحة و قرعت الساحة - وغار المنبع - و نبا المربع - و اقوى المجمع - و اقض المضجع - و استحالت الحال - و اعول العيال - و خلت المرابط - و رحم الغابط - و اودي الناطق و الصامت - و رثي لنا الحاسد و الشامت - و آلنا للدهر الموقع - و الفقر المدقع - الى ان احتذينا النوجي - واغتذينا الشجي - و استبطنا الجوي وطوينا الاحشاء على الطوى - و اكتحلنا السهاد - و استوطنا الوهاد - و استوطانا القتاد - و تنا سينا الافتقاد - و استبنا الحين المجتاح - و استبطانا اليوم المتاح - فهل من حر آس - او سمح مواس - فوالذي استخرجني من قيلة - لقد امسيت اخا عيلة - لا املك بيت ليلة - قال الحارث بن همام فاوبت لمفاقرة - و لويت الى استنباط فقرة - فابرزت له دينارا - و قلت له اختبارا - ان مدحته نظما - فهو لك حتما - فانبري ينشد في الحال - من غير انتحال * نظم *

اكرم به اصفر رافت صفراته ... جواب آفاق ترامت سفرته
ماثورة سمعته و شهرتـــه ... قد أودعت سر الغنى اسرته
و قارفت نحج المساعي خطرته ... و حببت الى الانام غرتـــه
كانما من القلوب تفرتـــه ... به يصول من حوته صرنا

و انتفانت او توانت عترته يا حبذا نضارة و نضرتـــه
و حبذا مغناته و نصرتـــه كم آمر به استتبت امرته
و مترف لولاه داعت حسرته و جيش هم هزمته كرته
و بدر نم انزلته بدرتـــه و مستشيط تتلظى جمرته
اسر نجواه فلانت شرتـــه و كم اسير اسلمته أسرا
انقذه حتى صفت مسرتـــه و حق مولى ابداعته فطرته

لولا التقى لقلت جلت قدرته

ثم بسط يده - بعد ما انشده - و قال انجز حر ما وعد - و سع خال اذ رعد - فبدت الدنيا اليه - و قلت - خذه غير ماسوف عليه - فوضعه فى فيه - و قال بارك اللهم فيه !!

2. Relate in simple Arabic the remaining part of the above *Maqámah*.

3. Explain fully the following words, as regards both form and meaning— مواس - اقض - ألما - عموا - أخائر - اناشيد.

4 (*a.*) Write down the corresponding Muzará's of the *verbal* forms.

(*b.*) Sharíshí in explanation of اقض has the following—

و اقض المضجع اي خشن و هو عبارة عن عدم القرار قال ابو ذبب الا اقض عليك ذاك المضجع وقد يتعدى و اصله من القض و هو التراب يعلو الفراش !

Translate this note into English

5. Inflect the *Mazára' mansúb* and the Imperative of تتلظى.

6. What is the name of the metre? Scan *Baits* 1 and 3 of the poetical passage in question (1). Mention its general form and enumerate the changes which the feet (*arkán*) undergo. Give also the technical names of these changes.

7. Translate into English—

اسمع أخي وصية من ناصح ماشاب محض النصح منه بغشه
لا تعجلن بقضية مبتوته في مدح من لم تبله او خدشه
وقف القضية فيه حتي تجتلى وصفيه في حالى رضاه و بطشة
و يبين خلب برقه من صدقه للشائمين و ويله من طشه

فهداك ان ترما يشين فوارة كرما و ان ترما يزين فافشه
و من استحق الارتفاء فرقه و من استحط فحطه في حشه
و اعلم بان التبرفي عرق الثري خاف الى ان يستثار بنبشه
و فضيلة الدينار بظهر سرها من حكه لا من ملاحة نقشه
و من الغباوة ان تعظم جاهلا لصقال ملبسه و رونق رقشه
او ان تهين مهذبا في نفسه لدروس نزته و رثة فرشه
و لكم اخي طمرين هيب لفضله و مفوف البردين عيب لفحشه
و ذا الفتي لم يغش عارا لم تكن اسماله الا مراقي عرشه
ما ان يضر العضب كون قرابه خلقا ولا البازي حقارة عشه

ثم ما عتم ان استوقف الملاح - و صعد من السفينة و ساح - فندم كل منا على ما فرط فى ذاته و اغضي جفنه على قذاته - و تعاهدنا علي ان نحتقر شخصا لرثاثة برده و ان لا نزدرى سيفا مخبوا فى غمده ||

8 To the words لا تعجلن الخ Sharíshí has the following note:

و لا تعجلن الخ اى بحكم مقطوع قوله لا تعجلن و ما بعده من قول الشاعر * شعر *

لا تمدحن امرأ حتي تجربه * و لا تذمن من غير تجريب
و لابن عمران * شعر *
تجرب سبيل القصد في الناس وتكن * على حذر منهم ولا تسئ الظنا
و لا تمدحن من لم تجرب ولا تقل * على غير علم ذاك من ذلكم اسنا
فما كل من يرضيك ظاهر حاله * لدى الخبر محمودا وقد يحمد الانا

Translate this into English.

9. (*a*) Explain the forms فوارة and فافشه in *bait* 5 of question (6), and state why ف is admissible.

(*b*.) Write down the third persons plural, masc. and feminine, of the *Muzára'*; the *Masdar*; and the *Ism-i-Fa'il* (without the article) of these two forms.

(*c*.) Explain the case of مرّاقي in *bait* 12. Is the case influenced by لا ?

(*d*.) Explain the ان the 13th *bait*, and the rules regarding its construction.

10. (*a*.) Explain the terms سيل العرم - اصحاب كهف. الفرقدان, and quote some proverbs connected with الحرباء - القطا - الضب.

(*b*.) What is meant by the phrase لا ابا لك ? Mention similar formulas of imprecation

11. (*a*.) Enumerate Arabic words of foreign origin.

(*b*.) Mention the principal grammarians and lexicographers of the Arabians, and their works.

12. Translate into Arabic—

Muhammad said, on being asked, "Who is the best of the poets ?" Imra-ul-kais will be the leader of the poets to Hell." And in the general estimation of the Arabs, he is the most excellent of all their poets. His Mu'allaqah is especially admired by them. Of the pagan and unbelieving poets who flourished before and during the time of Muhammad, Baizáwí sarcastically remarks, "Most of "their themes are unreal fancies, and their words chiefly relate to "the description of the charms of women under covert, and amorous "dalliance, and false arrogations and professions, and the rending of "reputations, and the impugning of the legitimacy of parentage, "and false threatening and vain boasting, and the praise of such as "do not deserve it." The same is also said in the *Kashsha'f*, and in a large degree we must admit it to be just; but it is very far from being unexceptionable. The classical poetry is predominantly objective, sensuous, and passionate, with little imagination or fancy except in relation to phantoms, or spectres or to *jinn*, or genii, and, other fabulous beings; and much less artificial than most of the later poetry, many of the authors of which, lacking the rude spirit of the Badawís, aimed chiefly at mere elegancies of diction, and plays upon words. Generally speaking, in the classical poetry, the descriptions of nature, of the life of the desert, of night-journeyings and day-journeyings, with their various incidents, of hunting, and stalking, and lurking for game, of the tending of the camels, of the gathering of wild honey, and similar occupations, are most admirable.

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N. B.—In the translation into Arabic, and in all questi grammar, &c., the vowel-points are to be given.

## AS-SABA' AL-MU'ALLAQA'T.

*Examiner*—Mr C. J. Lyall.

1. Translate the following into English prose—

فاقسمت با لبيت الذي طاف حوله رجال بنوه من قريش و جرهم
بمينا لنعم السيدان و جدتما على كل حال من سحيل و مبرم
سعى ساعيا غيظ ابن مرة بعد ما تبزل ما بين العشيرة با لدم
تداركتما عبسا و ذبيان بعد ما تفانوا و دقوا بينهم عطر منشم
و قد قلتما ان ندرك السلم و اسعا بمال و معروف من القول نسلم
فا صبحتما منها على خير موطن بعيدين فيها من عقوق و مأثم
عظيمين في عليا معـــد هدمتما و من يستبح كنزا من المجد يعظم
تعفى الكلوم بالمئين فاصبحت بنجمها من لبس فيها بمجرم
بنجمها قـــوم لقوم غرامتـــه و لم يهريقوا بينهم ملأ محجم
فاصبح بحدى فيهم من ثلاث كم مغانم شتى من افال مـــزنم

*a.* What بيت is meant in verse 1? Discuss the question involved in the interpretation of the second misrá'?

*b.* Who were the ساعيا غيظ ابن مرة? What were their full names and the names of their fathers? To what tribe did they belong? Narrate the circumstances under which the peace here referred to was made. How long before the Hijrah was it made? Give reasons for the date you fix. How long had the war lasted to which it brought a close?

*c.* What is meant by دقوا عطر منشم? Explain the construction of واسعا in verse 5 To what does منها refer in verse 6?

*d.* Parse and explain the construction of verse 7. Who was معد? Name a few of the chief tribes belonging to his stock, and shew how they were connected with him.

*e.* Explain يهريقوا, and give other examples of a similar formation.

*f.* Explain the construction of verse 10 From what root is ثلاث derived? Give other examples of the same formation What is the singular of شتي and of افالي? Add the vowel-points to افال مزنم, and explain the reading you adopt.

2. Translate into English—

اولم تكن تدري نوار بانني ... وصال عقد حبائل جذامها
تراك امكنة اذا لم ارضها ... او يرتبط بعض النفوس حمامها
بل انت لا تدرين كم من ليلة ... طلق لذيذ لهوها و ندامها
قدبت سامرها و غانة تاجر ... وافيت اذ رفعت وعز مدامها
اعلى السبأ بكل اوكن عاتق ... او جونة قدحت وفض ختامها
و صبوح صافية و جذب كريمة ... بموتر تأ تاله ابها مها
با كرت حاجتها الدجاج سجرة ... لا عل منها حين هب نيامها
و غداة ريح قد وزعت و قرة ... قداصبحت بيد الشمال زمامها

*a.* Explain the construction of the second verse. What is the force of او in the second hemistich? Give other examples of a similar use of this particle. Why is يرتبط majzúm?

*b.* Explain the meaning of verse 4. Can you quote any passage in 'Antarah's Mu'allaqat which refers to the same subject? What is peculiar in the order of the words in verse 5?

*c.* Write the 6th verse with all the points, and explain the construction.

*d.* Explain the construction of verses 7 and 8.

3. Translate and comment fully on the following passages—

و ما ذرفت عيناك الا لتضربي ... بسهميك في اعشار قلب مقتل
كبكر المقاناة البياض بصفرة ... غذاها نمير الماء غير محلل
و تشرق لطيف كالجديل مخصر ... و ساق كابوب السقي المذلل
فقلت له لما تمطى بصلبه ... واردف اعجازا و ناء بكلكل
و واد كجوف العير قفر طعنة ... به الذبب يعوي كالخليع المعيل
و القي بصحراء الغبيط بعاعه ... نزول اليماني ذي العياب المحمل
و تبسم عن المي كان معورا ... تخلل حر الرمل دعص له ند
تربعت القفين في الشول ترتعي ... حدائف مولى الاسرة اعبر
و طي محال كالحني خلوفه ... و اجرنة لزت بدأي منصد
و عينان كالما و يقين استكنتا ... بكهفي حجاجي صخرة قلت مورد

طحوران عوار القذي فتـــرا هما كمكحولتي مذعورة ام فرقد
لعمرك ان الموت ماأخطأ الفتى لكالطول المرخي و ثنياه باليد
و هم العشيرة ان يبطئ حاسد او ان يميل مع العدو لئامها
و قد هرت كلاب الحي منـــا و شـــذبنا قتادة من يلينا
و نحن اذا عماد الحي خرت على احفاض منع من يلينا
نجذ رؤسهم في غيـــر بـــر فما يدرون مـــا ذا يتقونا
كان سيـــوفنا منا و هنهم مخاريق با يـــدي لاعبينـــا
اذا عض الثقاف بها اشمأزت و ولتـــه عشوز نـــه زبونـــا
عشوزنـــة اذا انقلبت ارنت تشج قفا المثقـــف والجبينا
علقتها عـــرضا واقتل قـــومها زعما لعمر ابيك ليس بمزعم
و كان فارة تاجـــر بقسيمة سبقت عوارضها اليك من الفم
و خلا الذباب بها فليس ببارح غردا كفعل الشارب المترنم
هزجا يحك ذراعه بذراعـــه قدح المكب على الزناد الا جذم
بركت على جنب الرداع كانما بوكت على قصب اجش مهضم
و حليل غانية تركت مجدلا تمكو فريصته كشدق الاعلم
لا تخذنا على غـــرائك انا قبل ما قد و شى بنا الاعداء
فبقينا على الشناءة تنمـــينا حصـــون و عـــزة قعساء
قبل ما اليوم بيضت بعيو ن الناس فيها تغيظ و اباء
فكان المنـــون تردى بنا ار عن جو نا ينجاب عنه العماء
مكفهرا على الحوادث لاتر توه للدهـــر مؤيـــد صمـــاء
ارمى بمثله جالت الخيل و تأبى لخصمهـــــا الا جلاء

4. What relationship existed between Imru-ul Qays the poet, 'Amr son of Kulthum, and 'Amr son of Hind the king? Explain the meaning of, and the allusion in, the following passage—

و ولد نا عمرو بن ام اياس من قريب لما اتانا النباء

Is there any other reading for ام اياس? With what story is the other reading connected?

5 Arrange the Mu'allaqát in the order of their relative age, and assign an approximate date to each, stating the reasons which guide you in doing so.

6. To what historical event is allusion made in the following verse:—

و اذكروا حلف ذى المجازوما قدم فيه العهود و الكفلاء

7. Who was 'Ablah according to tradition? Is the tradition borne out by the poem to which it is attached?

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## MUTANABBI'.

*Examiner*—MR. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

كفردي فرند سيفي الجواز * نزهة العين عدة للبراز
نحسب الماء حط في لهب لدار * ادق الخطوط في الاحراز
كلما رمت لونه منع الناظر * موج كأنه منك هازى
و دقيق قدي الهباء اليـــق * متوال في مستو هزهاز
ورد الماء فالجوانب قـــفرا * شربت والتي تليها جوازى
حملته حمائل لدهر حتى * هى محتاجه الى خراز
فهو لا تلحق الدماء غراريه * ولاعرض منتضيه المخازي
يا منزيل الظلام عني و روعي * يوم شربى ومعقلى في لبراز
والبماني الدي لواسطعت كادت * معلتي عمده من الاعزار
ان برقى ان برقت فعالي * و صليلى اذا صللت ارتجازى
و لم احملك معلما هكذا الا * لضرب الرقاب والاجواز
ولقطعى بك الحديد عليها * فكلانا لجسده اليوم غازى
سله الرمض بعد وهن نجد * فتصدى للغيث اهل الحجاز
و تمنيت مثلـــه فـــكاني * طالب الابن صالح من يوازي
ليس كل السواة بالروذ بازي * لا ولا كل ما يطيـــر بباز
فارسي لـــه من المجد تاج * كأن من جوهر على ابرار
نفسه فوق كل اصل شريف * و لوائي له الى الشمس عازي

شغلتْ قلبه حسان المعالى * عن حسان الصدور والاعجاز
وكأن الفريد والدر والياقوت * من لفظه وسام الركاز
تقضم الجمر والحديد الاعادي * دونه قضم سكر الاهواز
بلغته البلاغة الجهد بالعفو * و نال الاسهاب بالايجاز
حامل الحرب والديات عن القوم * و ثقل الديون والاعواز
كيف لا يشتكي و كيف تشكوا * و به لا بمن شكاها المرازي
ايها الواسع الفناء و ما فيه * مبيت لمالك المجتاز
بك اضحى شبا الاسنة عندي * كشبا اسوق الجراد النواري
و اثنني على الردني حتى * دار دور الحروف في هواز
و بابائك الكرام التأســـى * و التسلى عمن مضى والتعازي
تركوا الارض بعد ما ذللوها * و مشت نحتهم بلا مهماز
و اطاعتهم الجيوش و هيبوا * فكلام الورى لهم كالنحاز
و هجان على هجان تاتيك * عديد الحبوب في الاقواز
صفها السير في العراء فكانت * فوق مثل الملاء مثل الطراز
وحكى في اللحوم فعلك فى الوفر * فاودى بالعنتريس الكناس
كلما جادت الظنون بوعد * عنك جادت يداك بالايجاز
ملك منشد القريض لديه * يضع الثوب في يدى بزاز
ولنا العول و هو ادرى بحواء * و اهدى فيه الى الاعجاز
و من الناس من تجوز عليه * شعـــراء كأنها الخار باز
و يرى انه البصير بهـــذا * و هو في العمى ضائع الاكاز
كل شعر نيطر قائله صدك * و عقل العجيز عقل المجاز

2. (*a*.) Explain the forms السراة in *bait* 14, عازي in *bait* 16, الرديني in *bait* 25, and شعراء in *bait* 35.

(*b*) Explain the allusions to ابرواز and سكر الاهواز in *baits* 15 and 19. With reference to the latter give the etymology of the word خوزستان.

(*c.*) تحسب in *bait* 2 State what you know regarding the vowels of this *Muzára'*.

3. (*a.*) Translate into English, and explain the allusions—

ما مقامي بارض نخلة الا * كمقام المسيح بين اليهود
مفرشي صهوة الحصان ولكن * قميصي مسرودة من حديد
لامة فاضـــة اضاة دلاص * احكمت نسجها يدا داؤد

(*b.*) Remark on the rhyme of the second *bait*.

4. (*a.*) Translate into English, adding notes where necessary—

لو كان ذو القرنين اعمل رأيه * لما اتى الظلمات صرن شموسا
او كان صادف رأس عازر سيفه * في يوم معركة لاعيى عيسى
او كان لج البحر مثل يمينه * ما انشق حتى جاز فيه موسى
او كان للنيران ضـــوء جبينه * عبدت فصار العالمون مجوسا
لما سمعت به سمعت بواحد * و رأيته فرأيت منـــه خميسا

(*b.*) اتي الظلمات. As the ى in اتي is مقصورة, would the spelling اتى الظلمات be admissible?

(*c.*) Enumerate the cases when the initial أ ا أ are elided Show by examples what forms are assumed by او ان مذ من من لو and verbs like رأوا &c., when followed by words commencing with أ إ أ.

(*d*) How does امرأ differ from مرء?

5. (*a*) Regarding the passage given in 4 (*a*) some commentators say استغفر لله من علو الشاعر. Do similar cases of غلو occur in Mutanabbí?

(*b.*) Explain the terms كفرية and شطحية as applied to poems. How far does Súfistic poetry fall under either of these terms?

6. Write in Arabic a full biography of Mutanabbí. (The vowel-points are to be given.)

7. Remark on the subjects chosen by Arabian poets in the beginning of *Qasídahs* (تشبيب).

8 Form the 3rd person singular and plural, masculine and feminine of the *Mází* and the *Muzára'*, active and passive; the *Masdar*; and the *Ism-i-Fá'il* and *Maf'úl*, of the *báb* تفاعل of لأم, with all the vowel-points.

9. Explain the forms اعرابى - الطبرخزى - خضرمي - صنعانى and mention the rules for forming the *nisbah*.

10. (*a.*) What does Mutanabbí mean by انصر من زرقاء ? Give similar examples from Mutanabbí, the Homásah, and Harírí, of persons whose names become proverbial among the Arabs, for either their virtues or their vices.

(*b.*) Make some remarks on the influence of the evil eye as believed in by the Arabs, and explain the terms حور and هوازرق العين.

11. Translate into English, and scan one *bait* of each of the following extracts—

(*a.*) و لا تعبر الرمح في جوه * اذالم تخط لقنا او نثب
فغرق صد نهـــم بالجيوش * و اخفت اصواتهم باللجب
فاخبث به طالبا فخر هم * و اخيب به تاركا ما طلب
نأيت فقا تلهـــم با لقنا * و جئت فقا تلهـــم بالهرب

(*b.*) لومر يركض في سطور كتابة * احصى لحافر مهرة ميماتها
يضع السنان بحيث شاء مجاولا * حتى من الاذان فى اخراتها
تكبوا وراءك يا ابن احمد قرح * ليست قوائمهن مـــن آلاتها
رعد الفوارس صنك في ابدانها * اجرى من العسلان في قنواتها

12. Translate into Arabic (with all vowel-points)—

Amid the barren deserts of Arabia, a few cultivated spots rise like islands out of the sandy ocean. Even the name of Tadmor, or Palmyra, by its signification in the Syriac as well as in the Latin language, denoted the multitude of palm-trees which afforded shade and verdure to that temperate region. The air was pure, and the soil, watered by some invaluable springs, was capable of producing fruits as well as corn. A place possessed of such singular advantages, and situated at a convenient distance from the Gulf of Persia, was soon frequented by the caravans which conveyed to the nations of Europe a considerable part of the rich commodities of India.

## HAMÁSAH.

*Examiner*—Mr. C. J. Lyall.

1. Translate into English—

قال ابرهيم ابن كنيف النبهاني

تعزفان الصبر بالحر اجمل * و لا س علي ريب الزمان معول
فلوكان يغني ان يرى المرء جازعا * لحادثة او كان يغني التذلل
لكان التعزي عند كل مصيبة * و نائبة بالحر اولى و اجمل
و كيف و كل ليس يعدو حمامه * و ما لامرئ عما قضي الله مزحل
فان تكن الايام فينا تبدلت * ببوسي و نعمي و الحوادث تفعل
فما لينت منا قناة صليبة * و لا ذللتنا للتي ليس تجمل
ولكن رحلناها نفوسا كريمة * تحمل مالا يستطاع فتحمل
و قينا بحسن الصبر منا نفوسنا * فصحت لنا الاعراض و الناس هزل

2. Parse verse 3, and write it with all the points.

3. What is meant by قناة in verse 6? Explain the construction of لينت in the second hemistich. Why is it not ليست?

4. To what tribe did the author of the above lines belong? Was one of العرب المستعربة or العرب العاربة?

5. Translate the following—

و قالوا لها لا تنكحيه فانه * لاول نصل ان يلاقي مجمجم
فلم ترمن راى فتيلا و حذرت * تآيمها من لابس الليل ارو
قليل غرار النوم اكبر همه * دم الثار او يلقي كميا مسوم
يماصعه كل يشجع قومه * و ما ضربه هام العدى ليشجع
قليل ادخار الزاد الا تعلة * فقد بشز الشرسوف و النصق الم
يبيت بمغني الوحش حتى الفنه * و يصبح لا يحمى لها الدهر مرتع
على غرة او نهزة من مكانس * اطال نزال القوم حتى تسعسع
و من يغر بالاعداء لابد انه * سليقي بهم من مصرع الموت مصرع
رأين فتى لا صيد وحش بهمه * فلو صافحت انسا لصافحه م
و لكن ارباب المخاض يشقهم * أذا اقبقروه واحدا او مشيدا
و اني و ان عمرت اعلم انني * سالفي سنان الموت يبرق اعصل

*a.* Explain the construction of the first verse.

*b.* Explain the construction of verse 3, and state the different ways in which قليل غرار النوم may be interpreted.

*c.* Observe on the construction of verses 6 and 7. Is verse 7 in conformity with the canons of Arabian versification?

3. Translate the following—

اني ارقت فلـــم اغمض حار * من سيئ النباء الجليل الساري
من مثله تمسى النساء حوا سرا * و تقوم معولـــة مع الاسحار
ابعد مقتل مالك ابن زهيـــر * ترجو النساء عواقب الاطهار
ما ان ارى من قتله لدوى لنهي * الا المطـــى تشـــد بالاكوار
و مجنبات ما يذقن عـــذوفا * يقذفن بالمهـــرات و الامهار
و مساعرا صداء الحديد عليهم * فكانما طلى الوجـــوه بقار
من كان مسرورا بمقتل مالك * فليات نسوتنا بوجـــه نهار
يجد النساء حوا سرا يندبنـــه * يلطمـــن اوجههن بالاسحـــار
قد كن يخبأن الوجوه تستـــرا * فاليوم حيـــن برزن للنظار
يضربن حر وجوههن على فتى * عف الشمايل طيب الاخبـــار

*a.* What is the metre of the above poem? Scan the first two verses. Is there anything peculiar in the metre of verses 3 and 5? Explain حار, حوا سرا, مساعرا. Give other examples of the license of which the first is an instance.

*b.* Is the construction of verse 2 one that would be permissible in prose? Paraphrase the verse in plain Arabic prose.

*c.* What was the occasion on which these verses were spoken?

4. Translate the following—

فرق عن بيتيك سعد ابن مالك * و عمرا و عوفا ما تشي و تقول
و انت على الادنى شمال عريـــة * شآمية تزوى لوجوه بليل
و انت على الاقصى صد غير قرة * تذآءب صبها مزرغ و مسيل
و اعلم علما ليس بالظن انـــه * اذا ذل مولى المرء وهو دليل
فان لسان المرء مالم اكن لـــه * حصاة على عوراته لدليل

*a.* What is the metre of the above poem? What is the peculiar in the first misrá', and what is the name of the license of which it affords an example?

*b*. Explain the formation of شآمية, and give other instances of the like.

*c*. Write the 3rd verse with all points. Can the second hemistich be rendered in any other way than that which you have adopted?

*d*. Give the grammatical name for the ما in the first hemistich, and the ل in the second hemistich, of the last verse.

5. Translate and explain the following passage—

فاوصيكما يا ابني نزار فتابعا * وصية مفضى النصح والصدق والود

فلا تعلمن الحرب في الهام هامتي * ولا ترميا بالنبل و يحكما بعدي

ما ترهبان النار في ابني ابيكما * ولا ترجوان الله في جنة الخلد

*a*. In the second verse what does هامة mean? Give reasons for your conclusion. What other word is used in one of the possible senses of هامة? Is this poem by a جاهلي or an اسلامي? How does that affect the interpretation of verse 2?

*b*. In the second hemistich of verse 2, what is meant by رمى بالنبل? Illustrate the part which the practice referred to played in the life of the ancient Arabs.

6. *a*. State what you know of the following poet.

(1) Taabbata Sharrá, تابط شرا.

(2) Al-Mutalammis, المتلمس.

(3) Ar Rabí' ibn Ziyád, الربيع ابن زياد.

(4) Ash-Shanfará, الشنفرى.

(5) Tarafah ibn al-'Abd, طرفة ابن العبد.

What were the real names of the first two?

*b*. Explain the following words, جاهلى - مخضرم - اسلامى - مولد. Give examples of each.

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## ESSAY.

*Examiner*—MR. C. J. LYALL.

You are requested to choose *any two* or more of the following subjects:

1. Write an account of the war of Dáhis, mentioning the chief poets and warriors who were engaged in it.

2 Write an account of the war of Basús, mentioning the chief poets and warriors who were engaged in it.

3 Write a biography of Imrnül-Qais the poet.

4. Give an account of the relations of the king of Persia with the Arabs during the century before the Hijrah. Illustrate your account with a rough map of Arabia and al-'Iráq.

5. Write an account of the customs observed by the Arabs of the the ignorance in regard to the burial of, and mourning for, the dead, stating which of them continued to be observed under al-Islám.

6. Write an introduction to the *Maqámát* of al-Harírí.

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## PERSIAN.

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### ANWARI' AND PERSIAN PROSODY.

*Examiner*—Mr. Blochmann, M. A.

1. Translate into English—

اي در نبرد حيـــدر كرار روزگار
وي كرده راست تيغ كجت كار روزگار
معمور كرده از پيء امن جهانيان
معمار عدل تو در و ديوار روزگار
واضح بپيش راى تو إمكان حادثات
آسان بنزد عزم تو دشوار روزگار
راى تو از وراى وقهاى آسمان
تكرار كرده دفتر اســـرار روزگار
زان سوي آسمان بتصرف برون شدے
گر قدر و قدرت تو شدے يار روزگار
قدرت برون بماند چوبناى كن فكان
بنهاد اساس دايـــره كردار روزگار
ور در درون دايره ماندے زرفعتت
برهم نيامدے خط پرگار روزگار
بعد از قباى قدر تو تركيب كرده اند
اين هفت هشت پاره كله دار روزگار

جزوے زملک و جاہ تو اقطاع اختران
نوعی زرسم جود تو آثار روزگار
باخرج جود تو نہ ہمایا وفا کند
این مختصر خزانۂ انبار روزگار
پیش تو برسبیل خراج آورد قضا
ہرچہ آورد زاندک و بسیار روزگار
ای وقف کردہ دولت موروث ومکتسب
بز تو قضا و بستدہ اقرار روزگار
زیراکہ روزگار ترا نیک بندہ ایست
احسنت ای خدای نگہ‌دار روزگار
تا بندگیت عام‌شد آزاد کس‌نماند
الا کہ سرو و سوسن از اخیار رورگار
ای در جوال عشوۂ علی وار ناشدہ
از حرص دانہ کاہ نگفتار رورگار
تیغ جہادت از پیٔ تمہید اقتداش
ایمن چو ذالفقار ز زنگار روزگار
روزے کہ زلف پرچم از آسیب معرکہ
پنہان کند طراوت رخسار روزگار
باشد زبیم شیر علم شیر بیشہ را
دل قطرۂ قطرہ گشتہ در اقطار روزگار
در کر و فر زغایت تعجیل گشتہ چاک
زانگشت پای پاچۂ شلوار روزگار
ترجیح دادہ کفۂ آمال خلق را
از دانگ سنگ خرج تو معیار روزگار
زور تو در کشاکش اگر بر فلک خورد

رآسیب او گسسته شود تار روزگار
در نظم این قصیدهٔ ادب را نگفته ام
القانت ای خلاصهٔ اخیار روزگار
هرچند کنیت و لقبت نیست اندرو
ای بد نکردهٔ نام ترا عار روزگار
دانی که جز بحال تو لایق نباشد این
کای در نبرد حیدر کرار روزگار
کوتر نبود ز حدر اصم گر بپرسیش
کامثال این قصیدهٔ ز اشعار روزگار
در مدحت که ربید و گوید بصد زبان
تاج الملوك صفدر و صفدار روزگار

2 Criticise the readings معمار حزم for معمار عدل in *bait* 2; ار حرص دانه کاه for از حرص زر و سیم and نرهم for درهم in *bait* 7; and in *bait* 15.

3 What is the metre of the above ode? Scan *bait* 25

4 (*a*) Explain the allusion in *bait* 15 (عشوهٔ علي وار الخ ای در حوال).

(*b*) Translate, in explanation of *bait* 18, the following verse by Azraqí —

تا شیر که ز عدل تو شیر شادروان
ز دست خویش ددندان نرون کند چنگال

(*c*) Explain fully *bait* 25

5 Translate the following *Rubá'í* by Anwarí and scan each *misra'* —

شمشیر تو با حصم تو پیمان نکند
تا ملك عراق چون خراسان نکند
اسب تو ز تاختن فرو ناساند
تا پیش در خلیفه جولان نکند

6. Translate into English, adding notes where necessary—

(*a.*) کمر پیش حکم تو بر بسته جوزا
کله پیش قدر تو بنهاده کیوان
اثرهای کین تو چون نحس عقرب
نظرهای لطف تو چون سعد میزان
ز مسطور کلکت شود مرده زنده
مگو در دوات تو هست آب حیوان
زهی فکرتت اختران را مدبر
زهی دامنت آسمان را گریبان
بتشریف اقبال اگر بر کشیدت
چه سلطان عالم چه گردون گردان

(*b.*) خجل ز رفعت قدر تو رفعت گردون
غمین ز وسعت طبع تو وسعت دریا
به جنب رای تو مدسوخ چشمهٔ خورشید
به پیش قدر تو مدروس گنبد اخضر
زبان کلک تو ناطق بپاسخ تقدیر
سحاب دست تو حامل بلؤلؤ لالا
بزیر دامن امن تو فتنها پنهان
به پیش دیدهٔ وهم تو رازها پیدا
بر درنگ رکاب تو بیدرنگ زمین
بر شتاب عنان تو بیشتاب صبا

7 Give in Persian a short biography of Anwarí.

8. Translate into English, and explain the metre and the rhyme—

(*a.*) اي مسلمان فغان از جور چرخ چنبري
وز نفاق تير و قصد ماه و سير مشتري

(*b.*) بيدار شو رسيد بشارت که يافتست
از چش زخ حوادث قطب جهان شفا

(*c.*) دور زمان دارد آنکه وقت تمسك
عروة وثقي خدايگانٌ زمين است
شاه جهان سنجر آنکه بستهٔ امرش
قيصر و فغفور و خان وراي و تكين است

(*d.*) كو آصف جم گو بيا بين
بر تخت سليمان راستين
پيشش بدل ديو و دام و دد
در هم زده صفهای حور عين

Are these common metres?

9. Mention numerous words, verbal forms, and constructions that occur in the writings of the متقدمين and are no longer found in modern Persian.

10. What metres are employed for Masnawís? Enumerate them, and mention the title of a Masnawí for each.

11. (*a.*) Explain the terms ايطا ـ اقوا ـ اكفا ـ and سناد.

(*b.*) Compare the Persian rhyme with the English rhyme, mentioning points of coincidence and of difference.

12. (*a.*) Translate into English the following lines by Faizí—

اي خم ابروی تو تيغ جفا
حلقهٔ گيسوي تو دام بلا
خنجر پهلوي تو تيغ اجل
غمزهٔ بدخوي تو تير قضا
بستهٔ بازوي تو ترک ختن
كشتهٔ آهوي تو شير خطا
در رخ نيكوي تو نور ازل
در لب جادوي تو سر خدا
تافتهٔ زانوي تو دست هوس
دوختهٔ هرسوي تو چشم هوا
خستهٔ هندوي تو فيضي زار
تشنهٔ داروي تو بهر دوا

and shew that these verses may be scanned as either *Ramal* or *Khafíf* or *Sarí'*.

(*b*) State what you know of the poem entitled "Sihr-i-Halál" by Ahlí of Shíráz.

13. Explain fully, by examples if possible, the terms واسوخت - مستزاد - جواب - زمین - شهر آشوب - فخریه - سراپا - ساقي نامه - ترجیع بند .

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## BADR CHA'CH. QAA'NI'. FIRDAUSI'.

*Examiner*—MAULAWI' ABDUR-RAHI'M.

1. Paraphrase in Persian the following extracts and explain the figures of speech. Scan also a line from each passage.

(*a*.) چون صبح که زد یك نفس از سینهٔ پرسوز
کي میل بخواب آید و مهرش بخور افتد
تاچند ترا از هوس زلف دلارام
بر طشت زر از دانهٔ عنبر درر افتد

(*b*.) هزار اختر خورشید تاج در سجده
هزار صفدر جمشید تخت بر یکپاست
سپاه عدل تو تا صف کشیده گرد جهان
ز بهر آنکه عدو در میانه نا پیداست
گشاده پنجه دهن بار شیر در چرخ است
کشیده تیغ و کمر بسته کوه در صحراست

(*c*.) صبح است رومي و کاه زرد بر سرش
شب هندوئے لباچهٔ گلریز در برش
زاغ سیاه را ز هوا در ربود باز
عنقای سبز بال زراند وده شهپرش
باد صبا پري زده وار است و شیفته
زان دم که زیر دامن صبح است مجمرش

شب سایه‌وار بود ببوی خلاص او
نغمه سرا ست مرغ سحر بر دف زرش
مار سفید مهره گرفته است زبر دم
تا چون عمود شاخ گوزن است بر سرش
آهوی شیر بیشه دم گرگ در دهن
بگرفته و روان شده دایم برابرش
(d.) نعل یکران شهنشه بود یا رب یا هلال
یا بزیر شهپر سیمرغ سبز ابروی زال
یا کمان کهربا گون بر زمرد گون سپر
یا زه سیمین که دوزد زنگیی بر جیب آل
گرنه درخون شفق پیدا شدے شاخ گوزن
درغراب شام کي پنهان شدے زرین غزال

2. Explain the meaning of the following words—

آتش‌گویا ادهم آتش‌تر اختر شفق‌آلوده آب‌خشك آذر ایوان‌ماه بسد حص شده برگ‌چنار بکرچرخ پستان‌شب پنج دریا قدپیل پستهٔ‌شور چاه‌زهره خوان زر خنجرزر خون‌خروس خشك‌وتر خون‌بسته دف دریای‌قار دایرهٔ عظمی دودانهٔ‌مشك طوطي‌پران طفل عاج کافورخشك کاسهٔ‌لعل کیسهٔ‌زر کشتیء‌زر گوی‌سیمین لشکرزنگبار لولوی‌تر لشکرهند میم‌زراندود نقطهٔ‌یاقوت نون یاقوت‌تر ۱۱

3. Paraphrase in Persian the following extracts. Explain also the difficult words, poetical figures, and the metres employed.

(a.) مادر تو گریزیم و گریزد ز تو آهو
او صید تو غافل شده ما صید تو عمدا
تا رخت نبرد نده در سایهٔ آهو
تا بال زند محنت در بنگه عنقا

یارا تو همه انسي و آهو همـــه وحشت
نارے بده انصاف تو مطبـــوع توي يا
(b.) آب روی و تـ ـویش برد آب و تاب من
این زجانم برده آب و ان زجسمم برده تاب
چهرش اندر زلف حورے خفته دردامان دیو
یا حواصل بچهٔ آسوده در پر غراب
(c.) صارمت صاعقهٔ خرمن عمر است مگر
جوهرش با اجل جان شکر آمیخته اند
تیرها بسکه نشینـــد بزره پنداري
عاشقان با صنمے سیمبـــر آمیخته اند
(d.) داغے بجبین برزده از شاخ حجـــامت
گان جای سجـــود است به بینند سراسر
چشمیش بسوی چپ و چشمے بسوی راست
تا خود که سلامش کند از منعم و مضطر
زان سان که خرامد برسن مرد رسن باز
آهسته خرامیده و مـــوزون و مـــوقر
در محضر عام آمد و تجدید وضـــو کرد
زان سان که بود قاعده در مذهب جعفـــر
(e.) گذشته چه صیتش تا کجا بشرق و بغرب
رسیده چه نامش تا کجا ببحر و ببر
بود که دشمن او چون رمیده کي شب و روز
ز چه ز سایهٔ خود در کجا بسنگ و مدر
دهد چه زر کي دایم چگونه بے منت
بکه تعارف و عامي چه قدر بیحد و مر
بدور او که خورد خون دوکس کجا بدوجا
بدشت رزمش تیـــغ و بمجلسش ساغر

4. Give the meaning and the etymology of the following words—

شیراوزن ضریر منکلوس مغرس پلارك لوشا عقار تقصار
غو مجدر ساکب شبق مشیمه شاد قنفذ عنقر بطر

5. Translate and explain the following lines, and remark on the rhetorical figures that occur in the passage.

که ای کاجکے دیدهٔ بودے مرا
که بزدان رخ او نمودے مرا
چنین گفت کز پاك مام و پدر
یکے شاخ شایسته آمد بسر
نیا تخت زرین و گرز گران
بدو داد و پیروزه تاج سران
کمانهای چاچي و تیر خدنگ
سپرهای چیني و ژوپین جنگ
سپهدار چون قارن و کاوکان
سپه‌کش چو شیروی و چون آوکان
جهان سر بسر گشته دریای قار
بر افروخته شمع ازو صد هزار
ده پیش اندرون کاویاني درفش
جهان زو شده زرد و سرخ و بنفش
بقلب اندرون قارن رزم زن
ادا گرد کشواد لشکر شکن
که آن ترك در جنگ بر اژدهاست
دم آهنج و دم کینه اندر دلاست
نهنگ او ز دریا بر آرد بدم * ز هشتاد ارش بیست بالاش کم
دلیرے که‌بد پیلسم نام اوي * گوے کي نژادے یل نام جوي
زایوان و از کاخ و بالیز و باغ * زرودو ز دشت و ز کوه و ز راغ

بگشتند بر گرد آن شارسان * که بد پیش ازان سر بسر خارسان
ز دیدار و اسپان بزین خدنگ * بر زین ستام و جداغ پلنگ
نه بس ایدکه سروسهي رافکند * که بر شاخ گل نیز ساره گزید
کت آموخت این کارناسازگار * که دادا دژم بخت و بد روزگار

6. Translate into Persian—

نزم مین وہ شمع رو یا رب کریگا کب ورود
یون ہو آتش زیرپا جسطرح مجمر مین ہو عود
آتشین رخسار پر اسکے کیا خط نے نمود
گھر جلاوے دیکھیئے کسکا اس آتش کا ہی دود
رونق افزا کیون نہو اس چہرے پر آغاز خط
جتني ہو تاریك شب ہو نور شمع اتنا فزود
کہتے ہین نیلم جسے تھا فی الحقیقت مین وہ لعل
ہو گیا ہی رشك سے تجھہ لب کے رنگ اسکا کبود
ہی مسلم حسن مہ ہر چند پیش کایدان
گر ترے ہم جم ہو بیٹھے تو ہی پہلو کا عدود
زاہد ابکي مغ نے می اس نوکي کھینچي ہی کہ آج
کوی میخانہ سے گدرا محتسب پڑھتا درود
اجر ردونکو ہی اسکا گو کرین زاہد نماز
غیر کي نام آوري کرتاہی خاتم کا سجود

7. Translate into English—

چو بشنید پیران بخندید و گفت * نماند نژاد و هنر در نهفت
نشست از بر بارهٔ دست کش * بیامد بر شیر خورشید فش
هم آنگه بر آمد بر او جوان * نگه کرد بالاي او پهلوان
روان گشت شهزادهٔ مانند باد * بیامد دوان دست او بوسه داد
چو پیران بدید آنچنان فرو چهر * رخش گشت پر آب و دل پر ز مهر
ببر در گرفتش زمانے دراز * همي گفت با داور پاك راز

بدو گفت خسرو که اي پاک دين * بتو باد رخشنده توران زمين
از ايران کسے کت بداند همي * بجز مهربانت نخواند همي

8. Write a note on the use of the letters ب ت چ ک و and ی غ ق ل.

9. What rhetorical figure is employed in the following line—
از اثر بوی کش طبع تو * باز صبا نافهٔ پستان گشاد

10. Distinguish between انعام - بهائم - هوام - دواب and امثال - شواهد.

11. (*a.*) What is the meaning of نفثهٔ مصدور.

(*b.*) Give the etymology and meaning of مسام حاکه حافه حانه

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## RHETORIC.

### SANA'I'.

*Examiner*—MAULAWI' ABDUR-RAHI'M.

1. State the divisions into which rhetoric has been divided, and give the definition of each, with examples.

2. Explain the limits and the subject matter of rhetoric, and give the meaning of the word بلاغت

3. What is meant by استعارهٔ and مجاز مرسل ? Give examples.

4. State the difference between تشبیه وهمي و خیالي, giving examples.

5. What relation exists between تشبیه بالوجه العقلي and تشبیه بالوجه الحسي, give reasons.

6. Explain the figures employed in the following lines—
ابر از هوا بر گل چکان ماند بزنگي دایگان
در کام رومي بچگان پستان نور انداخته
فان تفق الانام و انت منهم * فان المسك بعض دم الغزال

7. Explain the مستعار, the مستعارمنه, the مستعارله and the وجه and غرض and قرائن in the following—
برقے گرفته در کف و آبرے به پیش روی
ماهے نهاده بر سر و چرخے بزیر ران

8. What is meant by استعارهٔ تبعیه ? Explain this fully and give examples

9. and 10. Explain the figures employed in the following—

(*a.*) متوسط میـــان صورت و هوش
شده زبن سو زبان وزان سو گوش

(*b.*) لب سوال سزاوار بخیه بیشتر است
عبث بخرقهٔ خود بخیه میزند درویش

11. Explain the term ارصاد and give examples.

12. What is meant by ایهام ? Give examples.

13. Which poetical figure is employed in the following ?

تاچشم تو رخت خون عشاق * زلف تو گرفت رنگ ماتم

14. Paraphrase in Persian, explain the difficult words, and notice the figures that occur in the following passages—

(*a.*) خلق او اندرین نکوعهدي * روح عیسی و قالب مهدي
چون درآمد صدف‌گشای ازل * پرگهر شد دهان علم و عمل

(*b.*) چون درآمد بمرکز سفلي * گفت دین را هنوز تو طفلي
دایگي کرد دین یزدان را * تا بپرورد نور ایمان را
پیش او گوش گشته عقل همه * پیش او فاش گشته نقل همه
قدم صدق یافت نقل از وی * از عقیله برست عقل از وي

15. Translate into Urdú—

(*a.*) ورت دنیا خوش است جای قرار
خوش نباشد رباط مردم خوار
ای سپرده بدو دل و هش را
چون کشي سوی خود پدر کش را

(*b.*) اهل دل را جز اهل دل نگزید
دیده را جز بدیده نتوان دید
جنس از جنس باز دارد رنج
که ترازو بود ترازو ســـنج

16. Translate into English—

(*a.*) دین حق را بحق توئي برهان
مر مرا زین عقیلها برهان
تو به بغداد شاد و من ناشاد
خود نگوئي ورا رسم فریاد

(*b.*) خلق جز مکر و بند و پیچ نیند
همه را آزمودم ایچ نیند
گر همه در برت فرو ریزد
مرد عاقل درو نیاویزد

17. Explain the meaning and give the etymology of the following words—

مرهٔ عنتر میشمر میز مهیار ماغ منك مختال عیوق علك

18. Explain in Persian—

(*a.*) ازینکه بعد بریدن تمام شانه شود
گرهٔ گشاده نگردد زطرهٔ شمشاد

(*b.*) فروغ مهر بتفسیدگي چنان گردید
که شعله برسر خودزد زدود دل خرگاه
ز همرهي هوا پرتو شهاب دهد
زبسکه تاب هوا بر فروخت گونهٔ کاه

19. What is meant by عمل الاشتراک در تعمیه ?

20. Explain اسلوب احصائي and give examples. What is meant by اسلوب انحصاري ?

21. What is meant by قلب ? Into what parts is it divided ?

22. Explain fully what is meant by سرقهٔ شعریه. How is this subject subdivided ? Give examples.

23. Translate into English—

هرکه از تبه رائي چنین بیراه رود و اخلاص و عقیدت یکسو معاملهٔ سوداگرانه از دست دهد و پاس اعتبار خود که در معنی نگاهبانئ

اسباب سلطنت صاحب خود است ننماید هرائینه در همین هنگامهٔ جهان صورت چرا گویم که خونش ریخته شود که آبرویش ریخته گردد چنانچه صورت حال این زندگاني دوست عبرت بخش ارباب هوش شد مرا درین گفتگو فطرت بلند مخاطب نیست آن گوهر بے بهاي کمیاب را چون در خاکدانها طلبگار باشم این قدر معامله نافهم نیستم

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## DASATIR, ARABIC, AND TRANSLATION INTO PERSIAN.

*Examiner*—MR. BLOCHMANN, M. A.

1. Write out the following passage from the Vth Sásán, putting the English meaning below each word—

و سمندار جمبا سمندار فرزآباد آد - فراتین هوگا زندای - هیر کاش له پامد یواهمکا شوید و له لابد - و این کود نید یواهمکای له شالد - سروشالند اهیمکا مزرا وخم آب - چمیزاه خاد دویند و چمیزاه اکیل ویوفته اند - و سمند هامکا شالند یو آب دارند ۱۱

2. Translate into English and explain the allusions—

هیمك هز تاسیام رزغون لابند - پم دارند هزستیر پوردام تویرپور دام سوستهنودکا

3. (*a.*) Explain fully the terms 'Sásán' and 'Dasátír.'

(*b.*) What is the supposed age of the Vth Sásán?

(*c.*) Explain some of the verbal and pronominal forms that occur in questions (1) and (2).

4. (*a.*) Write down the old Persian names of the planets and of the months.

(*b.*) Explain the terms پهلوی - دري - خوزي - ارانی, and state fully to what languages or dialects these terms apply.

(*c.*) In what meanings is the word پهلو employed by Firdausí in the following passages:

بفرمود پس تا منوچهرشاه * ز پهلو بهامون گذارد سپاه
چو آمد زپهلو برون پهلوان * همه نامزد کرد جای گوان
بگفتند کای پهلو نامدار * نشاید ازین جات کردن گذار

5. Translate into English or Persian—

بعوض هو حيوان في غاية الصغر على صورة الفيل و كل عضو خلق للفيل فللبعوض مثله مع زيادة جناحين فسبحان من قسم له الاعضاء الظاهرة و الباطنة و القوى كذلك كما للحيوان الكبير انظر الى صغر جسمه فان الطرف بالشدة يدركه لصغره ثم الى راسه فان راسه كم يكون من جسمه وفيه القوة الباصرة و السامعة ثم الى دماغه و انظر كم يكون دماغه من راسه فان فيه القوى الباطنة الحمس فيها الحس المشترك لانها تري الحيوان و تمشي اليها و فيها الخيال لانها اذا وقعت علي الحيوان تغمس خرطومها و اذا وقعت على الحائط لاتفعل ذلك و فيها الوهم لانها تفرق بين من يقصدها فتهرب و بين من لا يقصدها فتبقى و فيها الحافظة لانها اذا اجتذبت الدم تهرب فى الحال لعلمها بانها اوجعت فتاتيها صدمة المتالم *

6. Explain the forms فتاتيها - مشترك - يكون - انظر.

7. Write out the first five lines of the extract in question (5) with all the vowelpoints.

8. From the *Masdars* of all *babs* of the verbs اثر and قام, with all the vowel-points.

9. (*a.*) Write down the meanings of the following words, and state whether they are Arabic or Persian—

غوغا - طلا - زلف - هاله - كاهل - جاه - بها - شهر - شهد

درقه - سطبر - خشم - زبون - مدهوش - روشن - رودق - روزن

كمين - جوال - قطران - غربال - زي - زينه - زين - زمين - زمان

(*b.*) Are there words in Arabic that are never used in Persian?

(*c.*) Give the meaning and the etymology of لغايت - روزمره - عراق - عليحده - مهميز - متواري - ايمن - زناشوئي.

(*d.*) Mention Persian words that have become Arabic, both without change and with a change of letters and pronunciation.

10. Draw a rough map of Persia, shewing the principal divisions and towns. Where are ری and اصطخر situated? Form the adjectives derived from ری - اصطخر - کاشان - خاف .

11. Translate into Persian—(You may introduce citations from the Arabic)—

Abul-Fazl says in the *Ain-i-Akbari* that, although there have never been wanting in the world men of upright and honest intentions, yet from certain causes there have always been religious dissensions. Among the causes Abul-Fazl mentions, *first*, the habit of imitation, which people of all nations fall into without asking why or wherefore. Whatever they have received from their father, tutor, acquaintances, or neighbour, they consider as the rule of conduct most acceptable to the Deity, and stamp those who differ from them with the name of Infidel.

*Secondly*, the reserve which prevents a candid communication between persons of different religious views; and to this it is owing that no instance can be produced of two or three persons meeting for the purpose of discussing the tenets of their respective creeds, and of ascertaining the principles on which they are founded.

Even monarchs, deeming such investigations unimportant, have either treated them with indifference, or, actuated by the pride and self-conceit of sectaries, have prohibited free discussion and enquiry. A regard for self-preservation, therefore, induces men either to be silent, or to express themselves in obscure language, or compels them to conform to the temper of the times. The monarch's example is a law to all, and thus every sect becomes infatuated with its particular doctrines; animosity and dissension prevail, and each man, deeming the tenets of his own sect to be the dictates of truth itself, aims at the destruction of others, vilifies reputation, stains the earth with blood, and has the vanity to imagine that he is performing meritorious actions. But persecution defeats its own ends; it obliges men to conceal their opinions, but produces no change in them.

## DURRAH-I-NÁDIRAH-TUHFAT-UL-IRÁQAIN-RUG'AT-I-TUGHRÁ-AKBARNÁMAH.

*Examiner*—MAULAWÍ' ABDURRAHÍ'M.

1. Paraphrase in Persian—

چون این نسخهٔ العجائب التیٔ من اوصافها حارت العقول و کلت الالسن و فیها مانشتهیه الانفس و تلذ الاعین بنظر تدقیق و تحدیق مرموق آمد و دیدهٔ تجمیع و ترنیق ملحوظ و درین مغانیٔ معاني امعانے وافي و امعاق و اعماقے کافي رفت گلچین حدقهٔ ناظره از ریاحین حدیقهٔ ناضره‌اش چندین پشت‌بست بر پشت بست و نشأ انشا طرازي و کیفیت کیفیت الاثر عبارت پردازیش در هوش ربائي و فرح بخشي با خرد خرده دان عمل راه رحیق بمسك سحیق آغاز نهاد طبع مشتاق بے مشتاق از مساق کلامش مساغ ساغر و یسقون من رحیق مختوم ختامه مسك دریافت که و في ذلك فلیتنافس المتنافسون *

2. (*a.*) In what year did Mahmúd, son of Amír Wais, conquer Içfahán?

(*b.*) When did Tahmásp Mírzá ascend the throne at Qazwín after the conquest of Içfahán by the Afgháns?

(*c.*) When was Ashraf Khán appointed Mahmúd's successor?

3. Relate in Persian the conquest of Bukhárá by Nádir Sháh.

4. Give the meaning of the following words:—

روباه زرد دم زین برگاو نهادن منزعج عجعاج مهداج زندخواني اعضان تطریه مراغم قصم بعاع ملمامه متنمر همهمه جکجکه قناعس عطعطه هطهطه توغ یراعه بهرج مقرحه جثیل مداقفت *

5. Write in Persian a paraphrase of the following passages:—

(*a.*) چون با نظر تو همنشین گشت * پشمینهٔ او بریشمین گشت
سردابهٔ وحشت زمانه * از فر تو گشت تا بخانه

(*b.*) گشته ز مرمتش قوي‌سر * دندانهٔ بارهٔ سکندر
بر خاك سکندر آمده جم * تلقین نماز کرده باهم
کرده زردای عالم الغیب * باز افکن خرقه و بن‌جیب

(c.) بازان سفید دست اسرار * اما چو تذرو طیلسان دار
آلوده زهر عضو ظاهر * پالوده نوش سر خاطر

(d.) تا غاشیهٔ تو داشت سفتش * از غاشیهٔ تو سفت سفتش
نی نی نه بجای خویش گفت است * برسردارد چه جای سفت است

(e.) در ماتمش از سخن چه لافم * موئے شده موي میشگافم
باریك معانیم ازین روی * شك نیست که موی زاید از موی

6. Give the meaning and the etymology of the following words :—
اشقر سه‌گام اقلیم‌چارم کون‌چارم علت اصل مسدس سکرات
فواق مشاطهٔ رونده عقاقیر

7. Translate into Urdú—

(a.) بوزیر فرماد این نامه * تازگي روی داد چون خامه
ابو نصر فراه علم دبیري فارابیٔ خراسان فن وزیري مخترع قانون
راست بودن قام مبدع ترکیب کج نشستن رقم مدرجهٔ تحصیل
مراتب عام سیاق نپذیرفت که طغرا نشانے از فرد مناقبش تواند
گفت عطارد که باستیفای ممالك سپهر انگشت‌نمای آفاق گردیده
در باب وا رسیدن روز نامچهٔ مهر بمحر پیش دست او نرسیده
قام زربن خورشید اگر قابل تراش میبود دوران بکزلك اومیداشت
و کاغذ سیمین صبح اگر لایق تحریر مینمود ایام بدفتر او میگذاشت

(b.) بدلالت رقمش کواکب سبعه از خانهٔ اثر وبال رو گردانیده
و بهدایت قلمش بروج اثناعشر از منزل بدي حال پهلو دزدیده
چشم‌خانهٔ تحریرش بر نظرات نحس سعادت تواند ریخت و نور
صفحهٔ تقریرش بر تحت الشعاع ضوء خروج الشعاع تواند بیخت

8. Paraphrase in Persian—

(a.) صدق معامله‌اش دکانچهٔ تلبیس و تدلیس برانداخته عیار دانشش
قلب زر اندود از زر وگوهرآمود جدا ساخته جلباب تجبر بر مفارق
غدائه دیده طیلسان عفو بر تارک جرائم کشیده شعشعهٔ جبروت

از پیشانی عاطفتش لمعهٔ ظهور بیرون داده بارقهٔ لطف از نوائر قهرش زبانهٔ نور برکشیده دل تنگیٔ روزگار اثرے از گرد ابرویش گشادگیٔ زمانه پرتوے از شگفتگیٔ خویش

(*b.*) آن نور پرورد الٰهي از بطن کمون بعالم ظهور آمد تا همه غمهای جهانیان بشادیٔ جاوید انجامد و دل حضرت جهانباني که آبله زدا کلفت بود مرهم آسایش یابد آشوبخانهٔ صورت نظام گیرد و تفرقه‌زار معني بجمعیت گراید نظارگیان قوت از تماشای فعل کامروا شوند و منتظران ملک صورت و معني کامیاب گردند خرد ر صاحب پدید آید انصاف را پدر مهربان شود تمیز را دوست دار گردد عدالت را پادشاه راستین باشد عطوفت را جوهر شناش خرده بین ظهور کند قدرداني را بازار رواج گیرد صلح کل را میانجیٔ دانشنواز پیدا شود ظاهر را آرایندهٔ و باطن را پیرایندهٔ گردد

9. Explain the following Súfistic terms—

دیر گبر زنار غمزهٔ جلال ملاحت شیوهٔ مکر جفا جنگ صلح سلطان تاختن غارت تاراج قامت زلف خم زلف پیچ زلف کباب بیابان

10. Explain the poetical figures that occur in the following:—

(*a.*) بود در کتم عدم بکر طبیعت را جای
که خرد برسرش استاده همین گفت برآی
چند در پرده نشیند خلف دودهٔ کون
محرمے نیست مگر هم توشوي پرده‌گشای

(*b.*) حافظ از باد خزان در چمن دهر مرنج
فکر معقول بفرما گل بے خار کجاست

(*c.*) نگارمن که بمکتب نرفت و خط ننوشت
بغمزه مسئله آموز صد مدرس شد

(*d.*) یاقوت لبا لعل رخا غنچه دهانا
شمشاد قدا سیم تنا آفت جانا

11. Translate literally into Urdú—

هزاران ستایش و گوناگون نیایش ذاتے را سزد که نه در کبریای نبیلهٔ او خدرا بار و نه بآلای جزیلهٔ او عدرا کارنه احسان جسیمش را رادے و نه افضال فخیمش را صادے و فراوان منت منعم بے عوض و مفضل بےغرض را رسد که امتیاز بخشید نوع انسان را از هرچه بافق وجود رسیده در بدو تکوین و ایجاد باضافهٔ نعمت ادراك و استعداد

12. Translate into English—

حمدیکه از قوای متناهي بشري آید چگونه معبودے را شاید که کمالات ذاتیٔ او بےانتها و صفات جلالي و جمالیٔ او لا یعد ولا یحصی است متناهي را با نا متناهي چه نسبت و امکان را در جنب وجوب چه قدرت باوجود این حال صاحب کمال چسان در میدان بیان لوای حمد برافرازد و جنود آنرا مقدمة الجیش مقاصد کلام خود سازد و اسپ چوبین خامه را در عرصهٔ سخنوري تازد

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## ESSAY.

*Examiner*—Mr. Blochmann, M A.

Write two essays on any two of the following subjects:—

(*a.*) The *Isti'mál-i-Furs* and the *Isti'mál-i-Hind*.

( استعمال فرس و استعمال هند )

In this essay you may mention the following points:—Persian dialects—peculiarities of the pre-classical writers—classical writers—modern writers—list of obsolete words—old verbal forms—use of ذال .

Introduction of Arabic words—Arabic Infinitives—Detail changes in pronunciation—Remark on the جمع سالم, the *hamzah*, the *tashdíd*, the یای معصور, in Arabic words.

Difference between the Turanian and Iranian usages. Which is used in India? Give examples.

Influence of Turkish on Persian. The Turkish used by Indian Persian writers is Eastern Turkish.

(*b.*) Give a sketch of the progress of Persian Literature from Rúdakí to Nizámí.

(*c.*) Give a sketch of the progress of Persian Literature in India, and a detailed account of the Persian writers among the Hindús.

(*d.*) Enumerate the ante-Islamitic dynasties that ruled over Persia; mention briefly the wars between the Persians and the Romans; and give an account of the history of Persia from the conquest of Persia by the Arabs till the rise of the Safawís.

(*e.*) Write a history of the Safawí kings of Persia.

(*f.*) Write an Essay on Súfism (تصوف) and Sufistic literature.

(*g*) An account of the Sects and their peculiar rites and customs, as given in the Tazkirahs on Arabic, Persian, and Indian Saints (اولیاء).

# PHILOSOPHY.

## MENTAL SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—MR. R. PARRY.

1. Examine Mill's Criticism of Hamilton's definitions of Consciousness. He maintains that the chief doctrines of the Hamiltonian system contradict each other. Discuss this matter fully.

2 Sketch the history of the doctrine of *Association* from the time of Hobbes downwards

Brown distinguishes Primary and Secondary Laws of Suggestion, and Hamilton speaks of the Law of Preference. Explain.

3. Examine Hamilton's reasons for claiming Reid as a Natural Realist; also point out the marked differences between his own doctrine of Perception, and the one he attributes to Reid.

4. How is the problem of the relation of Idealism and Realism solved by Fichte? Shew how he applies his theory to the explanation of the different mental phenomena. Point out the fundamental contradiction of the system. Compare his Idealism with Berkeley's.

5. It has been maintained that to class Berkeley with the Idealists is hardly justifiable; why?

What part does *Suggestion* play in Berkeley's system?

In what sense was he a Nominalist?

What is implied in the phrase "*visual language*"?

6. Expound and criticise Maine de Biran's doctrine of the origin of the notion of Causation and the principle of Causality; as well as the theories that resolve it into the principles of Contradiction and Sufficient Reason.

7. Characterize the systems of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel according to the account each gives of the existence and nature of material realities.

What is the difference between ordinary thinking and the Intellectual Intuition of Schelling?

8. How does Hamilton apply the doctrine of Latent mental modifications to the explanation of our conscious states? How is the doctrine connected with the Leibnitzian *monads?* What are Mill's objections to it, and what would he substitute for it?

9. By whom has H. Spencer been anticipated in regard to the governing idea of his philosophy? Describe his method, and the leading ideas of his Psychology. Give an illustration of his manner of working them out.

How does he prove that Materialism and Idealism are both equally wrong?

10. How far do Spencer's views in regard to the Relativity of Knowledge agree with Hamilton's.

What account does he give of the fundamental nature of Intelligence, and with whom does he agree?

Describe the controversy between him and Mill regarding the *test of truth.*

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## ETHICS.

*Examiner*— REV. R. JARDINE, B.D.

1. Explain clearly and fully the relations between Ethics and (1) Psychology, (2) Metaphysics proper.

2. Analyze and describe the *phenomena* with which the science of Ethics is concerned, indicating their *simple* elements

3. Give what you think a correct analysis and description of the *moral sense.*

4. Distinguish between the scope of ancient and that of modern ethical studies. Give historical illustrations.

5. Characterize and distinguish between the Ethical systems which may be known as Egoism, General Utilitarianism, and Intuitionism. Upon what sanctions, according to each of these systems, do the duties of (1) Justice and (2) Benevolence depend?

6 Describe fully the Ethical doctrines taught by *any two* of the following:—Hobbes, Cudworth, Bentham, Paley, Shaftesbury, and Butler.

7. What is Volition? Answer this question critically, and discuss different accounts of Volition.

8 How does the question of the freedom or the determination of volitions arise, and what bearing has it upon our character as moral agents?

9. Has Ethics *necessarily* any relation to Theology? Does there actually exist any relation; if so, what?

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## LOGIC.

*Examiner*—MR. R. PARRY.

1. Describe the revolution brought about by the Critical Philosophy in regard to the nature and province of Logic.

Point out accurately the difference between the subjectively-formal Logic of Kant, and the metaphysical Logic of Hegel. Schleiermacher holds a middle position. Describe it.

2. Give the substance of Hamilton's criticism of Whately's definition of the nature and domain of Logic. How does he formulate the rules which govern the two kinds of Logical inference; and on what grounds does he condemn the attempt to identify the two?

3. Which of the fundamental Laws of Thought does Kant deduce from the *modality* of propositions and syllogisms, as an essential element of Logical science? What are Hamilton's reasons for regarding modality as extra-logical?

4. Briefly review the controversy as to the propriety of the division of syllogisms into Categorical, Hypothetical, and Disjunctive Is the word *categorical*, as now in use, of Aristotelic origin?

What did Aristotle understand by the *Enthymeme?*

5. Why has not Aristotle explained the theory of Induction as thoroughly as that of the Syllogism?

To what are we to attribute the great superiority of the inductive procedure of modern times?

What was the favourite method during the middle ages?

6. Explain Mill's theory of *Predication.* What is its fundamental error; and how does that error affect his theory of Definition, and of Demonstrative science?

Show the intimate connection between his Logic and his Metaphysical theories

7. Expound and discuss Mill's theory of *Inference.* Exemplify the type of syllogism he would substitute for the *dictum* of Aristotle. How does he meet objections to his theory,—particularly that writers on Logic explain the rules of the syllogism in extension alone?

8 Compare the *Formal Logic* of DeMorgan with the Hamiltonian '*New Analytic*,' in regard to what they both profess to have contributed to Logical science. Shew that, though agreed on certain points, they are, nevertheless, fundamentally antagonistic.

9 Briefly review the controversy between Mansel and Whewell regarding the limits of Demonstrative science.

10. The province of Logic, according to Mansel, is both *constructive* and *critical.* Explain.

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## HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.

*Examiner*—MR. R. PARRY.

1. "Hegel holds the succession of philosophic systems to be identical with that of the categories in Logic." Explain this fully, and state, giving reasons, whether you consider the doctrine correct in principle, and borne out by history.

2. Explain the antithesis of the Eleatic and Heraclitic principles. How and by whom was their reconciliation attempted?

What system of Hindu Philosophy does the former resemble Point out the leading defects of both the Greek and Hindu systems.

3. Describe the relation of the Greek Sophists to the earlier Greek Philosophers. What new principle appeared in their teachings? Point out their merits, as well as their defects.

4. Shew the relation of the *Socratic method* to the Ideal system of Plato.

Point out characteristic differences in the genius of Plato and Aristotle; and trace the effect of these differences in the respective methods and tendencies of their teaching.

5. In which of the categories of Aristotle is the antithesis to the Platonic Realism most apparent?

Explain the nature of the Aristotelian categories, and compare them with the Kantian.

6. We read that the *subjective* character of Universals, as against Realism, was considered as settled at the close of the Scholastic period Explain this Who was the founder of the modern movement? Indicate his method, its requirements and tendencies.

7. Show why the problem of external perception became one of special difficulty and importance in the Cartesian system, and describe the various attempts to solve it.

8. Describe Kant's two-fold antagonistic attitude. In his *Critique of Pure Reason* he proposed doing something analogous to what Copernicus did in attempting to explain the celestial movements. Explain the nature of the revolution indicated, and show its effects on the subsequent progress of philosophic thought.

9. Show how British philosophy has influenced continental philosophy. both in France and Germany.

10. "All the reaction experienced in England against Empiricism has been imported from two sources." Point out those sources, note their difference of character and tendency, and classify modern writers of the English Idealistic school according as they manifest the influence of the one or the other source.

Justify the designation *polemical* applied to English, as distinguished from German, Realism.

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## NATURAL THEOLOGY.

*Examiner*—Rev. R. Jardine, B.D.

1. Mention and briefly describe the systems of thought which you regard as inconsistent with any scheme of Natural Theology.

2. Unfold and explain the subjective rational foundations of theistic belief, indicating the points at which Materialism and Positivism respectively depart from Theism.

3. (*a.*) God is an intelligent and good being, existing prior to, and independent of, the universe, which He created and continues to govern.

(*b.*) God is the one spiritual substance or ground, of which all finite things and beings are manifestations.

(*c.*) God is the name given to the harmony and moral order observable in the universe.

Examine and criticise these different conceptions of the nature of the Divine Being. Give any other which you think more correct.

4. State and examine the argument for God's existence given by Descartes.

5. Describe the position which Kant assumed with reference to rational theology.

6. Unfold the argument for God's existence which is drawn from the design observable in the universe. State and consider any objections to it.

7. Is the theory of Development or Evolution inconsistent with Theism? Answer carefully, and defend your position.

8. Does Natural Theology contain an adequate and satisfactory account of the origin and government of the universe?

# HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Examiner*—Rev. W. C. Fyfe.

1. How do you define the science of Political Economy, and what advantages do you consider are to be derived from the study of it? Refute the fallacy that Political Economy is necessarily a selfish and hard-hearted science.

2. What are the requisites of production? What are the chief causes which determine the productiveness of labour?

3. Distinguish between Fixed and Circulating Capital. When should that portion of the wealth of an individual from which he derives interest, without personally employing it in production, be considered as forming part of the national capital; and when not?

4. Investigate the general advantages of producing on a large scale; and examine critically the advantages and disadvantages of the joint-stock principle.

5. State the principal theories of Rent. If from any sudden cause the productive power of all land were doubled, what would be the immediate and ultimate effect on rent, wages, and profits? What would the effect be if the productive power were suddenly diminished by one-half?

6 What are the chief systems of land-tenure and assessment current in India? Which system seems to you to be most in harmony with the local facts, and most conducive to the general well-being, and why?

7. Do the laws of price which apply to agricultural produce, apply also to manufactured produce?

8. Enumerate the circumstances which directly and indirectly regulate the rate of international exchanges.

9. State the arguments for and against a gold currency in India. Explain the basis of the Indian Paper Currency.

10. Explain the difference between direct and indirect taxation; and compare their operation. State the chief objections to an income-tax in India.

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## HISTORY.

### *England during the Sixteenth Century.*

*Examiner*—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. In what state did Henry VIII find England at his accession? What was Henry's foreign policy before the question of a divorce was raised?

2. Trace the principal steps in the dissolution of Monasteries; and show to what purposes the revenues were applied, and what provision was made for the ejected Monks.

3. Give, with dates, the names of Henry's chief ministers, indicating their policy and the principal measures passed while they were in power.

4. Give some account of Sir Thomas More State upon what ground he was accused of treason and condemned to death, explaining the tenor of the Statute referred to, and the occasion of its enactment.

5. What was done to promote the reformation in the reign of Edward VI?

6. Give a character of Queen Mary. How many persons are supposed to have suffered for the sake of religion in the reign of this Queen?

7. Write a short history of the first ten years of Elizabeth's reign. Describe Norfolk's conspiracy.

8. Describe briefly the state of the religious or ecclesiastical parties of England in the reign of Elizabeth. What policy did Elizabeth adopt towards the Puritans, and what were her motives for so doing?

9. State very briefly the principal events in the reign of Elizabeth. Describe her character and the feelings of her people towards her. Name the principal authors who wrote in her reign.

10. Into what two schools were English poets and critics divided in the Sixteenth Century? Show that the first years of Elizabethan literature bore the impress of the two preceding reigns.

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## HISTORY.

### *France and Germany.*

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, B.A.

1. Write a sketch of the struggle between Francis I and Charles V. Give reasons why the wars of this age were so prolonged and indecisive as compared with those of modern times.
2. Give brief historical notices of—(*a*) *The Schmaldkaldic League*; (*b*) *The Confession of Augsburg*; (*c*) *Pack's Plot*; (*d*) *The Peasant's War*; (*e*) *The Anabaptists of Munster*; and discuss any points of interest connected with them.
3. Describe the constitution of the German Empire in the time of Maximilian I. Sketch the policy of Ferdinand I, and give an historical abstract of the chief events of his reign.
4. Give an account of, and describe the events leading up to, the Edict of Chateaubriand, the Edict of Romorantin, the Edict of Orleans, the Treaty of Amboise, the Edict of Moulins, and the Treaty of St. Germains.
5. Sketch the career of Henry IV of France, from his accession to his recantation. In what light do you regard the latter?
6. What pre-existing causes promoted the success of Luther's attack upon the Papacy? Describe the chief events in his career. Discuss the effect of the reformation upon the political and moral state of Europe.

[Dates are to be given throughout.]

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## HISTORY.

### *Hallam—Guizot—Taylor.*

*Examiner*—REV. W. C. FYFE.

1. Describe the political condition of England at the accession of Henry VII. Mention the advances towards constitutional freedom which were made under the House of Plantagenet.
2. What was the character of the English Parliament at the latter end of the reign of Henry VIII? What do you consider to have been the influence of this reign ultimately on constitutional liberty.
3. Mention the unconstitutional tenets of the High Church party in the reign of Charles I.
4. Describe the improvements in the English Constitution which were made in the reign of William III.
5. What are the fundamental ideas you conceive to be contained in the word 'civilization?' From what do you infer that, in the Tenth Century, the feudal system was the only possible state. Show why the universality of the feudal form did not involve the universality of the feudal principle.

6. To what moral and social causes do you ascribe the Crusades? What were the most striking effects of the Crusades on European civilization?

7. Why is an advanced state of civilization necessary to the establishment and continuance of any federative system of government?

8. Name the most common causes of the various readings which are met with in comparing several copies of the same ancient author.

9. What are the means of ascertaining the credibility of ancient history?

10. What is the relative strength of that evidence which vouches for the genuineness and for the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, as compared with that, on the ground of which classical literature is accepted as real and trustworthy.

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## ESSAY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. T. WEBB, B.A.

The influence of the Turks upon European policy and affairs during the Sixteenth Century.

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# MATHEMATICS.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Find the sum of the series whose $n$th term is—

$$(an+b)\left\{a(n+1)+b\right\}\left\{a(n+2)+b\right\}\ldots\left\{a(n+m-1)+b\right\}$$

Sum to infinity the series

$$\frac{1}{\lfloor n} + \frac{1.2}{\lfloor n+1} + \frac{1.2.3}{\lfloor n+2} + \&c.$$

2. Prove that any convergent to a continued fraction is nearer to its ultimate value than any other fraction which has a smaller denominator.

Find a fraction nearer to the value of $\sqrt{x^2-1}$ than any other fraction not containing powers of $x$ higher than the second, $x$ being a positive integer.

3. Enunciate and prove Fermat's theorem.

If $m$ and $n$ be any positive integers whose sum is odd show that $2^{2m}+3^{2n}$ is divisible by 5.

4. If $\theta$ be the circular measure of an angle, prove that

$$\cos\theta = 1 - \frac{\theta^2}{\underline{|2}} + \frac{\theta^4}{\underline{|4}} - \&c.$$

Find the sum of the series

$$1 - \frac{\cos 2\theta}{\underline{|2}} + \frac{\cos 4\theta}{\underline{|4}} - \&c.$$

5. Expand $\log_a (1 + x)$ in ascending powers of $x$.

Prove that $\frac{x}{2} = \sin x - \frac{1}{2}\sin 2x + \frac{1}{3}\sin 3x - \&c.$

6. State Napier's rules for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles, and prove them for the case in which the hypothenuse is the middle part.

The locus of the vertex of all spherical triangles having the same base AB, and in which the tangents of the angles CAB, CBA at the base have a constant ratio, is a great circle passing through the pole of the base.

7. Show that there are only five regular polyhedrons.

Find the cosine of the angle of inclination of two adjacent faces of a dodecahedron.

8. Explain Cardan's method of solving a cubic equation, and apply it to solve the equation $x^3 + 6x - 6 = 0$.

9. Obtain, by Horner's method, an approximate value to four places of decimals of that root of the equation

$$x^4 + x^3 - x^2 - 2x - 2 = 0,$$

which lies between 1 and 2.

10. Find the angle between the straight lines represented by $Ax^2 + Bxy + Cy^2 = 0$.

Show that the lines drawn from the vertex of a parabola $y^2 = 4ax$, to the points of contact of the tangents from $(h, k)$, are represented by $hy^2 = 2x(ky - 2ax)$; and thence find the locus of the poles of all chords of a parabola which subtend a right angle at the vertex.

11. Find the polar equation of the tangent at any point of the conic section $\frac{l}{r} = 1 + e\cos\theta$.

A series of ellipses are described having a common latus-rectum, show that the locus of points on them, tangents at which touch the circle which has the common latus-rectum as diameter, is represented by $l + r\cos 2\theta = 0$.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. The equation to a conic is given in the form

$$ax^2 + 2c'xy + by^2 + 2a'y + 2b'x + c = 0.$$

Find the co-ordinates of the centre, and show that the eccentricity is given by the equation,

$$\frac{e^4}{1-e^2} = \frac{(a+b-2c'\cos\omega)^2}{(ab-c'^2)\sin^2\omega} - 4$$

2. Find the equations to the circle inscribed in the triangle of reference, and to the nine-point circle. Prove that they touch each other

3. State Pascal's theorem, and prove it.

4. Describe the surface represented by the equation,

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

Find its circular sections, and also the condition that the section made by the plane $lx + my - nz = 0$ may be a rectangular hyperbola.

5. Define the osculating plane of a curve, and find its equation.

6. Investigate the conditions for an umbilicus. Find the umbilici of the surface $\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{b}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{z}{c}\right)^2 = 1$

7. If $f(x)$ be a continuous function of $x$, prove that

$$f(x+h) = f(x) + hf'(x) + \frac{h^2}{\lfloor 2} f''(x) + \&c. + \frac{h^n}{\lfloor n} f^n(x) + \frac{h^{n+1}}{\lfloor n+1} f^{n+1}(x+\theta h)$$

where $\theta$ is $> 0$ and less than 1.

8. Define the evolute of a curve, and prove the property from which it derives its name.

Prove that the evolute of the curve $x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is the curve $(x+y)^{\frac{2}{3}} + (x-y)^{\frac{2}{3}} = 2a^{\frac{2}{3}}$

9. Investigate the method of finding the envelope of a family of curves containing one arbitrary Parameter.

Straight lines are drawn through every point of a parabola making a given angle $\beta$ with the focal distance. Show that their envelope is the curve

$$r\cos^3\left(\frac{2\theta + 2\beta - \pi}{6}\right) = a\sin\beta$$

10. Integrate the expressions :—

$$\frac{1}{x^4+3x^2+2}, \text{ cosec } (a+x), \frac{1-\tan x}{1+\tan x} \text{ and } \frac{\tan x}{\tan(a-x)}$$

Also evaluate $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \log \sin x \, dx$.

11. Find the area of the ellipse $ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 = 1$.

If $u = \int_a^b (xc)\, dx$ where $a$ and $b$ are functions of $c$, find $\frac{du}{dc}$

## STATICS, HYDROSTATICS, AND OPTICS.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. Prove that when three forces maintain a body in equilibrium they must be in the same plane, and pass through a point.

2. A heavy uniform string is suspended from two given points Find the equation to the curve in which the string hangs when in equilibrium.

Show that the shortest chain which can be suspended over two fixed pegs AB in the same horizontal line is $e$. AB.

3. A rough body (heavy) rests on a rough fixed surface. Find the conditions of stable equilibrium, the forms of the surface being known.

A wire is bent into the form of a semi-circle with the bounding diameter. Show that it will rest in stable equilibrium on the vertex of a perfectly rough parabola with the axis vertical, if the latus rectum be greater than a semi-circular arc.

4. Find the resultant attraction of a homogeneous sphere on an external particle, the law of attraction being the inverse square.

5. Obtain formulæ for finding the centre of pressure of a plane area.

The density of an incompressible fluid under the action of gravity varies as the depth. Find the centre of pressure of a circular area just immersed.

6. Define the metacentre; obtain formulæ by which its position may be ascertained.

A solid cone floats with its vertex upwards, and half its axis immersed. Find the position of the metacentre and the relations between the height and the radius of the base when the equilibrium is neutral.

7. Investigate an equation for finding the height of a station above the level of the sea by means of a barometer and thermometer, taking into account the variation of gravity with height.

8 Obtain the equation of continuity of a fluid in motion in terms of polar co-ordinates $(r, \theta, \phi)$.

9. Elastic fluid is moving under the action of no forces. Show under the hypothesis of parallel sections that the equations of motion are:—

$$\frac{k}{p}\frac{dp}{dx} + \frac{dv}{dt} + v\frac{dv}{dx} = 0$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} + \frac{d(pv)}{dx} = 0$$

10. Find the position of the focal lines of a small pencil obliquely refracted at a spherical surface.

11. A ray passes through a non-homogeneous medium. Show that the equation of its path is given by

$$\frac{\delta\mu}{\delta x} - \frac{d}{ds}\left(\mu\frac{dx}{ds}\right) = 0$$

and similar equations in $y$ and $z$.

12. Describe briefly the optical structure of the eye.

## MIXED MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Investigate expressions for the velocity and acceleration of a point referred to three fixed rectangular axes.

The common catenary moves horizontally with a uniform velocity $v$ in a vertical plane; find the velocity and acceleration of the point of its intersection with a fixed vertical straight line in the plane of motion.

2. A particle being acted on by a central force, find the polar equation to the path, and show that the sectorial area swept out by the radius vector of the particle in any time is proportional to the time.

Two particles move from one of the points of intersection of two concentric similar and equal ellipses freely with an acceleration tending to the centre. Show that the line joining the particles is always parallel to one of the common diameters.

3. A particle is constrained to move on a given smooth plane curve under the action of given forces. Determine the motion and the pressure on the curve.

If the curve be vertical, the acting force be the force of gravity, and the pressure on the curve be $k$ times the weight of the particle, prove that the differential equation of the curve is

$$y + A = B\left(\frac{dx}{ds} - k\right)^{\pm 2}$$

4. An impulsive tension in direction of the tangent is applied at one extremity of an uniform perfectly flexible string lying on a smooth plane; find the impulsive tension at any other point of the string, and find the absolute initial velocity of any particle of the string.

If all the particles of the string start with equal velocities, prove that the string must lie in the form of a catenary or of a straight line.

5. Define the equation of continuity; and establish it in a form suitable to the motion of elastic fluid in a tube, the section of which does not change rapidly in size.

At the time $t$, and at the distance $x$, from one end of a tube, let $v$ be the velocity, and $\phi(x + at)$ the density; and let V be the velocity at that end at the same instant. Prove that

$$\frac{a + v}{a + V} = \frac{\phi(at)}{\phi(x + at)}$$

6. Describe methods for mechanically remedying the principal errors of adjustment to which a Transit Instrument is liable.

The axis of a Transit Instrument being slightly out of its proper position, the transit of a star whose N. P. D is $\Delta$, is observed; investigate the correction which must be applied to the observed time to obtain the true time of transit, and show that it is of the form $A + B \cot \Delta$, where A and B are independent of $\Delta$.

7. Find the length of the day at any place, and compare the lengths of the day at different times of the year.

Two stars whose N P. D's are $\Delta$ $\Delta'$. are observed to rise at the same time, and one sets while the other is on the meridian ; prove that $2 \cot^2 \Delta' \tan^2 \lambda + \cot \Delta \tan \lambda = 1$, $\lambda$ being the latitude of the place of observation.

8 Find the observation in N. P. D of a star at a given time of the year.

Point out the difference in the effect of aberration on a fixed star and on a planet.

9 Investigate expressions for the precession in right ascension and declination of a given star for a small number of years.

Prove that $\frac{\sin \Delta}{\sin (\Delta - a)} = \tan \omega$ for all stars whose precession in R A. is equal to their precession in declination $a$, $\Delta$ being the R. A. and N. P. D of a star.

10. Point out what is meant by the *Lunar Ecliptic Limit*, and show how it may be determined.

If the lunar ecliptic limit be $\theta$, and the moon make $m$ revolutions round the earth while the earth makes one revolution round the sun, prove that the number of lunar eclipses at one node can not be less than the whole number next less than $\frac{\theta (m-1)}{\phi + \pi}$, where $2\phi =$ regression of the moon's node in one revolution of the earth round the sun.

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## PROBLEMS.

*Examiner*—MR. W. GRIFFITHS, M.A.

1. Show that

$$1 + (n-1)\,2^1 + \frac{(n-3)(n-2)}{1.2} 2^2 + \frac{(n-5)(n-4)(n-3)}{1.2.3} 2^3 + \ldots = \tfrac{1}{3}\left\{2^{n+1} + (-1)^n\right\}.$$

2. If the edge AD of the tetrahedron ABCD be perpendicular to the face ABC, which is right-angled at B, and if AB : AC : AD : : 2 : 3 : 4, prove that the three plane angles which form the solid angle at D are together equal to a right angle.

3 If the angles A, B, C of a spherical triangle be in arithmetical progression, prove that $\cos^2 \frac{b}{2} = \cos \frac{a-c}{2} \cos \frac{a}{2} \cos \frac{c}{2}$ ; $a, b, c$ being the sides opposite to A. B, C respectively.

4. Form the cubic equation whose first two terms are $x^3 + px$ which possesses the property that the product of its roots, supposed real, may be a maximum

5. Two parabolas having their axes parallel touch one another ; any tangent to one of them meets the other at P and Q, and the common diameter at O. Prove that the ratio O P : O Q is constant.

6. If the horizontal distance of a projectile in a resisting medium from the point of projection be connected with the time by the equation $t = 2x + 3x^2$, prove that the equation to the path is $y = x \tan \alpha - gx^2 (2 + 4x + 3x^2)$. The point of projection being the origin, and $\alpha$ the inclination of the direction of projection to the horizon.

7. Supposing the Hooghly river to flow due south, show that the pressure on the western bank at the depth $d$ would be increased by the change of latitude of the running water in the ratio $g d + b v \sin l : g d$, $\omega$, where $b$ is the breadth of the river, $v$ its velocity, $l$ the latitude, and $\omega$ the angular velocity of the earth about its axis.

8. If the moon be seen in Calcutta half-full when the sun is in the summer solstice, with the plane of separation of its bright and dark parts vertical, show that the inclination of the moon's orbit to the horizon is $\cos^{-1}(\sqrt{2} - 1)$. Assuming the latitude of Calcutta and the obliquity of the ecliptic to be each $= 22\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, and the moon to move in the ecliptic.

## PROBLEMS.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. If $\rho$ be the radius of curvature at any point of a curve $(x\ y)$, show that—

$$\left(\frac{d^3x}{ds^3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^3y}{ds^3}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{\rho^2} + \frac{1}{\rho^4}\left(\frac{d\rho}{ds}\right)^2$$

and

$$\rho^6\left\{\left(\frac{d^4x}{ds^4}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{d^4y}{ds^4}\right)^2\right\} = 9\left(\frac{d\rho}{ds}\right)^2 + \left\{\rho\frac{d^2\rho}{ds^2} - 2\left(\frac{d\rho}{ds}\right)^2 + 1\right\}^2$$

2. If $n$ be increased indefinitely, find the limiting value of

$$\left\{\sin\frac{\pi}{n}\left(\sin\frac{2\pi}{n}\right)^2\left(\sin\frac{3\pi}{n}\right)^3 \ldots\ldots\left(\sin\frac{(n-1)\pi}{n}\right)^{n-1}\right\}^{\frac{1}{n^2}}$$

3. Normals are drawn at the ends of conjugate diameters. Show that their point of intersection describes the curve

$$2(a^2x^2 + b^2y^2)^3 = (a^2 - b^2)^2 (a^2x^2 - b^2y^2)^2$$

4. If $\rho\ \rho'$ be the radii of curvature at the extremities of conjugate diameters of an ellipse, $\rho^{\frac{2}{3}} + \rho'^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is constant. Also if $c\ c'$ be the curvature at the two points at which the tangents are at right angles $c^{\frac{2}{3}} + c'^{\frac{2}{3}}$ is constant.

5. The lemniscate $r^2 = c^2 \cos 2\theta$ revolves about a tangent at the pole Prove that the volume of the solid of revolution thus obtained is $\frac{\pi^2 c^3}{4}$.

6. Show that the centre of gravity of any arc of the curve $r^3 = a^3 \sec 3\theta$, is in the straight line which joins the pole with the intersection of tangents at the extremities of the arc.

7. Chords of a constant length are drawn to a given curve. Find by a geometrical construction the ultimate point of intersection of any chord with its consecutive.

8. The six normals drawn from any point to an ellipsoid lie on the surface of a cone of the second degree.

9. A string of length $2l$ is suspended from two points in the same horizontal line at a distance $2a$ from each other. If the length be slightly increased by the quantity $2\lambda$, prove that the vertex of the catenary will descend $\frac{cx-al}{cl-ax-ac}$, where $c =$ tension of lowest point, and $z =$ depth of lowest point below the line of suspension

10. A sphere is just immersed in heavy fluid. Prove that the total normal pressure on the curved surface of a segment made by a plane passing through the highest point is proportional to the volume of the segment.

11. If the path of a ray cut at a constant angle $\alpha$ the surfaces of equal density, prove that $\mu = \mu_0 e^{\phi \tan \alpha}$ where $\phi$ is the inclination of the path to a fixed line.

12. An endless string hangs in two festoons over two rough pegs in the same horizontal line, and is on the point of motion. The co-efficient of friction is $\mu$. Prove that $e^{\mu(\pi-\alpha)} s \operatorname{cosec} \alpha = e^{-\mu\alpha'} s' \operatorname{cosec} \alpha'$, where $s$, $s'$ are the lengths of the arcs of the two festoons, and $\alpha$, $\alpha'$ the inclination to the horizon of the tangents to the strings at the pegs.

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# PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

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## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—Mr. S. A. Hill, B.Sc.

1. Give some account of the researches of Favre and Silbermann into the heat of chemical combination. If one gramme of carbon, by undergoing complete combustion in oxygen, generates 8,080 units of heat, and one gramme of CO, under similar circumstances, yields 2,400 units, what is the heat of combination of a molecule of CO?

2. How did Andrews and Tait prove ozone to be only another form of oxygen, and what were the views previously held regarding its constitution? How does the Atomic theory account for allotropism and isomerism in general?

3. Describe Deacon's process for manufacturing chlorine, and give as reasonable explanation as you can of the chemical reactions concerned in it.

4. Enumerate the products extracted from the waste materials of an "alkali works," where the principal object of manufacture is carbonate of soda, and describe briefly the processes by which they are obtained.

5. How would you effect an analysis of a mineral containing nickel, cobalt, iron, sulphur, and arsenic, together with silica and alumina?

6. Describe the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel, and explain what becomes of the manganese in *spiegeleisen* employed.

7. What is the usual method of determining the atomic weight of a metal? In your answer distinguish carefully between the atomic weight and the combining equivalent.

8. Certain elements are not reducible from their oxides by carbon, but are easily obtained by reduction with sodium, while sodium itself may be easily prepared by heating its oxide or carbonate with charcoal. How do you reconcile this with the principle of conservation of energy? Name the elements whose oxides behave in this way, and state what property characterizes their chlorides when solutions of these are evaporated to dryness.

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## HEAT.

*Examiner*—MR. J. WILLSON, B A.

1. Describe Regnault's method of finding the co-efficient of expansion of air. Using Deschanel's notation, establish the equation

$$1 + a\,T = \frac{V\,(1 + k\,T)}{\left(V + \frac{v}{1 + a\,t}\right)\frac{H}{H' + h} - \frac{v}{1 + a\,t'}}$$

$a$ being the co-efficient of expansion of air, and $k$ that of the glass globe.

2. Prove the following formula for the relative volume of a vapour of any liquid:—

$$\text{Rel. Vol.} = \frac{47\,d}{s} \times \frac{460 + t}{p}$$

in which $s$ is the density of the vapour referred to air at the same temperature and pressure, and $d$ that of the liquid referred to water.

3. A hollow glass sphere at 60° Fh. has an internal diameter of 3·5 inches What weight of mercury is it capable of holding at 32° and 210° Fh., the envelope and liquid being at the same temperature? Given that the specific gravity of mercury at 32° Fh. = 13·6, the co-efficient of expansion of mercury = ·00015, and that of glass = 000026.

4. In the experiment conducted by Dulong and Pelit for finding the velocity of cooling in vacuo, they obtain the following results:—

| Excess of temperature of thermometer | Velocity of cooling for various temperatures of enclosure. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ($t$) | $\theta$ = 0°C. | $\theta$ = 20°C | $\theta$ = 40°C. | $\theta$ = 60°C | $\theta$ = 80°C. |
| 240 | 10·69 | 12·4 | 14·35 | | |
| 220 | 8·81 | 10·41 | 11·98 | | |
| 200 | 7·4 | 8·58 | 10·01 | 11·64 | 13·45 |
| 180 | 6·1 | 7·04 | 8·2 | 9·55 | 11·05 |
| 160 | 4·89 | ·67 | 6·61 | 7·68 | 8·95 |
| 140 | 3·88 | 4·57 | ·5·32 | 6·14 | 7·19 |
| 120 | 3·02 | 3·56 | 4·15 | 4·84 | 5·64 |
| 100 | 2·3 | 2·74 | 3·16 | 3·68 | 4·29 |
| 80 | 1·74 | 1·99 | 2·3 | 2·73 | 3·18 |

Explain how the experiment was conducted. What conclusions did they draw from this table?

5. Prove Dulong and Pelit's formula for the velocity of cooling in vacuo,

$$V = m\,(1{\cdot}0077)^{\theta}\,(1{\cdot}0077^{t} - 1)$$

where $t$ is the temperature of the thermometer, and $\theta$ that of the enclosure in degrees centigrade.

6. Prove from thermo-dynamical principles, that if the temperature is maintained constant, those substances which increase in volume as the temperature rises give out heat when the pressure is increased, and those which contract as the temperature rises absorb heat when the pressure is increased.

7. Show that the latent heat at the temperature S is given by the equation

$$L = (V_2 - V_1)\,S\,\frac{P - Q}{S - T}$$

where $V_1$, $V_2$ are the volumes in the two states, and P Q the pressures corresponding to S and T

8. Assuming the equation in the last, show that T, the temperature of melting ice, is given by the equation $T = 32° - {\cdot}0133n$, $n$ being the pressure in atmospheres; having given that the volumes of one pound of ice and water, at 32°F, and one atmosphere pressure, are ·0174 and ·016 cubic feet, and that one atmosphere = 2,116 lbs. per square foot.

9. Describe the method by which Dr. Joule eliminated the effects of radiation on thermometers used for registering atmospheric temperatures.

10 Define Kinetic and Potential energy, and discuss the questions whether the energy of a hot body is to be considered a Kinetic or Potential energy

## ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.

*Examiner*—Mr. J. Willson, B.A.

1. Explain accurately how Potential is measured. What is meant by the capacity of a conductor, and in what kind of units is it measured?

Show that the capacity of a sphere of radius $r$, suspended in the centre of a hollow uninsulated sphere of radius $R$, is $\frac{r\,R}{R-r}$, and compare the capacity of an insulated sphere 4 inches in diameter with that of a disc of the same radius placed opposite a similar but uninsulated disc at the distance of $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch.

2. Describe the experiment by which the existence of specific inductive powers belonging to different non-conductors of electricity is proved. How did Faraday measure the ratio of the inductive powers of substances?

3. The same current of electricity is passed through a long and short-coil galvanometer; describe the effects produced. Illustrate this by explaining what would happen when 3 cells and 800 cells are used, supposing the resistances of the short and long-coil galvanometers to be respectively 0·1 and 4500 ohms, and the resistance of each cell to be 4 ohms.

4. When a current passes through a conducting wire, show that it follows from Ohm's laws, that the heat developed varies as $R\,I^2$. Explain how the relation of the heat in circuit to the chemical action in a battery was investigated by Favre, and describe the apparatus he used.

5. Describe any resistance coil, and show the resistance (1) of a wire, (2) of the battery, used may be found.

6. Give a short description of Morse's electric telegraph, and state the actions of the indicator and the relay.

7. Explain accurately the method of making the following tests, showing the connections by means of diagrams, (1) testing by means of Wheatstone's bridge, (2) by the loop test

8. How did Coulomb and Biot investigate the distribution of magnetism in a magnetic bar, and at what results did they arrive?

9. From Biot's supposition, that the intensity and direction of terrestrial magnetic force at different places may be represented by a small magnet at the earth's centre, deduce the equation

$$\tan(\text{dip}) = 2\tan(\text{lat.})$$

10. Prove that H, the horizontal intensity of the field, and M, the moment of a magnet fixed at right angles to the magnetic meridian, are given by the equations

$$H = 2\pi n \sqrt{\frac{I}{g\,r^3 \tan\theta}} \quad \text{and} \quad M = 2\pi n \sqrt{\frac{I\,r^3 \tan\theta}{g}}$$

## HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY OF SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—MR. S. A. HILL, B.Sc.

1. State what you know of the discoveries of Pascal, Oersted, Seebeck, Cavendish, Wells, Young, Arago, Boyle, and Gay-Lussac.

2 Who was the originator of the phlogistic theory of chemistry, and in what way did this theory account for the formation of acids, alkalies and salts, and for the reduction of metals from their ores? What was the fundamental error of the theory, and how was it upset by Lavoisier?

3. Before the time of Dalton what opinions were held regarding the nature of evaporation? Give a short account of Dalton's experiments and the inferences he drew from them, showing in what points these differ from the conclusions of modern thermodynamics.

4. Discuss the value of hypotheses in scientific research. In order that a hypothesis may attain the position of a true and stable theory, is it necessary that it should be capable of anything more than accounting satisfactorily for all the known phenomena to which it relates. How does Ampere's theory of magnetism agree with Whewell's conception of the character of a true theory?

5. Give Mill's opinion as to what constitute a legitimate induction. In the course of his optical researches, Newton arrived at the conclusion (1) that the diamond is combustible, and (2) that the dispersion produced by a prism, is proportional to the deviation. Subsequent experiments verified the one inference and showed the other to be false. Of the induction processes, by which these two inferences were drawn, which conformed most closely to the canons laid down by Mill?

6. What is the scientific value of an argument from analogy, and how is this method of reasoning related to induction? Give some examples of the use of analogy in Natural Science.

7. What is meant by a Law of Nature, and what amount and kind of evidence justifies us in so designating any established uniformity? Give examples (not taken from the text-book) illustrating what is meant by Empirical laws, and show what determines the amount of confidence with which such generalizations may be employed.

8. Give some account of the evidences of the Law of Causation. How does Bain consider it to be related to the law of the conservation of force, and how does this relation enable us to distinguish between a cause and a mere antecedent?

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# NATURAL SCIENCE.

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—MR. G. KING, M.B.

1 Give a botanical description of the objects A, B, C, D.

2. Give an account of Schwendener's theory of the nature of Lichens.

3. State all you know about the electricity of plants.
4. Give a general account of the morphology of *Welurtschia mirabiles* and *Rafflesia Arnoldi*.
5. Give an account of the various ways in which the seeds of plants are disseminated, excluding human agency.
6. State all you know concerning the fossils called Calamites.
7. What is the geographical distribution of the Natural Orders Umbelliferæ, Proteaceæ, Scitamineæ, Orchidaceæ?

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. Give fully the characters of the Natural Orders to which the specimens numbered 1, 2, 3, 4 belong. State the affinities of these Orders, and give their geographical distribution.
2. Name and define the orders into which Linnæus divided the class of plants called by him Syngenesia; what ordinal name has been given to these plants by modern Botanists, and how have they been subdivided?
3. What is meant by the terms 'social species,' 'endemic species,' 'polymorphic species'? Give an example of each.
4. In what strata do the undernoted fossils occur:—

Asterophyllites.
Sigillaria.
Trigonocarpum.
Lepidodendron.

Have these any affinity to each other, or to any families of plants now living?
5. What is meant by the term *carnivorous plants?* Give examples of such plants, and describe the modes in which they are supplied with animal food.
6. What are Diatomes? and how do they differ from Desmids?
7. Describe the chemical changes which occur during the ripening of an orange.
8. To what plants did Linnæus give the name Gymnosperms, and what plants are so named by modern Botanists?

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## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. A copy of Roxburgh's *Flora Indica*, and four plants numbered respectively 5, 6, 7, 8, are herewith given to you. Find out the names given by Roxburgh to these plants, and state to what Natural Orders they belong.

2. Mention any botanical arguments in support of the theory of Evolution.

3. Describe the various modes by which cross fertilization is secured in species of flowering plants.

4. Mention any four genera of living plants, of which species occur in miocene strata.

5. Name a few naturalized American plants now common in Bengal.

6. Give a botanical description of the fruits commonly called Cocoa-nut, Areca-nut, Date, Lime, Sapota.

7 Mention as many as you remember of indigenous Indian plants which have winged seeds.

# Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination, 1877.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. Show how far the course of historical events, and the tendencies of English literature, influenced the respective authors of Piers Plowman's Vision, Samson Agonistes, The Excursion

2. Quote the words in which Hamlet describes the function of the stage Taking the School for Scandal, or some other play of the same period, show how far the English drama continued to answer to Shakespeare's description.

3. Give a short account of the controversy in the Seventeenth Century of Rhyme *versus* Blank Verse.

4. Trace the legend of King Arthur in its course through the English literature, dwelling on the different modes in which it has been treated.

5. What are the principal satirical poems in English ? When was each written ?

6. What estimate has been made by eminent critics of the merits of Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida ? By what other great writer has the same story been treated, and in what ways does his treatment differ from Shakespeare's ?

7. Name the works from which the following passages are severally extracted ; and write notes in explanation :—

(*a*) And after wol I speke of Algarsyf,
How that he won Theodora to his wyf,
For whom full ofte in great fear he was.
Ne hadde he been holpen by the stede of bras.

(*b*) Such an act
That blurs the grace and blush of modesty
Calls Virtue hypocrite, takes off the rose
From the fair forehead of an innocent love,
And sets a blister there, makes marriage vows
As false as dicers' oaths : O such a deed
As from the body of contraction plucks
The very soul, and sweet religion makes
A rhapsody of words : heaven's face doth glow,
Yea this solidity and compound mass,
With tristful visage as against the doom,
Is thought-sick at the act.

(*c*) The cease of majesty
Dies not alone ; but, like a gulf, doth draw
What's near it with it : it is a massy wheel
Fixed on the summit of the highest mount,
To whose huge spokes ten thousand lesser things
Are mortised and adjoined : which when it falls,
Each small annexment, petty consequence,
Attends the boisterous ruin.

(*d*) "But if thou goest I follow"—"Peace," he said,—
She looked upon him, and was calmed and cheered ;
The ghastly colour from his lips had fled ;
In his deportment, shape, and mien appeared
Elysian beauty, melancholy grace,
Brought from a pensive though a happy place.

(*e*) Our birth is but a sleep, and a forgetting ;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting
And cometh from afar.

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. W. Garrett, B.A.

1. Give some account of the following works :—Euphues, The New Atlantis, Eikonoklastes, Pilgrim's Progress, Sartor Resartus.

2. Turn the following passages into modern English, naming the works from which they are extracted, and appending such explanatory notes as seem to you to be required :—

(*a*) And he sat with the mynystris and warmyde him at the fier Forsothe the higeste prestis, and al the counceil sougten witnessinge agens Jhesu, that thei schulen gyue him to deeth.

(*b*) For seinge they bestowe but vi. houres in worke, perchaunce you may thinke that the lacke of some necessarye thinges hereof maye ensewe But this is nothinge so. For that smal time is not only enough, but also to muche for the stoore and abundaunce of all thinges that be requisite, either for the necessitie or the commoditie of life . . . . Firste almost all women, whyche be the halfe of the whole numbre, or els if the women be somewhere occupied there most commonlye in theire steade the men be ydle. Besydes this how greate and how ydle a companye is there of preystes and relygious men, as they cal them ? Put thereto al ryche men, speciallye all landed men. Take into this numbre also theire servauntes ; I me n all that flocke of stoute bragging russhe bucklers. Joyne to them also sturdy and valiaunte beggers. . . . . For where money beareth all the swinge, there many vayne and superflous occupations must needes be used, to serve only for ryotous superfluite and unhonest pleasure

(*c*) Those who accuse him to have wanted learning, give him the greater commendation : he was naturally learned. I cannot say he is everywhere alike ; were he so, I should do him injury to compare him with the greatest of mankind. He is many times flat and insipid ; his comic wit degenerating into clenches, his serious swelling into bombast.

3. How far does the spelling in the two first extracts appear to be regulated by etymology and pronunciation, and how far does it appear to be capricious? Give instances of the mutual influence of spelling and pronunciation in fixing the standard of modern English.

4. Write an analysis of one of Macaulay's Essays and of one of Burke's speeches or treatises, and remark on the characteristics of their styles.

5 What are the chief works in English on liberty of thought and speech?

6. How far is Lamb's style a model for imitation?

7. Describe in detail the purpose and contents of Shaftesbury's "Characteristics."

## ENGLISH LITERATURE.

*Examiner*—MR. A. W. GARRETT, B.A.

1. In any language the verbs will tell us more of comparative philology; but the nouns will tell us more of the philology of the particular language. Discuss this statement.

2. Give some account of the points in dispute between the Romantic and the Classical Schools in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Point out the artistic unity in any play of Shakespeare.

3. DeQuincey denies the propriety of describing Pope and his followers as the "French School." Discuss the arguments for and against the propriety of this description.

4. Dr Johnson thought religious subjects unfavourable to poetry; Milton held that "whatever in religion is most sublime" was most favourable. Criticise these opinions.

5. Trace the history of the Sonnet in English literature, describing the more important varieties of form, and quoting in illustration from the chief writers.

6. Discuss the metres of Samson Agonistes

7. Write an original criticism in detail of one of Wordsworth's, Shelley's, or Tennyson's lyrical poems

8. "The moving waters at their priestlike task
"Of pure ablution round earth's human shores." &c.

Quote the rest of the Sonnet from which these lines are taken, and compare its beauty with that of the Sonnet of Wordsworth, beginning "The World is too much with us," which also quote.

## ENGLISH ESSAY.

*Examiner*—MR. A. W. GARRETT, B.A.

[*Write on one subject only.*]

1 The influence of the theatre on a society at different stages of its advancement.

2 How far does the Press in India represent public opinion

3. Victoria Imperatrix.

# HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

## GREECE AND ROME.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. Write a geographical account of the chief Greek Colonies in Asia Minor; and sketch the history of one of them.
2. What successive stages of political development may be observed in the history of most of the Greek States? Illustrate your answer by tracing the history of the administration of any State except Athens.
3. Give some account of the campaigns of Alexander after the battle of Arbela. What were the permanent results of his conquests? What were his chief merits as a military commander?
4. Sketch the history of the Achæan League; and describe the political and social state of the chief Greek cities at this time.
5. Who were Gylippus, Genucius, Chabrias, Germanicus, Polysperchon, Sejanus? Where were the following places, and what historical events are connected with them:—Sphacteria, Ipsus, Sentinum, Thapsus.
6. What changes were made in the powers of the Tribunes? (1) by the Publilian law. (2) by Sylla. Distinguish between Tribunes of the Plebs, Ærarian Tribunes, Legionary Tribunes, Military Tribunes.
7. What were the principal sources of the Roman revenue during the later years of the Republic?
8. Trojan has been called "the best of the Roman monarchs" Justify this statement by a careful account of his domestic policy. What were his chief conquests, and how long were they retained?

## MODERN HISTORY.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LETHBRIDGE, M.A.

1. What were the four greatest Powers of the civilised world in the Ninth Century? Give some account of each, and of their relations with each other.
2. What do you understand by the term "the Holy Roman Empire?" Give a very brief account of its history; and trace in its institutions the influence of the various elements of which it was composed.
3. Sketch the history of the consolidation of the French Monarchy by the acquisition of the Great Fiefs.
4. What do you know of the Albigenses? Give a list, with very brief details, of those Crusades which were directed against other than Muhammadan Powers
5. What branches of the Bourbon Family have attained to sovereign power in Europe? Describe briefly the rise and fall of each.

6. Write short lives of (1) Gustavus Adolphus, (2) William the Silent. Who were Huniades, Tilly, John Sobieski, Ivan the Terrible, Loyola, Black George of Servia

7. For what were the following places famous:—Sempach, Marignano, Pultowa, Lepanto? Explain the following terms:—the Forest Cantons, the Ligurian Republic, the Sicilian Vespers, the Old Dominion, the Directory.

8. What states now compose the German Empire? Sketch briefly the history of the Prussian Monarchy, showing how each addition of territory was acquired.

## ENGLAND AND INDIA.

*Examiner*—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. What was the extent of the Northumbrian Kingdom at the time of its greatest power? What relics of that ancient kingdom are to be traced in later history?

2. Give a careful account of the dealings of Edward I. with Scotland. Trace the history of the claims of the English Kings to the overlordship of Scotland, from the time of Edward the Elder to that of Edward I.

3. Sketch the history of Religious Toleration in England.

4. Give a short account of each of the following persons:—Dunstan, Sir Robert Walpole, Lord North, Mahábat Khán, Násir Jang, Náná Farnavis, Alivirdi Khán.

5. What do you know of the Declaration of Right, the Petition of Right, the Bill of Rights, the Regulating Act? Write out and discuss the chief provisions of (1) the Peace of Utrecht, (2) the Treaty of Bassein.

6. What are the materials for the early history of India? Give a short account of the Rámáyana, and an estimate of its historical value.

7. Write a short life of Sher Sháh. By what right did he reign in Delhi?

8. Sketch the general history of the relations between the English Paramount Power and the Feudatory States in India down to the present day. Give a short account of the rise and progress of the Mahratta State of Indore.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

*Examiner*—Mr. E. Lethbridge, M.A.

1. What are the requisites of production? Compare the economic condition of India (1) with that of England, (2) with that of Australia, with regard to these requisites.

2. What are the determining agencies that regulate th
of the produce of land? How far in practice is the actio

agencies subject to the laws of Political Economy? Illustrate your answer by reference to the relations subsisting between the landowner and the cultivator (1) in Bengal, (2) in any other province of India with which you are acquainted, (3) in any other civilised country.

3. On what considerations does the average rate of wages in any community depend? Name some popular remedies for low wages, and point out the fallacies involved in them.

4. Show that in opulent countries the rate of profit tends to a minimum. How is this minimum determined, and what circumstances diminish the tendency?

5. Show that all Usury Laws are in the main injurious. How far were they upheld by Adam Smith? Give the substance of, and criticise, Mill's remarks on Adam Smith's theory.

6. What were the chief causes of the recent fall in the value of the rupee in exchange between India and Europe? What legislative measures were proposed to raise that value? Discuss the possible effects of those measures.

7. What would be the probable advantages and disadvantages of the introduction of a Gold Currency into India?

8. Enunciate Adam Smith's Canons of Taxation; and apply them to a consideration of (1) the Indian Salt Tax, (2) the new methods of taxation introduced into India after the financial crisis of 1859.

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# PHILOSOPHY.

## MENTAL SCIENCE.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. W. Croft, M.A.

1. Is there any evidence for the localising of particular mental functions in particular portions of the brain? What are the functions attributed to the spinal cord and the cerebellum? What is meant by reflex action? Distinguish the instinctive actions of men from those of bees.

2. Distinguish mind, self, consciousness, self-consciousness. Are there one or two terms in the phenomena of mind which are ultimately indefinable? Criticise the following:—

(*a.*) "Mind is a simple indivisible essence."

(*b.*) "Mind is the subject, of which consciousness is the general phenomenon."

(*c.*) "Mind is that which perceives, thinks, feels, desires, wills."

(*d.*) "Mind is the whole sum of our thoughts and feelings."

(*e.*) "Mind is an abstract term expressing the sum of mental phenomena, with or without an unexplored remainder, according to the point of view."

3. Enumerate different senses of the word 'Relativity.' Examine whether the phrase thing *per se* does or does not involve a contradiction. Explain Lewes' distinction of matter, as sensible, extra-sensible, and hyper-sensible. To which of these does he attribute, and to which deny, Reality, and why?

7. Write explanatory notes on the following :—
'Ape of Aristotle'; 'Occam's Razor'; 'Thomists'; 'The Angelic Doctor'; 'Platonic Love'; 'Latent Schematism'; 'Emanation'; 'Idols of the Forum'; 'Atomism'.

8. 'Every man is either a Platonist or an Aristotelian.' Point out those epochs in the history of Philosophy when the antagonism has been most conspicuous.

9. What is the modern equivalent of the doctrine of Innate Ideas?

# PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—MR. PEDLER.

1. What chemical changes, if any, take place under the following circumstances: 1*st*.—When a mixture of steam and chlorine is passed through a red hot tube. 2*nd*.—When a mixture of oxygen and hydrochloric acid is passed through a red hot tube. 3*rd*.—When hydrogen is passed over each of the following substances heated to redness: Ferric oxide, stannic oxide, aluminic oxide, manganese dioxide, calcic carbonate, and potassium sulphate.

2. A solution contains the following metals—copper, arsenic, tin, iron, chromium, barium, calcium, and magnesium; also the acids—hydrochloric, nitric, and acetic acids. Describe clearly how you would analyse (qualitatively) such a mixture.

3. A mineral on analysis gave the following percentage numbers. Calculate an empirical formula for it, and give what you consider to be its rational formula and its name.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aluminium | 10·44 | Silicon | 32·01 |
| Sodium | 8·78 | Oxygen | 48 77 |
| (Al = 27 4 | Na = 23 | Si = 28) | |

4. You have given to you potassium bichromate, ferrous sulphate, alcohol, ammonia, hydrochloric acid, water, and barium chloride; and you are required to make from these materials chromic chloride (sesqui-chloride of chromium) and ferrous chloride. How will you proceed? Illustrate the chemical actions by equations.

5. What is the law according to which the diffusion of gases takes place, and who was its discoverer? 100 c. c. of carbonic oxide were allowed to diffuse into hydrogen, the pressure upon the gases remaining unaltered during the experiment; at the end of 10 minutes 40 cubic centimetres of hydrogen were found in the vessel containing the carbonic oxide. Required the volume of carbonic oxide which had penetrated into the hydrogen.

6. An organic acid (containing C. H. and O.) yields, on analysis, the following numbers: 0 444 gram on combustion give 0·216 gram water, and 1·188 gram of carbon dioxide; the silver salt of the acid contained 42 35 per cent. of silver. Required the *rational* formula of the acid, and its name.

7. Calculate the vapour density of an organic liquid from the following numbers obtained by Dumas' process; also give the specific gravity of the vapour (air being considered as unity).

Original weight of flask at 21°C., and 750 mm. pressure = 21·521 grams. Capacity of flask at above temperature and pressure = 102·5 c. c Weight of flask filled with vapour at 164°C., and 750 mm. = 21·890 grams.

Weight of 1 c. c. of air at 0°C. and 760 mm. = 0·001293 gram. Cubical expansion of glass for 1°C., = 0·0000284.

8. Enumerate shortly and concisely the various methods by which atomic weights may be determined, and state in the case of each of the following elements, the method or methods most suitable. Sulphur, chlorine, mercury, iron, silver, phosphorous, sodium, and calcium.

9. Give the names of the principal classes of organic substances. Show briefly in what way these classes are related to each other.

10. Explain the signification of the following formulæ for potassium sulphate. State to which you would give the preference, and your reason for so doing.

$$K_2O,\ SO_3\ ,\ K_2SO_4\ ,\ \left.\begin{matrix}KO\\KO\end{matrix}\right\}SO_2\ ,\ K-O-\overset{\overset{O}{\|}}{\underset{\underset{O}{\|}}{S}}-O-K$$

11. Describe the part which Lavoisier played in the history of chemistry.

12. The vapour density of ammonium chloride is said to be abnormal. What is meant by this? and explain its probable reason.

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## HEAT.

*Examiner*—Mr. John Elliott, M.A.

1. What are the laws with regard to the flow of radiant heat in an enclosure of constant temperature?

2. The specific heat of air under the pressure of the atmosphere (15 lbs. on the square inch) being 0·237, the specific gravity of air 0·00127, and its co-efficient of expansion, ·00367, find the specific heat of air under constant volume. Describe an experiment which shows that no internal work is done during the expansion of air.

3. Describe an apparatus for determining the specific heat of a solid by the method of mixtures. Obtain a formula for finding it, taking into account the effect of the vessel used in finding it

If the specific heat of tin is ·056, and its latent heat, 14·25, what is the mechanical equivalent of the heat necessary to raise 6lbs. of tin from the temperature 208°C. to its melting point, 238°C., and to melt it?

4 Describe some process for determining the relative power of absorption of two surfaces, and discuss the validity of the method when heat is considered as made up of different kinds.

5. State the nature of the apparatus employed (describing its arrangement) in investigating the thermal spectrum from any source of heat

Give a brief account of the thermal spectrum of the sun, and its relation to the luminous spectrum.

6. Describe and explain a method of determining the tension of aqueous vapour at temperatures below 0°C.

7. Assuming the Kinetic theory of gases prove that $V^2 = \frac{3p}{\rho}$ where U is the mean square of the velocity of a gas, $p$ its pressure, and $\rho$ its density

8. Assuming the thermo-dynamic theory, obtain an expression for the efficiency of a perfect engine working between the temperatures $T$ and $t$.

9. Explain fully what is meant by absolute temperature.

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## ELECTRICITY.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. What is meant by the term "specific inductive capacity?" Explain how Faraday measured the specific inductive capacity of different dielectrics?

2. What are the laws defining the mutual mechanical action of electric currents?

3. Describe Sir William Thomson's Mirror Galvanometer.

4 State the laws of the development of heat by constant electric currents

5. Describe and explain the action of some one form of electro-magnetic machine.

6. What is the chief source of atmospheric electricity? Describe experiments in support of your answer. With what kind of electricity is the atmosphere usually charged?

7 A fault involving loss of insulation occurs at an unknown point of a land telegraph wire. Describe and explain fully any one method of ascertaining its position.

8. Enumerate the laws of induced currents. Describe experiments which prove that terrestrial magnetism can induce electric currents in metallic bodies in motion.

9. How does electro-static induction affect the rapidity and distinctness with which signals can be transmitted through a sub-marine telegraph cable? By what precautions in the manufacture of such cables can the inconvenience arising from this cause be diminished?

Describe briefly Sir William Thomson's Siphon Recorder.

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## MAGNETISM.

*Examiner*—Mr. John Elliott, M.A.

1. When a number of equal magnets are combined to form a magnetic battery, explain why the power of the battery does not vary as the number of magnets combined.
2. Explain the method of determining the magnetic intensity at any place on the earth's surface at any time.
3. Describe fully Ampere's theory to explain the mutual action of magnets.
4. Obtain a formula for the intensity of the magnetic field produced by an insulated wire through which a current of strength C passes, and which is coiled $n$ times round a cylinder of given length at any point in the axis of the cylinder.
5. Give a brief sketch of the progress of electricity from the period of Galvani and Volta's discoveries up to the present time.
6. In what forms, and under what conditions, may a hypothesis be legitimately employed to aid in the investigation of natural laws?
7. Explain fully what is connoted by the term polarity in electricity, magnetism, and optics.
8. State the more important steps by which the generalization called "the conservation of energy" was established.
9. Give a brief account of the different theories respecting the nature of heat, and of the leading experiments and observations which have a crucial value on the controversy.

# MATHEMATICS.

## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. M. Nash, B.A.

1. Solve the equation—

$$4x^2 + 14x + 15 + 3\sqrt{(x^2 + 4x + 5)} = 0.$$

2. Find the number of homogeneous products of $r$ dimensions that can be formed out of $n$ numbers $a, b, c \ldots$ and their powers.
3. If $n$ be a prime number, $1 + \lfloor \underline{n-1}$ is divisible by $n$.

$2^{6n} - 162n^2 + 99n - 1$ is divisible by 729, if $n$ be $\geqslant 1$.

4. Compare the chances of throwing 20 in one throw with four or five dice.
5. Find, correct to two places of decimals, a root of the equation

$$x^3 - 79x^2 + 135x - 1093 = 0.$$

6. Prove that $\begin{vmatrix} a, & b, & c, & d, \\ a^2, & b^2, & c^2, & d^2, \\ a^3, & b^3, & c^3, & d^3, \\ a^4, & b^4, & c^4, & d^4, \end{vmatrix} = abcd(a+b+c+d)(a-b)(a-c)(a-d)(b-c)(b-d)(c-d)$.

7. Prove that $2 \sin 27\frac{1}{2}^0 \sin 37\frac{1}{2}^0 = 1 - 5 \sin 5^0 - 2 \sin^2 5^0 + 20 \sin^3 5^0 - 16 \sin^5 5^0$.

8. Express $\theta$ in terms of $\tan \theta$, and hence find the value of $\pi$ in the form of a series.

9. Sum the series—

$$\cos^2\theta - n \cos^2\theta \cos 2\theta + \frac{n(n-1)}{1 \cdot 2} \cos^3\theta \cos 3\theta - \text{\&c. to } n+1 \text{ terms.}$$

10. Prove that—

$$\frac{\cos x - \cos a}{1 - \cos a} = \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{(2\pi - a)^2}\right)\left(1 - \frac{x^2}{(2\pi + a)^2}\right)\cdots$$

11. In any spherical triangle ABC, if $b = c$,

$$\sin b \sin \frac{A}{2} = \sin \frac{a}{2}$$

12. The area of a polygon, whose sides are arcs of great circles, is to that of the hemisphere as the excess of four right angles over the sum of the exterior angles is to four right angles

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—Mr. A. M. Nash, B.A.

1. In the bilinear equation to a straight line, $l\alpha + m\beta + n\gamma = 0$, what is the geometrical meaning of the co-efficients? What property is expressed by the equation?

2. Given the equation to a parabola $\sqrt{\frac{x}{a}} + \sqrt{\frac{y}{b}} = 2$, referred to rectangular co-ordinates, find the equation of the axis, the co-ordinates of the vertex, and the length of the latus rectum.

3. Prove that the locus of the centres of all conics passing through four given points, is a conic, and show *à priori*, that this conic is a hyperbola. What geometrical condition must be satisfied in order that a rectangular hyperbola may pass through the four given points? Show that the centres of the inscribed and escribed circles of a triangle satisfy this condition.

4. Find the bilinear equation of the circle through the bisections of the sides of a triangle, and show that it passes through the feet of the perpendiculars.

5. Find the equation of the axis of the conic $ax^2 + 2hxy + by^2 = 1$, from the consideration that they are normals to the conic passing through the centre.

6. Investigate the geometrical meaning of the equations—

(1.) $7x^2 + 60xy + 32y^2 + 22x + 20y = 11$.

(2.) $a\beta\gamma + b\gamma\alpha + c\alpha\beta + k\alpha^2 = 0$, $k$ being indeterminate.

(3.) $x^2 + y^2 - 6yz - 6zx + 4xy + x - y - 5 = 0$.

7. Find the planes of circular section of the ellipsoid.

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{y^2}{c^2}=1.$$

8. A given point on a surface of the second degree is the common vertex of a system of cones whose bases are plane sections of the surface: Prove that these cones have a pair of generators common to all, and that their sections, by any plane parallel to the tangent plane to the surface at the common vertex, are similar and similarly situated conics.

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## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, B.A.

1. State Leibnitz's theorem, and employ it to find $\frac{d^n \sec x}{d x^n}$.

2. If $u$ be a homogeneous function of $n$ dimensions in $x, y, z$—

$$x\frac{d u}{d x}+y\frac{d u}{d y}+z\frac{d u}{d z}+\ldots\ldots = n u.$$

3. Find the asymptotes, rectilinear and parabolic, of the curve

$$x^2y^2-y^4+3\,axy^2-ax^3+a^2x^2=0.$$

and trace the curve near the origin.

4. Trace the curve $a^2\cos\theta=a^2\sin^2 3\theta$.

5. Tangents are drawn to a parabola and its evolute at one of their points of intersection: if $\theta, \phi$ be the angles which they make with the axis, show that Tan $\theta$, Tan $(\phi-\theta)$, Tan $\phi$ are in G. P.

6. Determine the following integrals:—

$$(1)\int\frac{\cos x\,dx}{a+b\cos x},\quad (2)\int\frac{d x}{(\cos x)^{2n}},\quad (3)\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\log\sin x\,dx,$$

$$(4)\int_{-\infty}^{0}\log(1+\epsilon^{mx})\,dx$$

7. Find the average length of the radius of curvature of a parabola for points situated between the vertex and the latus rectum.

8. Find the equations to the osculating plane, and the principal normal at any point of a curve of double curvature.

9. Find the radius of curvature at any point on the curve—

$$x^2+y^2=a^2,\ y^2+z^2=b^2.$$

10. Compare the areas of the surfaces generated by the revolution of a cycloid about the base and axis respectively.

## PURE MATHEMATICS.

*Examiner*—MR. A. M. NASH, B.A.

1. Prove that—

$$1-2(n-1)+2^2\frac{(n-2)(n-3)}{\lfloor 2}-2^3\frac{(n-3)(n-4)(n-5)}{\lfloor 3}$$

$$+\ldots\ldots=\tfrac{1}{2}\left\{2^{n+1}-(-1)^{n+1}\right\}$$

2. The $n^{th}$ convergent to the continued fraction

$$\frac{2}{4}-\frac{6}{6}-\frac{12}{8}-\ldots\ldots-\frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2(n+2)}-\ldots \text{ is } \frac{n}{n+1}.$$

3. Solve the equation—

$$a_0x^n+n\,a_1x^{n-1}+\frac{n(n-1)}{1\cdot 2}a_2x^{n-2}+\ldots\ldots=0.$$

the roots being in A. P., and $n$ even.

4. $B_1$, $C_1$ are the feet of the perpendiculars from the vertices BC of the triangle ABC, on the opposite sides; $B_2$, $C_2$ the feet of the perpendiculars from $B_1$, $C_1$ on the opposite sides; $B_3$, $C_3$ the feet of those from $B_2$, $C_2$ and so on continually. Find the area of the triangle $A\,B_n\,C_n$, and the sum of all such triangles, when $n$ is indefinitely increased.

5. A line OQ, of length $2a$, rotates uniformly about O, which is fixed, and another line Q P, of length $a$, rotates about Q with twice the angular velocity of OQ. Find the locus of P.

6. A is the vertex of a parabola, P P′, Q Q′ any two chords; AQ meets P P′ in L, Q′P meets the axis in M, LM meets Q Q′ in N: Show that P′ N is parallel to the axis.

7. Trace the curve whose intrinsic equation is $s=a\sin^3\phi$.

8. The focus F of a prolate spheroid is also the focus of any plane section passing through F. Find the eccentricity of any such section.

9. If a straight line meet the sides of a triangle A B C, in A′, B′, C′, then—

$$AB'.\,BC'.\,CA'=AC'.\,BA'.\,CB'.$$

Of what more general theorem is this a particular case?

10. Integrate the differential equations.

(1) $y=x\dfrac{dy}{dx}+\left\{\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right\}^2-\left\{\dfrac{dy}{dx}\right\}^2$

(2) $\dfrac{d^2y}{dx^2}-2\dfrac{dy}{dx}+y=\sin x.$

# MIXED MATHEMATICS.

## STATICS AND DYNAMICS.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. A particle under the action of given forces rests on a rough surface. Find the condition of equilibrium.

A particle rests on the surface $x\,y\,z = c^3$ under the action of a constant force parallel to the axis of $z$. Prove that the curve of intersection of the surface with the cone $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} = \frac{\mu^2}{z^2}$, will separate the part of the surface on which equilibrium is possible from that on which it is impossible, $\mu$ being the co-efficient of friction.

2. Find the condition that any number of forces acting on a body may have a single resultant, and determine the line of its action.

3. Write down the general equations of equilibrium of a string under the action of given forces. Prove that the equation to the curve of string of equal strength (*i. e.*, density or mass proportional to tension) is $\frac{y}{a} = \log \sec \frac{x}{a}$: also prove that the radius of curvature of this curve will vary as the density, and that its projection on the vertical is of constant length.

4. Find the attraction of an assemblage of particles constituting a homogeneous spherical shell of very small thickness on an external point.

5. C, C′ are two fixed points in the same horizontal line, distant $2a$; CA, C′A′ two rods without weight, each of length $a$, which turn freely about C, C′: AA′ a heavy uniform string of length $2a$. Prove that if $\theta$ be the inclination of either rod to the horizon in the position of equilibrium.

$$(1 - \cos\theta)\tan\theta = \log\cot\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{\theta}{2}\right)$$

6 Investigate expressions for the velocity and acceleration of a particle moving in a plane in direction of the radius vector and perpendicular to it.

A particle is attached by a rod without mass to the end of another rod $m$ times as long, which revolves in a given manner about the other extremity, the whole motion being in a horizontal plane. If $\theta$ be the inclination of the rods and $\omega$ the angular velocity of the second rod at time $t$,

$$\frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2} + \frac{d\omega}{dt} + m\left(\frac{d\omega}{dt}\cos\theta + \omega^2\sin\theta\right) = 0$$

7. Find the law of force tending to a fixed point which will constrain a particle to describe a given curve about it.

Find the law of force that a particle may describe the curve $r = a \sin 3\theta$ about the pole. Find the velocity at any point, and thence deduce the value of the radius of curvature at the apse.

8. Two imperfectly elastic balls of given masses moving in given directions impinge obliquely. Find their motion after impact.

A, B, and C are three equal smooth balls resting on a horizontal table, and forming an isosceles triangle, having an obtuse angle at B. If A be struck so that having hit B it shall hit C, show that B will move in a direction inclined to AC at an angle $\phi$ given by

$$\sin 2\varphi = \frac{3 - e}{1 + e} \sin 2A,$$

being the elasticity of the balls.

9. A particle moves on a smooth curve under the action of given forces. Find the pressure at any point of the curve.

A heavy particle moves in a smooth curve in a vertical plane. The form of the curve is such that the pressure on the curve is always $m$ times the weight of the particle. Prove that the time of a complete revolution is $2\pi \sqrt{\frac{a}{g}} \frac{m}{(m^2 - 1)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$, and the length of the vertical axis is $\frac{2ma}{(m^2 - 1)^2}$.

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## HYDROSTATICS AND OPTICS.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. A mass of fluid is acted on by given forces: find the pressure at any point, and determine the conditions necessary for equilibrium.

A right circular cylinder with its axis vertical is filled with fluid to a height $c$. It then is made to revolve about its axis so that the height of the parabolic segment formed by the free surface is $h$. Prove that the tangent plane to the paraboloid at its vertex divides the curved surface of the cylinder into two parts, the whole pressures of which are as

$$4h^2 : 4c^2 + 4ch - 3h^2$$

2. Define the centre of pressure of an immersed plane area, and obtain expressions for determining it in polar co-ordinates.

Show that the depth of the centre of pressure of the area included between the arc and the asymptote to the curve $(r - a)\cos\theta = b$ is $\frac{a}{4} \cdot \frac{3\pi a + 16b}{3\pi a + 4b}$, the asymptote being in the surface of the fluid (supposed homogeneous), and the plane of the curve vertical.

3. What is the condition expressed by the equation of continuity?

Show that for the motion of a compressible fluid in a surface of revolution under the hypothesis of parallel sections, the equation of continuity is

$$\frac{d(\rho u)}{dy} + \frac{2\rho u}{x}\frac{dx}{dy} + \frac{d\rho}{dt} = 0$$

the motion being parallel to the axis of revolution, which is taken as the axis of $y$, and $x$ the ordinate of the generating curve.

4. Show that the pressure at any point of a fluid in motion is the same in every direction. Explain and prove the formula

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + v\frac{dv}{ds} = s - \frac{1}{\rho}\frac{dp}{ds}$$

for finding the velocity of a fluid in motion.

A conical funnel (axis vertical and angle $2\alpha$), the radii of the upper and lower ends of which are $a$ and $c$, is supplied with fluid in such a manner that it runs out with a constant velocity $u$. Find the rate of supply at any time before the funnel is full, and show that the time of filling it is given by

$$t = \frac{1}{g}\left\{u - \sqrt{u^2 - 2g(a-c)\cot\alpha}\right\}$$

5. Define the focal length of a lens, and show that the focal length of a sphere is $\frac{-\mu r}{2(\mu-1)}$, where $r$ is the radius of the sphere.

Show that the focal length of the sphere formed by two equal hemispheres, made of different kinds of glass, is equal to the focal length of an equal sphere of glass, whose refractive index is a harmonic mean between the refractive indices of the two hemispheres.

6. What is meant by irrationality of dispersion? When a ray of white light is refracted through a prism in a principal plane, find the dispersion of two colours of given refractive index.

If the angle of the prism be $\frac{\pi}{4}$ and the refractive index $\sqrt{2}$, show that the dispersion of two given colours is a minimum when the angle of incidence is $\frac{\pi}{4}$.

7. Trace the course of a small pencil through a raindrop in which it is once internally reflected, and find the circumstances under which an incident pencil of parallel rays emerges as a pencil of parallel rays in the primary plane after one internal reflexion.

## ASTRONOMY AND NEWTON.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. State and prove the fourth Lemma.

The area between the focal radii of a parabola and the curve is half the area between the curve, the corresponding perpendiculars on the directrix, and the directrix.

2. Define the circle of curvature at any point of an ellipse, and find the length of the chord of curvature at any point of an ellipse drawn through the centre of an ellipse.

Prove that the chords of curvature through any two points on an ellipse in the direction of the line joining them are in the same ratio as the squares on the diameters parallel to the tangents at the points

3. If a body is revolving in an ellipse, find the law of centripetal force tending to the centre of the ellipse.

Four particles are describing the same ellipse in the same manner about a centre of force in the centre. Show that their directions of motion at any time intersect in a point, which, if it were material, would describe freely another ellipse about the same centre of force.

4. If a body is revolving in an ellipse, find the law of force tending to a focus of the ellipse.

A perfectly elastic particle is revolving under the action of a force tending to a focus of an ellipse, of which the axis minor is equal to the distance between the foci. On arriving at the extremity of the axis minor it impinges on a fixed plane passing through that focus and perpendicular to the plane of its path. Determine the subsequent motion.

5. State the reason why the face of the moon presented to the earth is always approximately the same, and explain the full force of the word 'approximately.'

Describe the changes which an observer in the moon would notice in the position of the earth in the course of a month with reference to his horizon and zenith.

6. Assuming that the atmosphere is composed of concentric layers of small thickness and uniform density, obtain the differential equation for obtaining refraction in the form

$$-d\,(\delta\theta) = \frac{\frac{a}{r}\mu_0 \sin z\, d\mu}{\mu\sqrt{\mu^2 - \frac{a^2}{r^2}\mu_0^2 \sin^2 z}}$$

when $z$ is the apparent zenith distance, $z + \delta\theta$ the true zenith distance, $\mu$ the refractive index at a point of the atmosphere distant $r$ from the earth's centre, and $\mu_0$ the value of $\mu$ when $r$ is equal to the earth's radius $a$.

Integrate the equation, assuming $\frac{a}{r} = \left(\frac{\mu}{\mu_0}\right)^m$, and hence determine the refraction in a form for practical use.

7. Find the length of the day at a given place at a given time of the year, and trace its changes throughout the year for different latitudes.

Two stars whose declinations are $\delta_1$, $\delta_2$ are observed to be in the east at the same time, and also to set at the same time. Show that the latitude of the place of observation is 45°, and that if $t$ be the number of hours between the times at which they rise

$$2\cos\frac{15^\circ t}{4} = \sqrt{(1+\tan\delta_1)(1+\tan\delta_2)} + \sqrt{(1-\tan\delta_1)(1-\tan\delta_2)}.$$

8. Investigate the expression for the precession in right ascension and declination of a given star

Prove that all stars whose precession in R. A. is equal to precession in declination have their R. A. and declination connected by the equation

$$\cos(\alpha+\delta)\tan\omega = \cos\delta.$$

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## PROBLEMS.

*Examiner*—MR. JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.

1. The ends A and B of an uniform horizontal cylinder (weight $w$) are fixed, and it is divided into two unequal parts of lengths $a$ and $b$ by a plane perpendicular to the axis. Show that the mutual pressure is $\frac{w}{2\mu}\frac{a-b}{a+b}$, the surfaces of contact being rough.

2. Prove that the centre of gravity of a solid sphere, whose density varies as the inverse 5th power of its distance from an external point, is at the centre of the section of the sphere by the polar plane of the external point.

3. The highest point on the wheel of a carriage rolling on a horizontal plane moves twice as fast as each of two points in the rim, whose distance from the ground is one-half of the radius of the wheel.

Also find the rate at which the carriage is travelling when the dirt thrown from the rim of the wheel to the greatest height attains a given level. Explain the two roots of the resulting equation.

4. A heavy particle is projected vertically upwards with a velocity $u$ in a medium, the resistance of which varies as the square of the velocity, and returns to the point of projection with velocity $v$. Show that $\frac{1}{u^2} - \frac{1}{v^2} =$ a constant.

5. Find the form of a surface of revolution, such that when a homogeneous liquid is poured into it, the whole pressure may vary as the square of the length of the immersed axis.

6. A pneumatic railway carriage can move freely without friction in a tube, which it exactly fits. It is placed at rest at one

end, and an engine begins to exhaust the air, pumping out equal volumes in equal times. Show that at the time $t$ its motion is given by an equation of the form

$$x\frac{d^2x}{dt^2} + b\frac{dx}{dt} + n(x + bt) = n\,a.$$

7. A small pencil of diverging rays of three colours is directly incident from air on a glass spherical refractor. If $\mu$, $\mu + \delta\mu$, $\mu + \delta'\mu$ denote the refractive indices for the colours from glass to air, with similar notation for the distances of the geometrical foci from the surface, show that

$$\delta\mu\,\delta'\left(\frac{1}{v}\right) = \delta'\mu\,\delta\left(\frac{1}{v}\right).$$

8. If the path of a ray cut at a constant angle $\alpha$ the surfaces of equal density in a variable medium, prove that $\mu = \mu_0 e^{\phi \tan \alpha}$ where $\phi$ is the inclination of the path to a fixed line.

9. If the force varies as the distance, and $\omega_1$ $\omega_2$ be the angular velocities of the point P about the foci, then the angular velocity of $\gamma$, the foot of the perpendicular on the direction of P's motion from the centre of force will vary as $\omega_1$ $\omega_2$.

10. A body is whirled about in the manner of a conical pendulum in the internal surface of a paraboloid of revolution, so as to describe a circle, the point of suspension being in the axis of the paraboloid. Find the time of revolution, and show that it is independent of the magnitude of the circle described.

# L. M. S. and M. B. First Examination, 1877.

## ANATOMY.

*Examiner*—MR. W. J. PALMER, M.D., F.R.C.S.

1. Describe the Astragalus, including in your description an account of the several joints into the formation of which it enters, as well as its relation to surrounding structures. Mention also the names of the several muscles by which the movements of those joints are effected
2. Give the course, relations, and branches of the abdominal aorta.
3. Enumerate the muscles of the Larynx and Pharynx, stating their actions in respiration, vocalization, and deglutition
4. Describe the parts seen in removing the Gluteus maximus muscle, stating the source and destination of all the structures which are exposed to view on the removal of that muscle.

## PHYSIOLOGY.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LAWRIE, M.D.

1. Explain the mechanism of the respiratory movements. State fully why the lung would collapse if air were admitted by an opening into the pleural cavity; and compare the action of the intercostal muscles with that of the diaphragm.
2. Describe the physiological anatomy of the mammary glands, their condition during the intervals of lactation, and their structure during lactation.
3. Give the functions of the glosso-pharyngeal and hypoglossal nerves.
4. How are aliments classified? Give instances of each group. What does ultimate analysis prove vital food-stuff to contain? Compare this with the ultimate analysis of the human body, and explain the economy of mixed diet.
5. Explain the terms "reflex action," "sensibility," "sensation," "nervous and muscular irritability." Give three or more examples of purely reflex motions, and point out the nervous action on which they depend

## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—MR. PEDLER.

*(Morning Paper.)*

1. Describe the manufacture of a maximum or clinical thermometer. What are the different thermometer scales in use, and how can degrees upon one scale be converted into either of the others.
2. What is meant by the terms "specific heat," "latent heat," and "atomic heat?"
3. How is sulphur found in Nature? Describe its allotropic modifications and their properties.
4. Describe the manufacture of sodium carbonate by Leblanc's process, and the preparation of sodium bicarbonate from sodium carbonate.
5. Describe the preparation and properties of oxalic acid. To what series of acids does it belong; name some other members of this series.
6. Describe the continuous process for the preparation of ether, explaining the chemical re-actions by equations.

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## CHEMISTRY.

*Examiner*—MR. PEDLER.

*(Afternoon Paper.)*

1. A room contains 1,000 cubic metres of atmospheric air, the temperature being 25°C. and the pressure 750 m.m. Assuming the composition of air by volume to be

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oxygen | ... | 20·60 |
| Nitrogen | ... | 77·90 |
| Aqueous vapour | ... | 1·46 |
| Carbon dioxide | ... | 0·04 |

calculate the respective weights of each gas contained in the room.

2. A mixture of 10 litres of oxygen and 3 litres of marsh gas is exploded; what will be the volume and composition of the residual gases.
3. Explain the formation of ice in Carre's Ammonia Machine, and also in the Sulphuric Acid Machine. On clear nights ice is sometimes formed in India even when the temperature of the air is 10° or 15° F. above the freezing point. How is this accounted for?
4. Describe and illustrate the processes of electrotyping and electroplating.
5. Give the tests by which you could detect the following substances:—1, Solution of barium chloride: 2, Solution of ferrous sulphate: 3, Solution of cupric nitrate: 4, Solution of sodium carbonate.

6. Describe two processes for the preparation of aqueous hydrocyanic acid, giving the chemical re-actions which take place in each case. How would you prepare anhydrous hydrocyanic acid.

## BOTANY.

*Examiner*—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1. Describe botanically the plants marked A and B. Give the diagnosis of the natural order to which they belong. Fill up a schedule in the form subjoined for the flower.

| Organ. | Number. | Cohesion. | Adhesion. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sepals. | | | |
| Petals | | | |
| Stamens. | | | |
| Pistils. | | | |

2. Give in parallel columns the distinctions between Acanthaceæ and Scrophulariaceæ. between Labiatæ and Verbenaceæ, and between Gramineæ and Cyperaceæ.
3. Describe the objects numbered 1, 2.
4. What is meant by the albumen of the seed? Describe its various anatomical relations to the embryo Mention any natural order in the seeds of which albumen is always present, and any in which it is always absent.
5. Name and briefly describe the various kinds of Cyme.
6. Describe the operations of grafting, inarching, and budding; and state with what objects these are performed.
7 What is humus?

## MATERIA MEDICA.

*Examiner*—Mr. G. King, M.B.

1 State in what diseases, and with what objects, the various officinal preparations of mercury are prescribed.
2. Define, and illustrate by examples, what is meant by the phrase "incompatible medicines."

3. State the composition of the preparations known as paregoric, sweet spirits of nitre, Plummer's pill, grey powder, Fowler's solution, compound soap pill, Rochelle salt, white vitriol.

4. Contrast the action as emetics of sulphate of copper, sulphate of zinc, ipecacuanha, and tartarated antimony. State under what circumstances you would select each to produce vomiting, and in what doses you would give it to an adult male.

5. Write in a tabular form the botanical names, natural orders, and native countries of the plants from which the undernoted medicines are derived. Mention also the parts of the plants which are used.

| | |
|---|---|
| Colocynth. | Podophyllum. |
| Belladonna | Gentian. |
| Myrrh. | Colchicum. |
| Aloes. | Ginger. |

6. Write a prescription for round worms in a child aged five years: for tape-worm in a male adult; for thread-worms in the rectum of a child. Give full directions in each case.

7. What is the difference between a minim and a drop? Illustrate your answer by two examples.

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## COMPARATIVE ANATOMY.

*Examiner*—MR. E. LAWRIE, M.D.

1. Show how the principal central nervous organ of the Invertebrata corresponds with the brain of the Vertebrata.

What is the most prominent difference between the brain of the lower and that of the higher animals: and notice briefly the differences generally which occur in the structure of the brain in the ascending series of animals.

2. What are the divisions of the sub-kingdom Arthropoda? State how the air-breathing Arthropoda differ from the water-breathers.

3. Compare the distribution of the great vessels in reptiles, birds, and mammals.

4. Compare the circulation in reptiles with that in the human fetus.

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# L. M. S. & M. B. Second Examination, 1877.

## PATHOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

*Examiner*—Mr. J. F. P. McConnell, M.B.

1. Describe minutely the pathological changes which characterize acute valvular endocarditis, and mention the most important complications and results which are liable to arise in connection with this process.

2. Write a short description of the morbid anatomy of the principal forms of kidney disease which are recognizable during life by the presence of albumen in the urine.

3. *Enchondromata:* Give
   (1) Varieties;
   (2) Structure, general and microscopic;
   (3) Chief seats of selection;
   (4) Clinical characters.

4. What is the standard of purity of air in inhabited rooms, and on what grounds is this standard arrived at? In order to insure it, what amount of fresh air must be supplied per head per hour?

5. What are the chief points to which you would direct attention in examining whether the soil around and under any habitation is likely to be injurious to health.

## MEDICINE.

*Examiner*—Mr. D. B. Smith, M.D.

*(Morning Paper.)*

1. Describe fully the symptoms and signs of confluent small-pox, from invasion to recovery.

2. Describe the physical signs of the different stages of Acute Pneumonia.

3. What are the signs and symptoms of Aortic regurgitant disease.

## MEDICINE.

*Examiner*—MR. D. B. SMITH, M.D.

*(Afternoon Paper.)*

1. Indicate, in detail, the treatment you would adopt in a severe case of Diabetes Mellitus.
2. Mention all the remedies that might advantageously be used in a case of Hæmatemesis.
3. How would you treat a case of obstinate chronic Eczema?

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## SURGERY.

*Examiner*—MR. E. J. GAYER.

1. What are the symptoms of arterial embolism? What are the causes? Show me that you know the nature of this disease and how to treat it.
2. Give a common example of a double dislocation. What luxations of the radius are common, and what are uncommon? What are the symptoms of dislocation of the radius forwards, and how would you treat such a case?
3. What considerations should influence you in determining the time requisite to keep a fractured bone in splints? Name the conditions which prevent your feeling crepitus in cases of fracture. What is Bryant's ilio-femoral triangle, and what is its use?
4. What is angeioleucitis; and is there any other name by which you know this disease? Show me that you know how to treat a case of this kind.
5. Describe the operation for ligation of the Brachial Artery. How is the collateral circulation carried on after ligation of the Brachial Artery: (1) above the origin of the superior profunda, (2) between the profundæ, and (3) below the origin of the inferior profunda?
6. What is Cyclitis? and with what disease is it frequently associated? What is the difference between Irideetomy, Iridodialysis, Iridotomy, and Iridesis? and what are these operations used for?

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## MIDWIFERY.

*Examiner*—MR. D. B. SMITH, M.D.

*(Morning Paper.)*

1. Describe the different stages in the development of the human ovum.
2. Describe the true corpus luteum.
3. What are the most common disorders of pregnancy?

## MIDWIFERY.

*Examiner*—MR. D. B. SMITH, M.D.

*(Afternoon Paper.)*

1. Briefly describe the course and management of natural labour.
2 Give a case of severe Post-partum hæmorrhage, mention all the suitable remedies and measures that yŏu can think of
3. Describe the different varieties of face presentation and the proper treatment of such cases.

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## MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

*Examiner*—MR C. T. O. WOODFORD, M.D.

1. Define Insanity.
2. In cases of suspected infanticide, what morbid appearances would satisfy you of the fact or otherwise?
3. Explain the cause of an ecchymosis after a blow or injury; the time of its appearance under different circumstances, and its absence in some instances.
4. Describe the morbid appearances produced in snake-poisoning.

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